Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Chemical Market Authority Since 1871

Volume 155 No. 2 January 10, 1949

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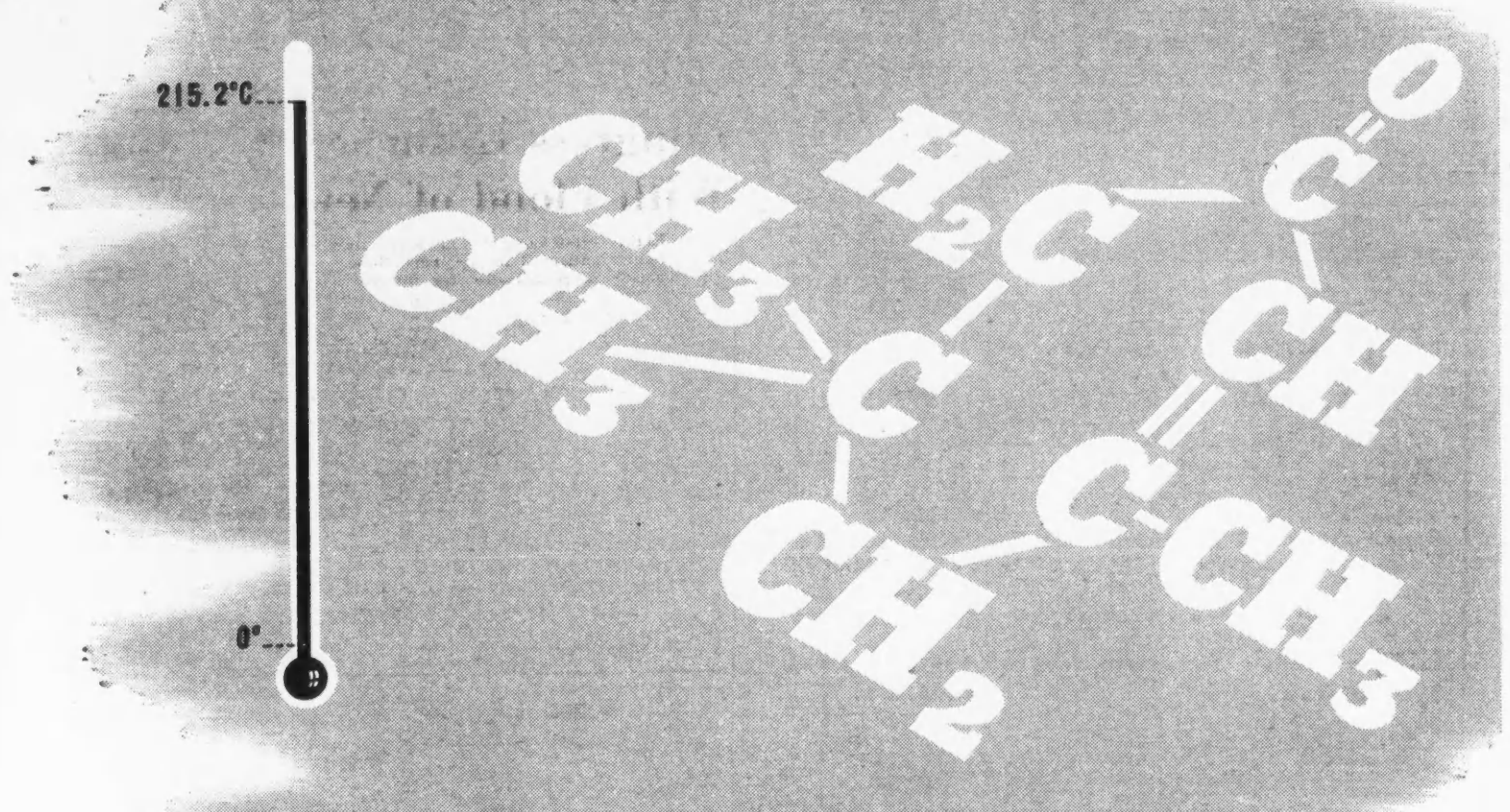

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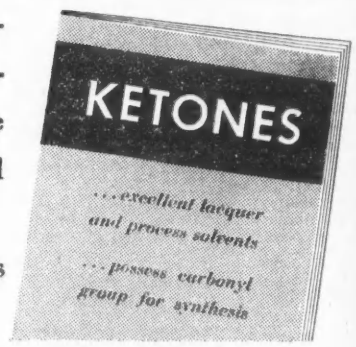

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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OIT Publishes New Positive List Edition

The Office of International Trade has issued a new edition of the positive list of commodities requiring validated licenses for shipment to group O destinations, including all revisions in the list up to and through December 31, 1948. The list contains new Bureau of the Census schedule B numbers for many of the commodities.

Items in the fields of chemicals and related products, with their current schedule B numbers, appearing on the new positive list, are as follows:—

Animal Oils and Fats, Edible

	Census Schedule B Number
Oleo oil	091500
Oleo stock	091100
Tallow (report inedible tallow in 085700)	091200
Lard, including neutral lard (report lard substitutes in 144700)	091300
Oleo stearin (report lard stearin in 084300)	091600

Animal, Fish Oils and Greases, Inedible

Neatsfoot oil	080300
Lard oil	080901
Sperm and whale oil	080905
Inedible animal oils, n.e.s. (report oleo oil in 085600)	080998
Fish oils (report medicinal in 811910, 811950, and 811990)	081900
Grease stearin (include lard stearin)	084300
Oleic acid, or red oil	084700
Stearic acid	084900
Tallow, inedible (report ring grease in 085398)	085700
Pigsfoot grease (formerly 085805)	085898
Other hog grease (formerly 085805)	085898
Beef suet	085898
Ring grease	085898
Other inedible animal greases and fats, n.e.s. (report lubricating greases in 504100)	085898

Other Inedible Animal Products

Blood albumen	099998
Dry blood, soluble	099998
Blood meal*	099998
Bone scrap*	099998
Candle pitch and candle tar pitch (formerly in 084300)	099998
Liver meals*	099998

Fodders and Feeds, N.E.S.

Oil cake and oil-cake meal—	
Cottonseed	111300
Linseed	111400
Peanut	111700
Soybean	111800
Copra (formerly 112905)	112909
Other oil cake and oil-cake meal except castor-bean oil cake and oil cake meal and cocoa press cake	112909
Bone meal, regardless of protein content	113000
Dried, powdered, or condensed milk or buttermilk products for feed, regardless of protein content	118500
Milk sugar feed, regardless of protein content	118500
Bone meal*	119900
Fish meal for feed (formerly 114000)	119900
Tankage	119900

Vegetable Oils and Fats, Edible

Coconut oil, refined (include solidified or hardened oil and coconut fat)	142000
Cottonseed oil, refined (include Wesson oil and hydrogenated cottonseed oil)	142500
Soybean oil, refined (report crude soybean oil in 224912)	143000
Peanut oil	143100
Palm oil, edible or refined (all varieties) (formerly 144903)	143500
Corn oil (include "Mazola" and "Amaizo")	144100
Oleomargarin of vegetable or animal origin (formerly 005900)	144300
Cooking fats, except lard (include "Crisco," "Snowdrift," and all lard substitutes of animal or vegetable origin)	144700
Olive oil, edible	144901
Sunflower seed oil, edible	144902
Rapeseed oil, refined	144904
Vegetable stearin	144905
Edible vegetable oils and fats, n.e.s. (including palm-kernel oil) (formerly 144903)	144998

Drugs, Herbs, Leaves, and Roots, Crude

Cinchona bark	220904

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Railroad Freight Rates Boost of 4-6% Granted

Temporary freight rate increases of from 4 percent to 6 percent, estimated to yield the railroads additional revenues of $425,000,000 a year, were granted on December 30 by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The action came on a petition of the railroads that they be granted an immediate increase of 8 percent while consideration is given by the commission to a permanent overall increase of 13 percent.

The commission also authorized the Railway Express Agency to put into effect nationally its so-called "western scale" of rates. These rates are about 10 percent per 100 pounds higher than the eastern-southern scale. The temporary increases granted in railroad rates were as follows:—

Within eastern and southern territories and between those territories (east of the Mississippi River), 6 percent; within Zone 1 of western trunk-line territory (Iowa, Wisconsin and part of Minnesota), 5 percent; western territory other than Zone 1, 4 percent; between territories other than eastern and southern, 5 percent.

FDA Modifies Standard For Buffered Penicillin

The Food and Drug Administration issued an order December 30 providing for modification of the standard for buffered penicillin tablets if they are represented to be used for inhalation therapy and for modification of the packaging requirements for crystalline penicillin for inhalation therapy.

The order also provided for modification of the labeling requirements for crystalline penicillin for inhalation therapy, when it is not packaged with a container of solvent; and for a new penicillin product, buffered penicillin powder. The order became effective upon publication in the Federal Register of December 30.

Veterinary Drug Regulations Modified, Effective March 1

Rules and regulations of the Bureau of Animal Industry relating to manufacture and sale of viruses, serums, toxins and analogous products were modified by the bureau December 31. The new regulations were printed in full in the issue of the Federal Register of December 31 and will become effective on March 1, 1949.

The purpose of the revision was to clarify, to extend in a few particulars, and to consolidate into one document the existing regulations and instructions issued under the Virus-Serum-Toxin act and section 2 of the act of February 2, 1903. The new regulations reflect practices that have developed through experience in dealing with problems of production and importation of the products during the formative period of the industry.

Tidelands Oil Case Filing Deadline Set for 2 States

Louisiana and Texas were given two weeks to file their objections to the government's suit for a declaration of "paramount rights" to the tidelands of the two states by the Supreme Court of the United States on January 3. The government asked the court December 21 for permission to file its suit against the states.

The court gave no indication of whether it would entertain the government's suit, but merely stated that Texas and Louisiana had been given two weeks to reply to the government's petition.

Congress Launches New Session With Flood of New and Old Bills

The Eighty-First Congress launched its first session January 3 in the usual flood of legislative proposals affecting industry in every conceivable shade of minor to major degree. Nearly 1,000 public bills and resolutions were dropped into the house hopper during the two and one-half hours of the first day's session. By custom, the senators waited until after the President's state-of-the-union message on Wednesday before submitting their measures, and then let go with nearly 200.

For the most part, the bills presented in both houses were not new to industry. They had made their appearance time and again in past sessions where they remained to gather dust in the files of the committee or ran into the blocking tactics of minority groups. There were however, several "new" pieces of legislation proposed as well as modified versions of the old bills.

In the house, H.R. 3 (Poage) called for repeal of the tax on oleomargarin and amendment of the Food, Drug and Cosmetic act to require labeling identification of oleomargarin when served in public eating places, while nine other proposals called for straight repeal of the oleomargarin tax. They are H.R. 180 (Abernathy), H.R. 134 (Battle), H.R. 181 (Grant), H.R. 187 (Hays of Arkansas), H.R. 232 (Corbett), H.R. 279 (Rivers), H.R. 336 (Boggs of Louisiana), H.R. 357 (Celler) and H. R. 399 (Harris).

Bills calling for the establishment of a National Science Foundation were introduced by four members. They are H.R. 12 (Priest), H.R. 185 (Harris), H.R. 311 (Wolverton) and H.R. 359 (Celler).

H.R. 71 (Hale), H.R. 180 (Gossett), H.R. 936 (Allen of Louisiana) and H.R. 334 (Boggs of Louisiana) called for restoration to the states of titles to the tidelands of the United States.

Other House Proposals

Among other measures introduced in the house were the following:—

H.R. 514 (Mansfield), to require corporations to make public announcements of their price changes.

H.R. 561 (Van Zandt), to provide for the temporary free importation of zinc.

H.R. 566 (Wolverton), to provide government loans for the construction of synthetic liquid fuel plants.

H.R. 855 (Lemke), to regulate the registration, manufacture, labeling and inspection of fertilizer shipped in interstate commerce.

H.R. 885 (Pace), to include the cost of farm labor in computing parity prices for agricultural commodities.

H.R. 922 (Mrs. Rogers), to provide for the coverage of barbiturates under the Federal narcotic laws.

H.R. 29 (Colmer), to amend the Agricul-

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Pricing Practices Confusion Elimination Asked in Senate

Legislation to codify the law on industry pricing practices so as to eliminate the confusion with respect to the right to absorb transportation costs was introduced in the senate January 5 by Senator Edwin C. Johnson, of Colorado, who has replaced Senator Homer E. Capehart, of Indiana, as chairman of the senate trade policies committee. The bill (S. 236) was referred to the interstate commerce committee for hearings.

The measure is largely along the line recently taken by Robert E. Freer, former chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, in speeches he has made on what is and should be the law as to transportation costs. The bill condemns and outlaws all price fixing conspiracies, but it does not restrict the commission as to how or by what evidence it may prove conspiracy.

It permits sellers acting individually in good faith and in the absence of a conspiracy to absorb transportation costs when necessary to meet competition in distant markets. It also permits individual sellers acting in the absence of a conspiracy to sell their products at the same prices to all buyers throughout the country.

More Powers for FTC

Senator Johnson said that one of the important features of his bill is a new provision giving additional powers to the

—Continued on page 41

Freer Resigns from FTC

Resignation of Robert E. Freer as a member of the Federal Trade Commission was accepted on December 31 by President Truman. Mr. Freer, whose service with the government extended over a period twenty years, most of it as a member of the commission, resigned to enter into private practice of law.

Tin Conservation Program Extended Through June 30

The present tin conservation program of the Department of Commerce will continue essentially unchanged through June 30, 1949, H. B. McCoy, director of the Office of Domestic Commerce said December 30 in announcing certain modifications in orders M-81 and M-43 under which the program operates.

Order M-81, which restricts the use of tin in can making by individual manufacturers to one-half their tin plate receipts in 1947, was extended through June 30, 1949. It had previously only covered 1948. The order states that, in distributing their products, manufacturers will be expected to make adequate provision for the food pack, and make equitable distribution among and within various groups of can users, including consideration for small business and hardship cases and reasonable provisions for newcomers.

Order M-43 has been revised effective January 1, 1949. First quarter allocations on other than tinplate will be based on 27½ percent of the total pig tin allocated during the calendar year 1948, in order to bring the distribution pattern of pig tin in line with actual current usage. Previously allocations were based on the second quarter of 1946. Pig tin allocations for the production of tinplate are based on a fixed tonnage.

There will be no increase in the total quantity of pig tin available for distribution during the first six months of 1949 over that which was available during the comparable period of 1948. Any receipts of pig tin in excess of the amount set up for allocation will be set aside and made available for addition to the strategic stockpile.

Price Trend Turns Upward

The four-week recession of the general average of prices in the markets for chemicals, oils, and drugs was sharply reversed last week when the effects of 1949 schedules became manifest. But, not all divisions of the markets went to higher levels: there were, in fact, four declines and three advances. The weight was on the upside with heavy chemicals, paint materials, and botanical drugs. Oils and fats had the biggest drop. The overall index was raised 0.6 point, just half as much as it was upped at the same time last year to a mark 8.0 points higher.

There was but little consistency among price changes outside the heavy chemical group, and even there anhydrous ammonia in tankcars was reduced and in cylinders it was advanced. Edible lactic acid was upped; the plastics grade and edible sodium lactate were cut, although all other changes in sodium and its salts—seven in all—were advances. Ethyl alcohol was cut again; ethanolamines were advanced; diethyl carbonate and dethylstilbestrol were reduced. Methanol was raised; so was methylene blue; but methionine was reduced. Some sulphuric acids were advanced; as was carbon bisulphide while magnesium sulphate (epsom salt) was reduced. Dammars and cassias were on both sides.

The influences of basic matterials' costs were plain in the increases on chloroethylenes and carbon tetrachloride, zinc oxide and chloride and cyanide, chrome colors, caustic potash and potassium carbonate, some copper and strontium salts, boric acid. A reduction in tricresyl phosphate reflected the weakening of coaltar basics. Lower prices on tallows, greases, and bone glues were similarly significant with reference to the livestock market. Conditions in the Far East lost some of their stimulative effect on aromatics; but Indian commercial affairs gave shellac another boost. Production costs were behind boosts in carbon black and ammonium nitrate—the stringency of nitrogenates supplies helped, also in the boost for sodium nitrate.

Advances on several coaltar basics are scheduled for this week. Other sections of the coaltar market are being studied pricewise, especially costwise. There is no enthusiasm about making advances which are becoming very difficult to avoid.

OPD Price Index

The OIL, PAINT, AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices for chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

Jan. 7, 1949	Dec. 30, 1948	Jan. 9, 1948
142.6	142.0	150.6

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

OPD Index Monthly Averages

	1948	1947	1946	1945	1941
January	150.4	150.9	135.3	133.0	107.8
February	147.2	151.9	135.4	133.2	110.3
March	146.2	154.9	135.2	132.7	111.9
April	146.2	152.3	134.9	132.2	115.5
May	146.7	146.1	135.1	132.3	116.2
June	147.3	143.9	135.4	132.5	121.9
July	145.9	142.5	137.7	133.5	125.5
August	144.4	140.4	136.6	133.9	128.2
September	144.3	141.9	137.0	134.0	130.4
October	143.7	146.1	143.1	133.5	133.2
November	144.4	149.7	149.2	134.0	135.1
December	143.5	150.4	150.2	134.8	140.3
The year	145.9	147.6	138.8	133.8	123.2

ECA Announces Additional Procurement Authorizations

New procurement authorizations issued during the period December 30 through January 6, by the Economic Cooperation Administration amounted to $45,705,000, and raised the total of all authorizations to date to $4,261,381,000. Among the new authorizations were the following:—

To Austria:—$65,000 for hides and skins from the United States and $1,000,000 for hides and skins from Canada and other western hemisphere sources except the United States.

To Bizone Germany—$2,603,000 for peanuts from the United States, and a decrease of $829,000 in previous authorizations for crude oil and petroleum products from Saudi Arabia and Venezuela.

To China—$11,506,000 for crude oil and petroleum products from Saudi Arabia, and a decrease of $3,935,000 from a previous authorization for nitrogenous fertilizer from the United States.

To Denmark—$26,000 for soybean oil, and $85,000 for vegetable oils and fats, including oleomargarin from the United States.

To France—A decrease of $196,000 from a previous authorization for copper and copper products from the United States; a new authorization of $520,000 for copper and copper products from the United States; $382,000 for zinc and zinc products from the United States; $2,287,000 for soybeans from the United States; $194,000 for zinc and zinc products from Mexico; a decrease of $277,000 for copper and copper products from Chile; and a decrease of $1,520,000 for copra from the Philippines.

To French North Africa—$277,000 for copper and copper products from Latin America; $255,000 for the same from Canada and Newfoundland; and a decrease of $537,000 for the same from the United States.

To French Zone Germany—$154,000 for

—Continued on page 65

Koppers, Pittsburgh Glass Form Koppers Pittsburgh Co.

Koppers Company and Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company announced January 1 that Koppers Pittsburgh Company, a new corporation in which each owns 50 percent of the outstanding stocks, has taken title to the phthalic anhydride plant at Kobuta, Pa.

The principal officers of Koppers Pittsburgh Company are E. D. Griffin, chairman of the board; Dan M. Rugg, president; Paul R. Croll and B. J. C. van der Hoeven, vice-presidents; C. R. Fay, comptroller and treasurer, and E. S. Ruffin, jr., secretary.

The engineering and construction division of Koppers Company has recently completed an addition to the Kobuta phthalic anhydride plant, which will materially increase its production. The chemical division of Koppers Company, which operated the smaller plant when it was owned exclusively by that company, will continue to operate the enlarged plant for Koppers Pittsburgh Company.

Gibbons Resigns as Senior Vice-President of ALCOA

George R. Gibbons, senior vice-president and a director of the Aluminum Company of America, Pittsburgh, has retired as an officer of the company but continues as a member of the board.

Mr. Gibbons joined the company in 1901, was named director of sales promotion in 1906 and became secretary in 1910. A year later he was elected a vice-president, and in 1928 was named director of sales. He was elevated to the senior vice-presidency in 1931.

Polyvinyl Alcohols Output To Be Expanded by du Pont

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, plans to spend about $3,000,000 to expand facilities fo. the production of polyvinyl alcohols at its Niagara Falls, N. Y., plant. The new facilities will make it possible to produce polyvinyl alcohols by a continuous process, instead of in batches as is now done at Niagara Falls. The expansion is expected to be completed in about two years.

Amsco Changes Name

The Amsco Products Company, distributor of solvents and chemicals, Cincinnati, has changed its name to Amsco Solvents & Chemicals Company. The management and location will remain the same.

Promoted by Koppers

R. R. Holmes, sales manager of the tar products division of the Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, since 1947, has been appointed assistant general manager of that division. Mr. Holmes joined the company in 1923 and, in 1944, after serving as a clerk and department manager, was made manager of the white tar division at Kearny, N. J.

Chromate Quotas Set

Export quotas on three additional chemicals for the first quarter of this year were announced January 7 by the Office of International Trade. They are:—Chromic acid, 350,000 pounds; potassium bichromate and chromate, 900,000 pounds, and sodium bichromate and chromate, 3,000,000 pounds.

Truman Asks Repeal Of Oleomargarin Tax

Repeal of the Federal tax on oleomargarin was recommended to Congress on January 7 by President Truman in his annual economic review prepared by the Council of Economic Advisers.

Mr. Truman made the recommendation as part of his proposal for increasing taxes to raise $4,000,000,000 additional revenue for the treasury. He said "some additional excise taxes may be desirable but some excise taxes, particularly on oleomargarin, should be repealed."

In the report the President said that the need still exists for powers to control distribution of scarce materials. He proposed the temporary extension of public law 395, under which voluntary agreements are made by industry for allocation of materials, but added that there is "grave danger that the problems of acute shortage cannot be adequately met by voluntary agreements."

He recommended that the use of mandatory allocation powers be authorized, to be employed on a selective basis without delay where they prove to be needed. He recommended specifically that Congress continue the priority and allocation

—Continued on page 82

Diamond Alkali Appoints McClure to Plant Post

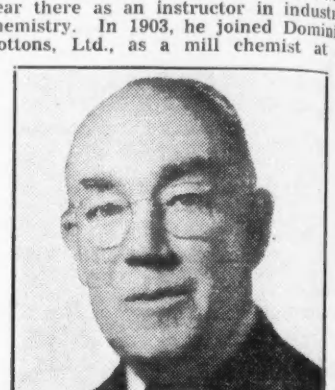
R. R. McClure has been appointed general superintendent of the Painesville, Ohio, plant of the pure calcium products division of Diamond Alkali Company, Cleveland. Connected with the division for nineteen years, he was made chief chemist in 1940, production manager in 1946 and six months later was appointed assistant division manager.

Obituaries

Charles A. Mace

Charles A. Mace, secretary of the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association from 1927 until his retirement and appointment as consultant to the association last month, died January 3 at his residence in New York. He was sixty-eight years old.

A native of Boston, Mr. Mace graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1901 and spent the following year there as an instructor in industrial chemistry. In 1903, he joined Dominion Cottons, Ltd., as a mill chemist at its



C. A. Mace

Magog, Quebec, plant. Later, Mr. Mace was intimately connected with the packinghouse byproducts industry as chemist and assistant superintendent for Armour & Co., Chicago.

In 1907, he joined the Chicago office of the Badische Company and was engaged in technical and sales work for this firm until 1915 when he became associated with Marden, Orth & Hastings. With the latter's merger with Calco Chemical Company in 1917, Mr. Mace joined with others in organizing Aniline Dyes & Chemicals, Inc., which in 1920 was taken over by the Ciba Company.

Mr. Mace was general sales manager of the Tower Manufacturing Company, Newark, N. J., from 1921 until 1927, except for a short time in 1922 when he was in charge of dyestuffs sales for the Butterworth-Judson Corporation. He became SOCMA secretary in 1927, succeeding Dr. Charles H. Herty who resigned to become advisor to the Chemical Foundation.

Surviving are his widow, the former Miss I. L. Ferdinand of Chicago, and two daughters, Mrs. Nan Vaughan and Miss Alice Vaughan, both of New York.

Frederick J. Goodfellow

Frederick J. Goodfellow, former secretary-treasurer of the American Chance Company and the National Wood Chem

—Continued on page

Kodak Opens Laboratory For Synthetic Chemicals

Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N. Y., has announced that a new laboratory building, designed to increase substantially the production of Eastman synthetic organic chemicals, is now in operation at its Kodak Park plant.

Dr. Cyril J. Staud, director of Kodak research laboratories, said that the unit is the first of three modern laboratory buildings planned by the company to aid in meeting greatly increased demand for its organic chemicals. A second unit, now under construction, will be completed in 1949, and a third unit will be erected on the site of some of the original laboratory buildings built in 1918, which are now being razed, he said.

Who Has It?

Inquiries in the OPD editorial office seek sources from which the materials listed below can be obtained. Information will be gratefully received here:

Antimony fluoride.
Dihydroxyanthranol.
6-7, Dihydroxybenzofuranone.
1,5-Dihydroxynaphthalene.
Di-tertiary-butoxydiaminosilane.
Ethyl diethanolamine.
Laurophenone.
Methoxybutyl acetate.
Methyl parastearylaminophenyltrimethyl monium.
Myristyl sodium sulphonate.
Potassium tetraoxide.
Sulphydryl pentathionate.
3-Sulphododecyl sodium benzoate.
Vinyl phosphate.
Zinc-diethyl.

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Maywood Chemical Stock To Be Sold at Auction

The stock of Maywood Chemical Works, Maywood, N. J., which had been vested during the war by the Alien Property Custodian, is to be sold at public auction by the attorney general on January 27, in the Office of Alien Property, 120 Broadway, New York. The company produces various chemicals in the pharmaceutical field.

The shares being offered at auction consist of 23.10 percent of the common stock, 29.28 percent of the participating preferred stock and 32.85 percent of the cumulative preferred stock. The company has agreed to submit a bid of $847,500 for the stock and the auction will open at that amount.

Prospective bidders are required to supply certain information to the attorney general on a questionnaire obtainable from the Office of Alien Property by January 12, and must make a deposit of $25,000 to be eligible to bid. The sale will be made only to American citizens or business organizations controlled by American citizens.

I.G. Farben Chemical Patents to Be Licensed

Completion of arrangements for licensing more than 800 important patents and patent applications in the petroleum and chemical fields, which were vested by the Alien Property Custodian in 1942, was announced January 6 by Attorney General Tom C. Clark.

These patents and patent applications, which had been the property of I. G. Farbenindustrie, have until now been licensed on a provisional basis because of the pendency of litigation to determine various claims of ownership asserted by Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and its affiliates. The litigation ended with the denial by the Federal courts of certain of the Standard claims on the grounds that they were based upon transactions whose real intent was to cloak German ownership of the property.

The patents cover a wide range of processes and apparatus relating to the production of various petroleum products, of oppanol (useful in increasing the viscosity of lubricating oils and in making insulation), of synthetic rubber, and of various chemicals, including hydrogen, toluol and synthetic detergents.

Lists of the patents and applications, together with complete licensing information, may be obtained from the Office of Alien Property, Department of Justice, Washington 25, D. C.

OAP Offers Chemical Patents for Licensing

The Department of Justice announced January 6 that seventy-three United States letters patent in the chemical field are available for nonexclusive, royalty-free licensing by the Office of Alien Property. The patents were formerly owned by a leading German chemico-metallurgical concern and were seized during the war by the Alien Property Custodian.

The patents pertain especially to alkaline meals, sodium perborate, hydrogen peroxide, formaldehyde, hexamethylene tetramine, ceramic colors and precious metal preparations for ceramic use. Licenses under the patents may be obtained from the Office of Alien Property, Department of Justice, Washington 25, D. C.

Standard Phosphate Starts New Sulphuric Acid Plant

The Standard Wholesale Phosphate & Acid Works, Baltimore, Md., has placed into operation what is described as the largest single unit, sulphur burning, contact sulphuric acid plant ever built. The new unit, capable of producing 500 tons of sulphuric acid per day, was designed and built by the Chemical Construction Corporation, a unit of the American Cyanamid Company.

Foreign Sales Leads

Anyone interested in supplying the following inquiries with goods or information can get the full address of the inquirer by communicating—not by telephone, please—with OPD office:—

Industrial alcohol manufacturing equipment, United Provinces of India (DB-1).

Ink, printing, engraving, and other types, Florence, Italy (DB-2, agency).

Pharmaceutical specialties, Genoa, Italy (DB-3, agency).

Tanning machinery, United Provinces of India (DB-1).

Promoted by McK.&R.

Walter M. Burgess, formerly New Jersey sales representatives, has been appointed assistant manager of the New York chemical department of McKesson & Robbins, Inc. Mr. Burgess assumed his new duties January 1. He has been connected with the McKesson organization since 1943, having represented the company along the eastern seaboard and in the metropolitan area. Alexander Brisbane of the McKesson & Robbins chemical division will replace Mr. Burgess as New Jersey sales representative.

Monsanto Buys British Silicon Chemicals Company

Monsanto Chemical Company has announced that its English subsidiary, Monsanto Chemicals Ltd., has purchased control of Silicon (Organic) Developments Limited, Bridgend, Glamorgan, England.

The newly acquired company is a small organization specializing in the manufacture of silicon chemicals, particularly in the field of developing silicate esters. One of its products, "Silester," is important in the precision casting of turbine blades for jet propulsion power units.

Finke Leaves American Aniline P.A. Position

Lewis B. Finke, purchasing agent for the American Aniline Products, Inc., New York, has resigned from the company. He had been associated with it since 1941. Mr. Finke plans a combined business and pleasure trip to Washington, D. C., Miami, Fla., the southwest and Los Angeles for the next two months.

TVA Fertilizer Operations Held Not Contributing to Lower Prices

Investigators for the house small business committee said last week that they have been unable to find from their studies that the Tennessee Valley Authority has contributed anything substantial to the cheapening of production of fertilizer and fertilizer ingredients.

During the Fall of 1947 and the Spring of 1948 the small business committee received numerous complaints respecting the distribution and sale of fertilizers manufactured by the TVA. It was charged that aside from the fertilizers distributed for use in tests and demonstrations, and small sales to Federal agencies, the balance of TVA's fertilizer production was being distributed exclusively through cooperatives and other favored outlets.

It was pointed out in several complaints that since the cooperatives pay no Federal taxes, this method of distributing a product, the manufacture of which was made possible only by a huge investment of tax money, was grossly unfair and discriminatory to the tax-paying private producers of fertilizer.

Paul O. Peters, investigator for the committee, made an examination of the books and accounting records of the TVA pertaining to operations of the chemical plants. He found that published statements respecting the operation of these plants for the fiscal years 1946 and 1947 showed net expenses for 1946 of $868,055, and for 1947 of $1,430,834.

These expenses were incurred as follows:—The total operating expenses for the fiscal year 1947 were $15,409,373; total income from sales to cooperatives and others amounted to $11,510,904; fertilizers used in tests and demonstration cost $2,431,366; chemical products used in other TVA activities cost $36,269; leaving $1,430,834 of the operating expense to be met from other income to TVA or from operated funds.

$4,000,000 Loss in 1947

Mr. Peters said that by strict commercial standards TVA's chemical plant operations were conducted at almost a $4,000,000 loss in 1947. However, the loss which in this instance is called "net expense" was accounted for in the services rendered through experimental work and the contribution of fertilizers for tests and demonstrations. He said that in balancing the books TVA accountants indulged in practices which would not be countenanced in private industry.

TVA was charged by Congress "to utilize the Muscle Shoals properties as far as may be necessary to improve, increase, and cheapen the production of fertilizer

—*Continued on page 32*

Gane & Ingram Appoints Furman as Vice-President

Gerald S. Furman has resigned as director field sales for Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J., and has joined Gane & Ingram, Inc., manufacturing chemists, New York, as vice-president in charge of domestic sales.

Mr. Furman started with Merck in 1921 as a member of the pricing department.

Gerald S. Furman

He spent six months in the Montreal branch in 1927, and then became assistant to G. A. Beauchamp, for several years in charge of sales to pharmaceutical, proprietary and cosmetic customers, working out of Rahway. In 1936, he was named assistant manager of the New York branch and was appointed manager of the branch in 1941.

Gane & Ingram and its associated companies, which together comprise the chemical interests controlled by the late P. T. Ingram, specialize in the production and distribution of medicinal and pharmaceutical chemicals, aromatics and alkaloids. Its research activities have resulted in the introduction and development in the United States of such items as menthol, musks, theophylline, phenobarbital and pentobarbital.

Marsters Resigns Norwich Pharmacal Vice-Presidency

Guy L. Marsters, associated with the Norwich Pharmacal Company, Norwich, N. Y., for forty-five years, resigned on January 1 as vice-president of the firm because of recent poor health. He has been succeeded as head of the special sales division by Ernest L. Violon.

Mr. Marsters joined the company as an office boy in 1904, and within five years had risen to the post of general purchasing agent. His responsibility for Norwich purchasing continued until 1946, when he directed his full efforts to export and manufacturer's sales work. He was directly responsible for the establishment of the company's Pacific Coast sales division, which he managed for twelve years, and also was manager of the eastern sales division in New York from 1940 to 1946.

Mr. Violon has been with Norwich for more than nine years, and has been in charge of the chain store sales division over which he will continue to have supervision, along with his new duties. The special sales division he heads promotes the sale of bulk materials and private formula merchandise to other drug firms, government agencies and other customers.

Huisking Buys Controlling Interest in Ammonia Firm

Charles L. Husiking & Co., drugs, chemicals and essential oils, New York, has purchased a substantial interest in Robinson Brothers Buffalo Ammonia, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y., and will actively manage the company. The Robinson firm, established in 1893, is a producer and distributor of industrial and fine chemicals, the "Buffalo" brand of ammonia, and other household products.

The name of the company will be changed to Robinson Brothers Chemicals, Inc., and the household products will be marketed by the Buffalo Ammonia Division of the company. William W. Huisking, vice-president; Richard V. Huisking, secretary, and K. A. Koehler, treasurer, are representing Huisking on the board of directors of Robinson Brothers.

Washington Talks It Over

By Ralph L. Cherry

President Truman's state-of-the-union message to the opening session of Congress last Wednesday had all the earmarks of a considerable amount of blue penciling having been done on it by his congressional advisers before its deliverance to the members. It may be the opening of a new era of closer cooperation between the White House and the Capitol Hill leadership which has been largely a matter of lip service only for several years past.

There were three outstanding things about the message that caught the attention of most observers:—(1) Only a brief reference to the civil rights program; (2) failure to recommend an excess profits tax on business as had been expected, and (3) a suggestion that Congress might well consider tying a moderate wage-control program with any legislation it enacts on price-control.

High political strategy, undoubtedly dictated by his legislative advisers, was the basic reason for the President's treating these three matters the way he did. His failure to bear down hard on the civil rights program does not mean that he had yielded to the opposition, but only that he prefers delaying the fight over that program until later. Wage-controls with price-controls was a recognition of congressional sentiment that the two must go together if there is to be any control over prices.

His failure to advocate an excess profits tax, however, was the clearest indication of congressional leadership's blue penciling of the message. None of the responsible tax committee leaders could see the necessity of an excess profits tax and Mr. Truman was certain to be defeated if he made it an issue. He suggested only that Congress seek an additional $4,000,000,000 of additional revenues from corporations and left the door open as to how it shall be done.

Marshall Plan Going Awry

The Marshall Plan countries are not making the economic progress that was expected, according to reports from Paris. Intranationalism appears to be rising, each country thinking more in terms of developing its own export markets rather than in terms of recovery of the entire area.

The reports have proved most disturbing to Washington officials and they are serving notice that the program will end on schedule. There will be no overall extension beyond the 1952 termination date, and what further help will come from the United States will be on an individual country basis, measured to actual needs.

The appropriations committees and the foreign affairs committees of both the senate and the house have called upon the Economic Cooperation Administration for a full and complete report on how the program is progressing, and if reports are true, there is a probability of a lessening of interest in its objectives by Congress and a reduction in appropriations.

It is estimated that ECA will request appropriations of between $4,350,000,000 and $4,500,000,000 for the coming fiscal year.

Statistical Sampling Is Reliable

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States may have the wrong notion about the accuracy of statistical sampling procedure as a result of the experience of the public opinion polls last election. The tendency upon the part of many people is to identify statistical sampling

—*Continued on page 34*

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Chemical—Starting point or reactant in making acid-gas absorbents, fumigants, humectants, pharmaceuticals, plasticizers, stabilizers, surface-active agents, various substituted poly-ethers by polymerization of this substance or its epoxy derivatives, other organic chemicals by reactions involving the chlorine atom or with acids, amines, phenols, and other substances passessing "active" hydrogen atoms.

Cosmetic—Reactant in making cosmetic ingredients.

Dye—Intermediate in dye syntheses.

Resins—Reactant in making resin intermediates.

Rubber—Reactant in making rubber chemicals.

Ethyl Crotonate

Adhesives—Plasticizer in adhesive compositions containing nitrocellulose.

Ceramic—Plasticizer in compositions, containing nitrocellulose, used as coatings for protecting and decorating ceramic articles.

Chemical—Plasticizer for nitrocellulose.

Cosmetic—Plasticizer in nail enamels and lacquers containing nitrocellulose as base material.

Electrical—Plasticizer in insulating compositions, containing nitrocellulose, used for covering wire and in electrical machinery and equipment.

Glass—Plasticizer in compositions, containing nitrocellulose, used in the manufacture of nonscatterable glass and as coatings for protecting and decorating glassware.

Leather—Plasticizer in compositions, containing nitrocellulose, used in the manufacture of artificial leathers and as coatings for protecting and decorating leathers and leather goods.

Metal-Fabricating—Plasticizer in coating compositions, containing nitrocellulose, used for protecting and decorating metallic articles.

Miscellaneous—Plasticizer in coating compositions, containing nitrocellulose, used for protecting and decorating articles of various kinds.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer—Plasticizer in paints, varnishes, lacquers, enamels, and dopes containing nitrocellulose.

Paper—Plasticizer in compositions, containing nitrocellulose, used in the manufacture of coated papers and for protecting and decorating articles made of paper or pulp.

Photographic—Plasticizer in making films from nitrocellulose.

Plastics—Plasticizer in making laminated-fiber and molded articles, also plastic materials from nitrocellulose.

Resins—Plasticizer for resin-cellulose derivative compositions and solutions.

Rubber—Plasticizer in coating compositions, containing nitrocellulose, used for decorating and protecting rubber goods.

Stone—Plasticizer in coating compositions, containing nitrocellulose, used for decorating and protecting artificial and natural stone.

Textile—Plasticizer in compositions, containing nitrocellulose, used in the manufacture of coated fabrics.

Wood—Plasticizer in compositions, containing nitrocellulose, used as protective and decorative coatings on woodwork and for many filling and repairing purposes on wood.

Dow's N. Y. Office Head

Leo B. Grant has been appointed manager of the New York sales office of the Dow Chemical Company, to succeed the late Ralph E. Dorland. Mr. Grant was associated with the company's magnesium division in Midland, Mich., for twenty years before joining the executive staff of the New York office about one year ago.

Hart, Sherwood Assigned By Sterling Drug Units

John Hart, formerly vice-president of Winthrop Products, Inc., has been named head of the newly established now products development division of the Sterling-Winthrop Research Institute, and Dr. R. C. Sherwood has been appointed technical director of the combined special markets and industrial division of Winthrop-Stearns, Inc., and the vanillin division of General Drug, Inc.

The new division headed by Mr. Hart will direct development of products for all divisions and subsidiaries of Sterling Drug, Inc., and Dr. Sherwood's responsibilities will include coordinating the technical activities of the merged divisions.

Mr. Hart, who will make his headquarters in Rensselaer, N. Y., has been associated with various units of Sterling Drug, Inc., for the past twenty-nine years. His first connection with the organization was as a field representative on arsenicals for one of the predecessor companies of Winthrop-Stearns, Inc.

From 1930 to 1942 he was associate

—Continued on page 57

BIMS Sets Golf Dates

BIMS of New York has scheduled the following golf tournament dates for 1949:—June 21, Baltusrol, N. J.; July 26, Winged Foot, N. Y., and August 25, North Hempstead, Long Island, N. Y.

Snelling Gets AEC Raw Materials Post

Walter O. Snelling, consulting chemist and director of research of the Trojan Powder Company, Allentown, Pa., has been appointed to the Atomic Energy Commission's advisory committee on raw materials. Mr. Snelling has been director of research of the Trojan company since 1917. He also has served as a consulting chemist in connection with investigations of oils, oil products and explosives.

Nat'l. Lead Names McNair Linseed Oil Sales Manager

The National Lead Company, New York,, has appointed J. G. C. McNair manager of linseed oil sales; has appointed Walter P. Carroll manager of its

J. G. C. McNair

metal department, and has named George B. Coale chief engineer. In addition, the company has appointed William F. Hurley manager of the pigment division of its Atlantic branch and has made three executive appointments in its Pacific Coast branch.

Mr. McNair, who has been associated

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DCAT to Hear Blaisdell

Thomas C. Blaisdell jr., assistant Secretary of Commerce and director of the Office of International Trade, will be the principal speaker at the midwinter luncheon meeting of the Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades Section of the New York Board of Trade, to be held at the Astor hotel on January 18. Mr. Blaisdell will discuss "The Prospect for World Trade."

Health Insurance Bills Introduced in Congress

Legislation embodying many of President Truman's recommendations on compulsory health insurance was dropped into the hoppers of the senate and house on January 5 immediately upon conclusion by the President of his "state of the union" message to Congress.

The bills (S. 5 and H.R. 783) were sponsored by Senators J. Howard McGrath, of Rhode Island, Robert F. Wagner, of New York, James E. Murray, of Montana, and Representative John D. Dingell, of Michigan. The legislation, similar to that introduced by the same sponsors last session, contains the following objectives:—

1. Health insurance for 125,000,000 persons with free choice of doctor and local administration of the program.

2. Extension of Federal old age insurance to cover 25,000,000 more persons and to double present average benefits.

3. Insurance to provide benefits when an insured person is out of work due to sickness or disability.

4. Extension and liberalization of unemployment insurance and employment service programs.

The sponsors said that the bills, known as the National Health Insurance Bill, are the first of a series that will be introduced in the next few weeks to liberalize and expand the entire social security program.

Metal Powder Ass'n Plans Annual Meeting April 5-6

The Metal Powder Association will hold its fifth annual meeting and exhibit at the Drake hotel, Chicago, on April 5-6. Because of popular demand and the growing interest in powder metallurgy, the association has decided to follow the precedent set at last year's meeting and devote two full days to the technical sessions and exhibits.

The meetings will be open to members and non-members alike and the technical and economic papers as well as the exhibits will be devoted entirely to the subject of powder metallurgy. Discussions on all papers presented will be permitted.

The afternoon of the first and the morning of the second day will be devoted to technical sessions. Following are the titles and authors of the papers to be presented:—

"Tolerancs of Finished Metal Powder Parts," W. R. Toeplitz, vice-president, Bound Brook Oil-Less Bearing Company; "Selling Parts Made From Metal Powders," Morris Boorky, president, The Presmet Corporation; "Characteristics of Ma-

—Continued on page 44

SOCMA Plans Jan. 12 Meeting at Commodore

The regular monthly luncheon meeting of the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association will be held in the Commodore hotel, New York, on Wednesday, January 12. Cocktails will be served at 12:15 p.m., and the luncheon will begin at 12:45.

The guest speaker will be Dr. Emil Ott, of the Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., who has recently returned from Europe and who will discuss the present state of the chemical industry there.

The association's international commercial relations committee, which is meeting early this month to determine if it will recommend any action to be taken by the association in connection with the International Trade Organization, whose charter will probably be submitted to Congress this session, will make its report at the luncheon.

Chemists' Club Slate Of Officers Named

F. E. Barrows of the firm of Pennie, Edmonds, Morton & Barrows, New York, has been nominated for the 1949-50 presidency of The Chemists' Club, New York. The nominating committee has also named the following for office:—

Vice-president, Marx Hirsch, Molybdenum Corporation of America; non-resident vice-president, Mark E. Putnam, Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich.; suburban vice-president, Randolph T. Major, Westfield, N. J.; treasurer, Ira Vandewater, R. W. Greeff & Co., New York, and secretary, Lloyd Van Doren.

Nominated as trustees for three-year terms were Charles N. Frey, Scarsdale, N. Y.; H. B. Lowe, Scarsdale; Robert J. Milano, Millmaster Chemical Company, New York, and C. F. Rassweiler, Johns-Manville Corporation, New York.

Association Meeting Dates

Affiliated Drug Stores, New Yorker hotel, New York, September 11-15.
American Drug Manufacturers Association, Boca Raton Club, Boca Raton, Fla., April 4-7.
American Institute of Chemical Engineers, Pittsburgh, Pa., November 7-10.
American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, Fairmont hotel, San Francisco, February 13-17.
American Oil Chemists Society, Roosevelt hotel, New Orleans, La., May 10-12.
American Pharmaceutical Association, Jacksonville, Fla., April 24-30.
American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, Homestead hotel, Hot Springs, Va., June 9-11.
American Society for Testing Materials, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., June 21-July 1.
American Water Works Association, Stevens hotel, Chicago, May 30-June 3.
Associated Chain Drug Stores New Yorker Hotel, New York, September 25-29.
Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers, Commodore hotel, New York, January 26-27.
BIMS of New York, annual dinner, New York Athletic Club, January 27.
Chemical Institute of Canada, Halifax, Nova Scotia, May 30-June 1.
Chemical Market Research Association, New York, February 10.
Chicago Technical Societies Council, production show, Stevens hotel, Chicago, March 14-17.
Chlorine Institute, New York, January 19.
Commercial Chemical Development Association, La Salle hotel, Chicago, January 19.
Compressed Gas Manufacturers Association, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, January 17-18.
Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades Section, New York Board of Trade, midwinter luncheon meeting, Astor hotel, New York, January 18; annual dinner, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, March 10; annual meeting, Shawnee Inn, Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa., September 22-25.
Druggists Supply Corporation, Pennsylvania hotel, New York, March 7-11.
Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, Pennsylvania hotel, New York, March 14-16.
Flavoring Extract Manufacturers Association, Drake hotel, Chicago, May 16-18.
Manufacturing Chemists Association, Skytop Inn, Skytop, Pa., June 2-3.
Metal Powder Association, Drake hotel, Chicago, April 5-6.
National Association of Insecticide and Disinfectant Manufacturers, Drake hotel, Chicago, June 13-14.
National Farm Chemurgic Council, Memphis, Tenn., March 30-April 1.
National Fruit and Syrup Manufacturers Association, Drake hotel, Chicago, May 19.
National Material Handling Exposition, Philadelphia auditorium, January 10-14.
National Petroleum Association, Cleveland hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, April 13-15.
National Wholesale Druggists Association, Ambassador and Ritz-Carlton hotels, Atlantic City, N. J., October 8-13.
Oil Trades Association of New York, quarterly meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, January 25.
Pacific Chemical Exposition, San Francisco Civic Auditorium, November 1-5.
Parenteral Drug Association, New Yorker hotel, New York, January 21.
Proprietary Association, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 1-3.
Soap and Detergent Manufacturers Association, New Yorker hotel, New York, January 25.
Society of Plastics Engineers, Bellevue-Stratford hotel, Philadelphia, January 19-21.
Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, Shawnee Inn, Shawnee, Pa., June 7-9.
Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry, Commodore hotel, New York, February 21-24.
Toilet Goods Association, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 17-19.

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510Y	185 - 195	5 - 10	2½ - 3½	NIL	NIL
SEROX	**MELTING POINT**	**PENETRATION 100 GRAMS 77° 5 SECONDS**	**COLOR NPA**	**ACID VALUE**	**SAPONIFICATION NUMBER**
66	180 - 185	6 - 8	6 - 8	30 - 40	75 - 90
88	180 - 185	5 - 8	5 - 7	15 - 25	55 - 75

IMMEDIATE SHIPMENTS AVAILABLE

TEXOIL SERVICE COMPANY
MAKERS OF MICRO-CRYSTALLINE WAX
M & M BUILDING HOUSTON 2, TEXAS
KILGORE, TEXAS
141 BROADWAY NEW YORK 6, N. Y.

Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

January 7, 1949

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of these reports are given in the table of contents on page 4. The figures in the two columns do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. They are the quotations prevailing on the date above, on the basis of differences in one or more of these factors:—Quantity, quality, locality, individual supplier's views.

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A

Acacia (see Gum, arabic).

Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works .12½- .13
tanks, works lb. .10 - —

Acetaldol (see Aldol).

Acetamide, CP, fib. dms lb. .65 - .75
tech., fib. dms lb. .38 - .43

Acetanilide, tech., bbls., c.l., dlvd. or frt. equald lb. .22 - .23½
l.c.l., ton lots lb. .23 - .24½
smaller lots lb. .26 - .27½
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .40 - .50
smaller lots lb. .41 - .56

Acetic anhydride, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .15 - —
tanks frt. alld. E lb. .12 - —

Acetoacetanilide, bbls., dlvd lb. .67½- —
fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
l.c.l. lb. .66 - —

Acetoacetorthoanisidide, dms., wks., 500 lbs. or more lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 1.75 - —

Acetoacetorthochloranilide, bbls., works lb. 1.15 - —
fib. dms., works lb. 1.15 - —

Acetoacetorthotoluidide, bbls., dlvd. lb. .90 - —
fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .71 - —
l.c.l. lb. .72 - —

Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .11 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .08½- —

Methyl (see M).

Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .45 - —

Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.10 - 1.20

Acetophenone, cns., dms lb. 1.50 - 1.85
tech., l.c.l., dms., works lb. .75 - —

Acetoacetoparaphenetidide, d m s., works, 500 lbs. or more lb. 1.65 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb 1.90 - —

Acetyl chloride, cbys., works lb. .55 - .60

Acetyltributyl citrate, dms lb. .43 - .45
smaller pkgs lb. .48 - .54

Acetyltriethyl citrate, dms lb. .36 - .38
smaller pkgs lb. .41 - .47

Acid, abietic, dms., c.l., works lb. .07½- —

Acetic, com'l or redist., 28%, bbls 100 lbs. 4.50 - 4.75
56%, bbls 100 lbs. 7.90 - 8.15
70%, bbls 100 lbs. 9.60 - 9.85
80%, bbls 100 lbs. 10.85 - 11.10
glacial, synthetic, CP, dms., works 100 lbs. 13.50 - 14.00
USP, dms., works 100 lbs. 11.50 - 12.00
tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.00 - 11.00
tanks, works 100 lbs. 8.60 - 9.12

Acetic acid price ranges above are for 40 bbls. or more and for smaller lots. Carboys and cases are 50c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Acetic annydride (see Acetic anhydride above).

Acetylsalicylic, USP, special, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of ship't, 100-lb. lots lb. .53 - —
standard, fine, cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd. (80 mesh), bbls., same basis. lb. .48 - —

Freight equald, ship't identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Aminoacetic, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75

Anthranilic, resub., bbls lb. 2.10 - —
tech., bbls. lb. 1.05 - 1.10

Arsenous, tech. (see Arsenic, white).

Ascorbic, USP, dms., 500-kilo lots. kilo. 24.50 - —
25-50 kilo lots kilo. 25.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo. 25.35 - —
5-kilo lots kilo. 25.70 - —
bots., kilo lots kilo. 26.41 - —
500 grams kilo. 27.47 - —

Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 1.60 - 1.75
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 2.15 - 2.85

Benzoic, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more lb. .43 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs lb. .44 - —
900 lbs. or less lb. .47 - —

USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs. up lb. .54 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs. lb. .55 - —
900 lbs. or less lb. .58 - .59

dms., 4,000 lbs. up lb. .55 - .56
1,000 to 3,900 lbs lb. .56 - .57
900 lbs. or less lb. .58 - .59

Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., works lb. 1.25 - 1.43

Boric, tech, 99½%, cryst., bulk, c.l., works ton. 111.75 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton. 115.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton. 160.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton. 165.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 135.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 180.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton. 185.00 - —
gran., bulk, c.l., works ton. 86.75 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton. 90.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 135.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton. 140.00 - —
bbls. c.l., works ton. 110.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 155.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton 160.00 - —
powd., bulk, c.l., works ton. 91.75 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton. 95.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 140.00 - —

Acid, boric, tech., 99½%, powd., less ton lots, same basis ton. 145.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 115.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 160.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton. 165.00 - —
USP $25 per ton higher.

Broener's, bbls lb. 1.45 - —

Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tankcars, works lb. .33 - —

Cacodylic, bots. lb. 12.00 - 13.00

Camphoric, natural, dms lb. 6.00 - 6.75
synth., dms lb. 5.25 - 8.00

Capric, tech dms lb. .50 - .50½

Caprylic, 99%, dms lb. .50 - .50½

Castor oil, split, dms lb. .35¾ - .36¾

Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., works, lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .03½- .04½
tanks, works lb. .02½- —

Chromic, 99½-99¾%, dms., c.l. works lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .26 - .27

Cinnamic, refd., bots lb. 3.00 - 4.00

Citric, anhyd., gran., fine gran., dms., c.l. lb .27 - —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. .27½- —
kgs. lb. .28½- —
Anhydrous citric acid powder, ½c per lb. higher
USP, cryst., bbls., c.l lb. .27½ —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. .23 —
smaller lots lb .28½- —
kgs. lb. .29½- —
gran., fine gran., bbls., c.l lb. .24½- —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. .25 - —
smaller lots lb. .25½- —
kgs. lb. .26½- —
USP citric acid powder ½c. per lb. higher.

Cleve's, mixed, bbls lb. .65 - .66

Coconut oil, dist., dms lb. .29¼- .31¼

Corn oil, s.d., dms lb. .13 - .14

Cottonseed oil, dist., dms lb. .13 - .14

Cresylic, dom., coal tar, high boil 50% (210°-215°), c.l., works and frt. equald gal. 1.46 - 1.61
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.39 - 1.64
tanks, same basis gal. 1.30 - 1.55
low boil, 50% (204°-206°), and special blends, c.l., same basis gal. 1.46 - 1.61
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.49 - 1.64
tanks, same basis gal. 1.40 - 1.55

Petroleum, 150°C to 205°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. 1.005 —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.025 - 1.045
tanks, same basis gal. .925 —
190°C to 220°C non-ret., dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .93 —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .95 - .97
tanks, same basis gal. .85 —

Acid, cresylic, dom., petroleum, 210°C to 240°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .745 —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .765 .785
tanks, same basis gal. .665 —
235°C. to 271°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .62 —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .72 .74
tanks, same basis gal. .62 —

Crotonic, bbls., Canadian, works lb .35 —

Dichlorophenoxyacetic, (see "D", 2, 4-D)

Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).

Ethylhexoic, dms., c.l., works lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .31½- —
tanks, works lb. .29½- —

F, bbls., works lb. 1.73 1.78

Folic, bots gram. 2.00 —

Form ic, 85%, cbys., c.l., dlvd lb. .13 - .13½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- .14
90%, cbys., c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- .14
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - .14½

Fumaric, tech., bbls., dms lb. 30 .31

Gallic, NF V, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.60 —
smaller tots lb. 1.63 1.65
technical, bbls., 1,000 lb. lots lb. 1.43 —
smaller lots lb. 1.46 1.48

Gamma, bbls. lb. 1.22 - 1.30

Gluconic, tech., 50%, bots lb. .23 .31
dms. lb. .14 —
kgs. lb. .16 —

Glutamic-l, 99%, fiber dms., 100 lb. lots, works lb. 2.30 2.40
25 lb. lots lb. 2.45 —

Glycolic (see Acid, hydroxyacetic).

H, 100% basis, bbls., works lb. .66 - —

Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys lb. 2.69 —
57%, cbys lb. 2.83 2.85

Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd. E lb. .38 —
tech., 48%, cbys., dlvd E lb. .34 .36
34%, cbys., dlvd. E lb. .35 .37

Hydrochloric (see Acid, muriatic).

Hydrocyanic, cyls., works lb. .80 1.00
dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots lb. .30 .40

Hydrofluoric, anhyd., cyls., works lb. .19 - .19½
tanks, works lb. .16½- —
30%, steel dms., works lb. .08½- .09
70%, steel dms., works lb. .15¾- .16¼

Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls lb. .08 - .09

Hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, bbls., non-return., Phila lb. .084 —
tanks, Belle, W. Va., 100% basis lb. .085 - —

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed	distr.	distributor	neut.	neutral.
ammo.	ammonia	djns.	demijohns	NF	National Formulary
amorph.	amorphous	dlvd.	delivered	nom.	nominal
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	No.	number
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	dom.	domestic	ord.	ordinary
artif.	artificial	E.	east	oz.	ounce
ASTM.	American Society for Testing Materials	e.p.	end point	Pac.	Pacific
		equald.	equalized	pf.	proof
Be.	Baume	F.	fahrenheit	phos.	phosphate
bgs.	bags	ferment.	fermentation	photo.	photographic
bbls.	barrels	ffa.	free fatty acid	pkgs.	packages
bls.	bales	ffc.	free from chlorine	powd.	powdered
bots.	bottles	fib.	fiber	precip.	precipitated
b.p.	boiling point	f.o.b.	free on board	prod.	producer
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	F.P.A.	free of prussic acid	pt.	point
b.r.	boiling range	frt.	freight	pulv.	pulverized
bxs.	boxes	fus.	fused	purif.	purified
C	centigrade	gal.	gallon	redist.	redistilled
cbys.	carboys	gran.	granular	refd.	refined
CD	completely denatured	grd.	ground	refy.	refinery
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	reg.	regular
cks.	casks	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	resub.	resublimed
c.l.	car lots	imp.	imported	ret.	returnable
cns.	cans	incl.	included	SD	specially denatured
col.	color	indust	industrial	s.d	single distilled
com'l	commercial	kgs.	kegs	S. E	southeast
conc.	concentrated	lacq.	lacquer	secs.	seconds
CP	chemically pure	lb.	pound	s.g.	specific gravity
cps.	centipoises	l.c.l.	less than car lots	ship't	shipment
cryst.	crystal	liq.	liquid	solut.	solution
cs.	cases	m.a.p.	mixed aniline point	s.u.	standard unit
ctns.	cartons	min.	minimum	synth.	synthetic
cyls.	cylinders	m.p.	melting point	tech.	technical
dbl.	double	N.	nitrogen	USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
denat.	denatured	nat.	natural	vis.	viscosity
dest.-dist.	destructive-distilled			VM&P	varnish makers & painters
dextro.	dextrorotatory			W	west
dist.	distilled			w.w.	water white
				whse.	warehouse

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown, gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Acid, hypophosphorus, USP, djns lb. .75 - .77
J, bbls., works, 20% basis lb. 2.64 - 2.87
L, bbls., works lb. .80 - .95

Lactic, edible, 50%, bbls., 20 or more lb. .16 - .18
smaller lots lb. .17 - .19
80%, bbls., 20 bbls. or more. lb. .28½- —
plastic grade, 50%, bbls., 20 or more lb. .19¾- —
10 or less lb. .20¾- —
80%, bbls., 5 or less lb. .3370- .3400
tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.20 - —
cbys., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.95 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works 100 lbs. 11.35 - —
cbys., works 100 lbs. 11.85 - —
NF, 85%, cbys. lb. .69 - .72

Laurent's, bbls lb. .87 - —

Lauric, dist., 85-90%, dms lb. .40 - .40¼
60%, dms lb. .35 - .35¼

Linseed oil, reg. dist., dms lb. .3200- .3250
water white, dms lb. .3500- .3550

Maleic, powd., dms lb. 30 .31
Anhydride (see M).

Malic, dms. lb. .47 - —

Mandelic, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.85 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.90 - 2.10

Mixed, tanks, nitric unit lb. .03 - .06
sulphuric unit lb. .0085- .009

Molybdic, kgs., works lb. .95 - 1.10

Monochloroacetic, purified, flake, 99%, dms lb. .23½- .24¼
tech., flake, 96-97%, bbls lb. .19 - .21

Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 2.05 - 2.75
tanks, E. works ton. 18.00 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
tanks, E. works ton. 20.00 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
tanks, E. works ton. 25.00 - —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., frt. equald lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .09¼- .09¾
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼- .15¼
Acid, muriatic, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c. per pound less.

Myristic, dist., dms lb. .45 Nom.

Naphthenic, 220-230 acidity, dms., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .12 - —
230-240 acidity, dms., works lb. .22 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —

Naphthol(1)-4-sulphonic (see Acid, Neville and Winther's)
Naphthol (1)-5-sulphonic see Acid, L).
Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, S).
Naphthol(1)-3,6-disulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, H).
Naphthol(2)-6,8-disulphonic (see Acid, Gamma)
(5)-7-Sulphonic,2-amino (see Acid, J).
Naphtholsulphonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's, mixed).
Naphthylamine(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid, Laurent's).
(2)-6-sulphonic (see Acid, Broener's).
(2)-7-sulphonic (see Acid, F).
(2)-1-sulphonic (see Acid, Tobias).

Neville and Winther's, dms lb. .88 - .91

Nicotinic, USP, dms., works kilo. 8.00 - 8.30

Nicotinic amide (see Nicotinamide).

Nitric, 36° cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.40 - 6.10
38°, cbys. c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.90 - 6.60
40°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.50
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.40 - 7.10
42°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.00
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.90 - 7.60
CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., frt. equald lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13 - .13¼
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - .18

Oleic (see Oil, red).
Acid, muriatic, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c. per pound less.

Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).

Orthocresotinic, dms, c.l., works lb. .67 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .69 - —

Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
10,000 lbs., works lb. .14¾- .15
smaller lots, works lb. .15¼- .15¾

Palm oil, white, dist., dms lb. .21¼- .21¾

Para-aminobenzoic, purified, dms., works lb. 4.00 Nom.
technical, dms., works lb. 1.70 - —

Para-aminosalicylic, dms., 100 lbs. lb. 20.00 - —
smaller lots lb. 20.15 - 21.00

Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen).
Paranitrobenzoic, cns. lb. .87 - —
Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., works lb. .92 .95
Peanut oil, s.d., dms lb. .13½ Nom.
Perchloric, 60%, cbys., works lb. .58 - .62
70-72%, cbys., works lb. .61 - .66
Phenylacetic, bots lb. 1.51 - 1.75
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).
Phenylglycollic (see Acid, mandelic).

Phosphoric, food grade, 50%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.50 —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.25 6.00
cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 5.00 —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld., 100 lbs. 6.00 7.50
75%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l. lb. .11¼ .13

Acid, Phosphoric—Alphatocopherol Acetate

Acid, phosphoric, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 6.10 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. 100 lbs. 8.00 9.00
tanks, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l lb. .10½- —
dilute, 10%, cbys., djns lb. .07 - .07½
For shipments in cbys., add handling charges.
Picramic, bgs. lb. .65 - .70
Picric, tech., bbls lb. .32 - .33
NF, bbls. lb. .42 - —
Propionic, nat., dms., works lb. .18 - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
synth., pure, dms., works lb. .22 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Pyrogallic, tech., bbls lb. No prices.
NF, cryst., dms lb. 2.95 - 3.18
resub., dms lb. 3.45 3.60
Pyroligneous, bbls., incl., l.c.l., ex whse gal. .43 - —
Ricinoleate (see Acid, castor oil, split).
S, bbls., works lb. 2.79 - 3.01
Salicylic, tech., bbls., c.l lb. .31 - —
smaller lots lb. .38 - —
USP, bbls., cryst lb. .40 - —
smaller lots lb. .50 - —
powder, bbls lb. .45 - —
smaller lots lb. .55 - —
Sebacic, purif., dms., c.l., works. lb. .54½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .56½- .60½
Soybean oil, s.d., c.l., works lb. .13 - .14

Acid, stearic, double pressed, bgs lb. .22½- .23½
single pressed, bgs lb. .22 - .23
triple pressed, bgs lb. .24¾- .25¾
Succinic, bbls lb. .87 - .90
Sulphanilic, CP, bots., works lb. 1.60 - 1.63
tech., dms., works lb. .17 - —
Sulphuric, 60°Be, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 1.80 - 2.50
tanks, E. works ton.13.75 - —
66°Be, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 2.05 - 2.75
tanks, E. works ton.17.00 - —
98%, tanks, E. works ton.18.00 - —
CP, NF, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .09¼- .09¾
5 pt. bottles extra, cs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12¾- .13¾
fuming, 20%, tanks, E works. ton.19.00 - —
Tallow, dist., dms lb. .15¾- .16¾
Tannic, tech., 60-62%, dms. lb. .68 - .69
70-72%, dms. lb. .80 - .85
75-76%, dms. lb. .86 - .90
USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.45 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.47 - 1.55
powder, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.35 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Tartaric, USP, dom., bbls., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. .37½- —
smaller lots lb. .38 - —
100-lb. dms lb. .39 - —
small, dms lb. .41 - .43
imported, kgs lb. .30 - .30½

Acid thioglycolic, refined, bbls.-cbys., basis 100% lb. 1.95 - 2.00
tech., bbls., cbys., basis 100% lb. 1.40 - —
Tobias, bbls. lb. .65 - —
Trichloroacetic, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Toluenesulphonic, dms., works lb. .20 - —
Tungstic, tech., 100 lb. pkgs. lb. 2.75 - Nom.
Aconite leaves, bls. lb. .55 - .60
Root, bbls. lb. .70 - .75
Aconitine, amorph., mild, bots oz.27.50 - 32.50
cryst., potent, bots oz.85.00 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .33½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .34 - .45
tanks, works lb. .32½- —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin)
Adonis vernalis herb, bls lb. .35 - .40
Agar lb. 3.25 - 4.10
Agaric, white, bls lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Agrimony herb, bls lb. .35 - .40
Albumen (egg), edible, flake, bbls lb. 2.65 - 2.75
powd., bbls. lb. 2.70 - 2.80
tech., cryst., bbls. lb. 1.48 - 1.60
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble)
light, dms., l.c.l. lb. .70 - .75
Egg (see Albumen).
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., divd lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., divd. lb. .27½- —
tanks, divd. lb. .25 - —
Amyl, ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss lb. .19 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Miss lb. .17 - —
(see also Fusel oil, ref.)
refined fermentation, 126-132°C, c.l., dms., divd lb. .33½- —
l.c.l., divd lb. .34½- .36
tanks, divd lb. .32 - —
128-132°C, dms., divd. lb. .42 - —
Benzyl, cns. lb. .72 - .80
dms. lb. .68 - .88

Alcohol, butyl, normal, ferment, Ill., Ind. prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .20 - —
tankwagon, frt. alld. E lb. .18 - —
other production, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .19 - .19¼
l.c.l., frt. alld.E lb. .20 - .20¼
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .17½- .18
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .17½- —
Normal synthetic butyl alcohol prices in West .01c. per lb. higher
secondary, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .12½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .10½- —
tertiary, dms., c.l. lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., dms. lb. .14 - —
tanks lb. .12 - —
Capryl, dms., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .27 - —
tanks, works lb. .24½- —
Cetyl, dom., CP., fiber ctns., 1,000 lbs. lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.55 - —
Cinnamic, bots lb. 2.80 - 3.35
Denatured, CD12, CD13, CD14, dms., dlvd. E. of Miss R. gal. .52 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss R. gal. .56 - .61
tanks, dlvd. E. of Miss. R. gal. .42½- —
tankcar sales requires written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
SD1, 190 pf., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R. gal. .53 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .57 - .62
tanks, same basis gal. .43½- —
SD2B, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .51 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .55 - .60
tanks, same basis gal. .41½- —
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R. gal. .47 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .51 - .56
tanks, same basis gal. .37½- —
SD29, denatured with acetaldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R. gal. .51½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .55½- .60½
tanks, same basis gal. .42 - —
When any of the several SD29 denaturants is supplied by the purchaser, the prices are the same as those of SD2B plus 1½c. per gal. denaturing charge.
Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. Miss. R. gal. .53 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .57 - .62
tanks, same basis gal. .43½- —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
Special solvent (see proprietary).
Diacetone, acetone free, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13½- .14½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - .15½
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - .13
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12½- —
Ethyl, 190 pf. tax paid dms., c.l., dlvd. E. Miss. R. gal.17.60 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal.17.64 - 17.68
tanks, same basis gal.17.50½- —
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. Miss. R. gal. .56 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .54 - .59
tanks, same basis gal. .40½- —
absolute, tax paid, dms., c.l., same basis gal.18.57 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal.18.61 - 18.66
tanks, same basis gal.18.47½- —
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .28½- —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works lb. .30 - —
dms., c.l., works lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .23 - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Isoamyl (see Alcohol, amyl, refined, fermentation).
Isobutyl, refd., dms., works lb. .13 - —
tanks, works lb. .12 - —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd. gal. .47½- —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .50½- —
tanks, dlvd gal. .37½- —
95%, dms. incl., c.l., dlvd. gal. .49½- —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .52½- —
tanks, dlvd gal. .39½- —
99%, dms. incl., c.l., dlvd. gal. .51½- —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .54½- —
tanks, dlvd gal. .41½- —
Methyl (see Metnanol).
Methylamyl (see Carbinol, methyl-isobutyl).
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots. lb. 2.40 - —
Pantothenyl (see Panthenol).
Phenylethyl, cns. lb. 1.50 - 1.70
Polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, Niagara Falls lb. .65 - .70
type B, fiber-pack, same basis lb. .60 - .65
Propyl, normal, dms., c.l., works. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .12½- —
tanks, works lb. .10½- —
Salicyl (see Saligenin).
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Cedar Rapids, Ia. lb. .47 - —
dms., c.l., Waverly, N. Y. lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .36 - —
Aldol, 95%, dms., works lb. .15 - .19
denaturing grade, dms. gal. 1.33 - 1.46
Aletris root, bgs. lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Algin, bbls., fib. dms lb. .76 - 1.00
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).
Alkanet root, bgs. lb. .45 - .50
Allspice, Jamaica (see Pimento).
Guatemalan, bgs., futures lb. .21½- .25
Mexican, bgs. lb. .13 - .15
Allyl bromide, cbys., 5,000 lbs., works lb. .99 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .15 - —
Aloe, Cape, cs lb. .35 - .40
Curacao, kgs. lb. .35 - .38
Socotrine, kgs lb. .35 - .38
Aloin, bbls., dms., kgs lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Alphacellulose, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04 - .15
Alphanaphthol, bbls lb. .70 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls lb. .41 - .50
Alphanaphthylthiourea, 93-98%, fib. dms., works, frt. alld lb. 4.00 - 4.05
Alphanitronaphthalene, bbls lb. .37 - —
Alphapicoline, ret. dms., works, frt. equald lb. .27½- .30
Alphapinene, tanks, South, works gal. .47 - —
Alphaterpineol, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18 - —
Alphatocopherol, bots. kilo.750.00 - —
Acetate, bots. kilo.750.00 - —

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0	1 x ½	10	10 x 20
1	¾ x ¼	20	20 x 36
2	2 x 4	36	36 x 80
3	2½x4	80	80 x 150
4	4 x 6	DCXX	150 (airfloat)
6	6 x10		

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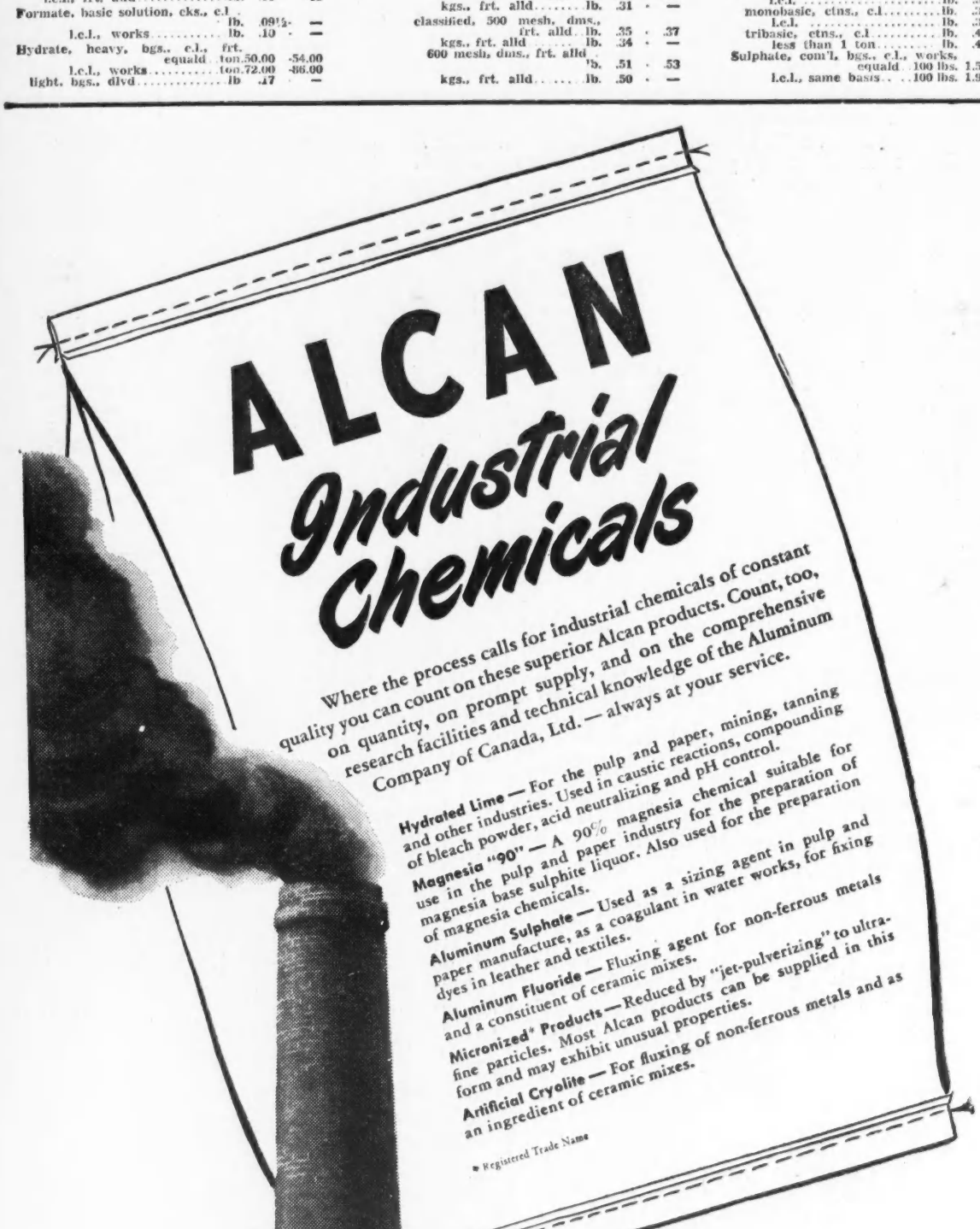
Althea Root—Antimony-Potassium Tartrate

Althea root, NF, peeled, bls ..... lb. .30 - .35
Alum, ammonia, burnt, USP, bbls., lb. .16 - .18
gran., bbls., works ..... 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
lump, bbls., works ..... 100 lbs. 4.65 - —
powd., bbls., works ..... 100 lbs. 4.20 - —
Alum, potash, gran., bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
lump, bbls., works ..... 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
powd., bbls., works ..... 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
Potash-chrome, bbls ..... lb. .12½ - .15
Soda, bbls., c.l., works .... 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... 100 lbs. 4.25 - 5.00
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works lb. .03½ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. 04¾ - 06¾
crystalline (see Aluminum oxide).
Aluminum acetate, basic solution, 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .11 - —
20%, bbls., l.c.l., works .... lb. .10 - —
Chloride, anhyd., com'l, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .12½ - —
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .06½ - .06¾
solution, 32°, cbys., c.l., works. lb. .02¾ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .03¼ - —
Fluoride, tech., anhyd., bbls., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .11 - .13
Formate, basic solution, cks., c.l. lb. .09½ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .10 - —
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald ..... ton. 50.00 - 54.00
l.c.l., works ..... ton. 72.00 - 86.00
light, bgs., dlvd ..... lb .17 - —

Aluminum hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .21¼ - —
contract, works ..... lb. .20¼ - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .18¼ - —
contract, works ..... lb. .17¼ - —
dried, USP XII, fib. dms., works. lb. .79½ - —
contract, works ..... lb. .76½ - —
powder, tech. (see Aluminum hydrate).
Laurate, precip., bbls ..... lb. .42 - —
Linoleate, solid, dms., frt. alld. lb. .43 - —
Metal, 98-99%, ingots, 10,000 lbs. lb. .17 - —
pigs, 10,000 lbs ..... lb. .16 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 1.7%, frt. alld. lb. .24½ - .25
Oleate, dms., contract ..... lb. .43¾ - —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
crystalline, flour, classified, 8-240 mesh, dms., frt. alld. lb. .14 - .15
kgs., ton, frt. alld ... lb. .12½ - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. lb. .13 - .15
280-400 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb. .32 - .33
kgs., frt. alld ..... lb. .31 - —
classified, 500 mesh, dms., frt. alld. lb. .35 - .37
kgs., frt. alld ..... lb. .34 - —
600 mesh, dms., frt. alld . lb. .51 - .53
kgs., frt. alld ..... lb. .50 - —

Aluminum oxide, optical, floated, kgs., dlvd. lb. .36 - .86
unclassified, dms., frt. alld. lb. .16 - .17
kgs., frt. alld ..... lb. .15 - —
high-purity, alpha or gamma, ultrafine, dms., works lb. 13.50 - —
jars, works ..... lb. 15.00 - 17.00
Aluminum oxide flour prices W. of Denver ¾c. per lb. higher.
Paste, lining, extra fine, dms lb. .58 - —
standard, dms ..... lb. .39½ - —
Powder, lining, extra fine, dms lb. .96 - —
standard, dms ..... lb. .64½ - —
rubber comp., dms ..... lb. .48½ - —
unpolished, standard, dms .... lb. .44½ - —
varnish, standard, dms ..... lb. .49 - —
Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld.lb. .24¾ - —
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l. .... lb. .38 - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .39 - —
monobasic, ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .38 - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .39 - —
tribasic, ctns., c.l ..... lb. .43 - —
less than 1 ton ..... lb. .44 - .45
Sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, equald ..... 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis ... 100 lbs. 1.90 - —

Aluminum sulphate, iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald .. 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
Trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate).
Ambergris, gray, tins ..... oz. 8.50 - 12.00
Aminoazotoluene, bbls ..... lb. .85 - —
Aminomethylpropanol, ens., dms., works lb. .50 - .60
Aminoethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .51½ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .52 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .50 - —
Aminophiline, bots, kgs ..... lb. 8.25 - 8.75
Aminopyrine, bots., dms ..... lb. 6.00 - 6.10
Ammonia, anhydrous, fertilizer, tanks, works ton. 74.00 - 85.00
pure, cyls., extra ..... lb. .17 - —
refrigeration, tanks, works ton. 77.50 - —
Aqua (29.4% NH_3), dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.85 - 3.00
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.50
tanks, works, anhyd. basis ton. 76.00 - —
Ammoniac gum (see Gum, ammoniac).
Sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.40 - —
white, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
Ammoniacal liquor, tankcars, works. ton. 80.00 - 81.00
Ammonium acetate, purified, dms lb. .59 - .60
reagent, jars ..... lb. .61 - .63
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs., frt. alld lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld .. lb. .81 - 1.08
Biborate, bbls., c.l., works . ton. 302.00 - —
ton lots, works ..... ton. 355.50 - —
less ton lots, works ..... ton. 360.50 - —
Bicarbonate, dms., works, c.l. lb. .05½ - —
l.c.l., works, dms ..... lb. .06 - —
Bichromate, bbls., works ..... lb. .26 - .30
Bifluoride, dms., dlvd ..... lb. .18 - .18½
Bromide, gran., NF, bbls ..... lb. .36 - .37
dms. ..... lb. .37 - .40
powdered ammonia bromide 10c. per lb. higher.
Carbonate, USP, lump, dms lb. 16½ - .17
powdered, 1c. per lb higher.
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal)
USP, bbls., dms., kgs ..... lb. .20 - .22
Citrate, dibasic, bbls ..... lb. .75 - —
dms. ..... lb. .80 - .85
Fluoride (see Bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia aqua)
Hypophosphite, NF, dms ..... lb. 2.40 - —
Iodide, NF, jars ..... lb. 3.90 - 3.96
Linoleate, plastic, 80%, dms., works lb. .40½ - —
kgs., works ..... lb. .42½ - —
25%, dms., frt. alld. zone 1. lb. .21½ - —
tech., bbls., works ..... lb. .37 - —
dms., works ..... lb. .39 - —
Molybdate, metal grade, kgs lb. .90 - —
chemical grade, bbls., kgs lb. .85 - —
A.C.S., dms ..... lb. .88 - —
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, Canadian, 32.5% N, bgs., c.l., shipping point ton. 79.50 - —
dom., bgs., western works ton. 58.00 - 59.00
Nitrate-dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va. ton. 42.50 - —
Oleate, dms. ..... lb. .30¾ - —
Oxalate, fine gran., dms ..... lb. .25 - —
dms., 100 lbs., lots ..... lb. .27 - —
Pentaborate, gran., bbls., c.l., works ton. 212.00 - —
ton lots, works ..... ton. 265.50 - —
less ton lots, works .... ton. 270.50 - —
Ammonia pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher.
Perchlorate, kgs ..... lb. .25 - —
Persulphate, kgs ..... lb. .25½ - .28¼
Phosphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .08½ - —
dibasic, NF V, bbls., dms .... lb. .40 - —
tech., bgs., c.l., works ..... lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .08½ - —
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs ..... lb. 1.25 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works .... lb. .11½ - .12
Stearate, 28%, dms ..... lb. .21 - .31
paste, dms ..... lb. .06¼ - —
Sulphamate, bbls., dms., works lb. .18 - .20
Sulphate, bulk, producing ovens ton. 45.00 - —
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45% basis, 100%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .10½ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .15½ - —
tanks, dlvd. or frt. alld. lb. .09 - —
Sulphocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .16 - .19
Thioglycollate, highly purified, 100% basis, cbys. lb. 2.45 - —
commercial, same basis ..... lb. 2.15 - —
Amphetamine hydrochloride, bots. lb. 45.00 - 50.00
Phosphate, bots ..... lb. 45.00 - 50.00
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21½ - .27
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .22½ - .28
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .20½ - .25¼
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R. lb. .21½ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .22½ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .20½ - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate, dms ..... lb. .90 - 1.00
Chloride, mixed, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .08 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .06 - —
Ether (see Ether, amyl).
Mercaptan, dms., works ..... lb. 1.10 - —
Nitrite, USP, bots ..... lb. 1.75 - 1.83
Salicylate, ens ..... lb. .77 - 1.00
Anethol, com'l, dms., works ..... lb. .50 - —
NF, dms ..... lb. .60 - 1.40
Angelica root, dom., bls. ..... lb. .90 - 1.00
imported, bls. ..... lb. .93 - 1.00
Angostura bark, bls ..... lb. .48 - .50
Anilin oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld ..... lb. .17 - —
tanks, works, rt. alld ..... lb. .15 - —
Salt, dms., works ..... lb. .26 - —
Anise, Argentine, bgs ..... lb. No stocks.
Chinese, star ..... lb. .17½ - .18
Cyprus, bgs ..... lb. .20 - .20½
Mexican, bgs ..... lb. .19 - .19½
Syrian, bgs ..... lb. .17 - .17½
Anisic aldehyde, bots. ..... lb. 2.50 - 2.75
Annatto paste, bxs ..... lb. .34 - .37
Seed, bgs ..... lb. .19 - .20
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works lb. .60 - .86
90%, bbls., works ..... lb. .81 - 1.00
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls ..... lb. .85 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride).
Chloride, solut., cbys ..... lb. .29 - .30
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines ..... lb. .33½ - —
Needle, cs ..... lb. No stocks.
Antimony oxide, ceramic grade, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .35 - —
paint grade, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .35¾ - .36
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .36¾ - .37
Salt, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. lb. No stocks.
Sulphide, 62-64%, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .28 - —
Antimony-potassium tartrate (see Tartar emetic).



Where the process calls for industrial chemicals of constant quality you can count on these superior Alcan products. Count, too, on quantity, on prompt supply, and on the comprehensive research facilities and technical knowledge of the Aluminum Company of Canada, Ltd. — always at your service.

Hydrated Lime — For the pulp and paper, mining, tanning and other industries. Used in caustic reactions, compounding of bleach powder, acid neutralizing and pH control.

Magnesia "90" — A 90% magnesia chemical suitable for use in the pulp and paper industry for the preparation of magnesia base sulphite liquor. Also used for the preparation of magnesia chemicals.

Aluminum Sulphate — Used as a sizing agent in pulp and paper manufacture, as a coagulant in water works, for fixing dyes in leather and textiles.

Aluminum Fluoride — Fluxing agent for non-ferrous metals and a constituent of ceramic mixes.

Micronized* Products — Reduced by "jet-pulverizing" to ultra-fine particles. Most Alcan products can be supplied in this form and may exhibit unusual properties.

Artificial Cryolite — For fluxing of non-ferrous metals and as an ingredient of ceramic mixes.

* Registered Trade Name

CHEMICALS DIVISION

ALUMINUM COMPANY OF CANADA, LTD.

1700 SUN LIFE BUILDING, MONTREAL 2, QUEBEC, CANADA

Export distributors: L'ALUMINIUM COMMERCIAL, S.A. Zurich
ALUMINIUM UNION LTD. London, Stockholm, Madrid, Montreal Shanghai, Sydney, Calcutta
ALUMINUM IMPORT CORP. New York, Buenos Aires, Sao Paulo

Antipyrine, bbls	lb.	2.35	2.45
Apomorphine, bots	oz.	23.20	23.70
Archil extract, bbls	lb.	No stocks.	
Areca nuts, powd., bbls	lb.	.22	.25
Arecoline hydrobromide, bots.	oz.	6.10	6.75
Argols, min. 70%, bgs., shipment ports, per 100 kilos (100% purity)		18.00	18.50
Arnica, flowers, bls	lb.	.50	.90
root, bls	lb.	1.45	—
Arrowroot, powd., bgs	lb.	.13	.16
Arsenic, metal, lump, bbls., prompt shipt	lb.	.75	.90
Sulphide, yellow, bbls	lb.	No stocks	
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous).			
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.06	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.07	.08
Asafetida, cs.	lb.	.35	.36
powd., bbls., dms	lb.	.50	.53
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.).			
Asbestos fiber, 5D and 5K, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Canadian mines	ton.	88.00	—
5R, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), same basis	ton.	79.00	—
6D, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis	ton.	59.00	—
7D, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis	ton.	52.50	—
7F, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis	ton.	49.50	—
7K, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis	ton.	35.50	—
7M, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis	ton.	31.00	—
7R, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis	ton.	30.00	—
7RF, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	31.00	—
7T, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	26.50	—
7TF, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	31.00	—
Asphaltum, cut-back, tanks, tank wagon, refinery	gal.	09½	—
Emulsion, tanks, tank wagon, refinery	gal.	09½	.10
Gilsonite, brilliant black, selects 270°-295° F. fusing pt., bgs., f.o.b. Colo. mines	ton.	36.50	—
seconds, 300°-390° F. fusing point, not uniform, bgs., Colo. mines	ton.	29.00	—
jet, bgs., ton lots, gross weight, Colo. mines	ton.	29.00	—
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works	lb.	06½	—
process form, bgs., works	lb.	05¾	.12
Steam-rfd., less than 80 penetration., tanks, tankwagon, refinery	ton.	23.00	—
80-300 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refinery	ton.	22.00	—
Atropine, bots.	oz.	13.50	15.00
Sulphate, bots.	oz.	10.35	12.00

B

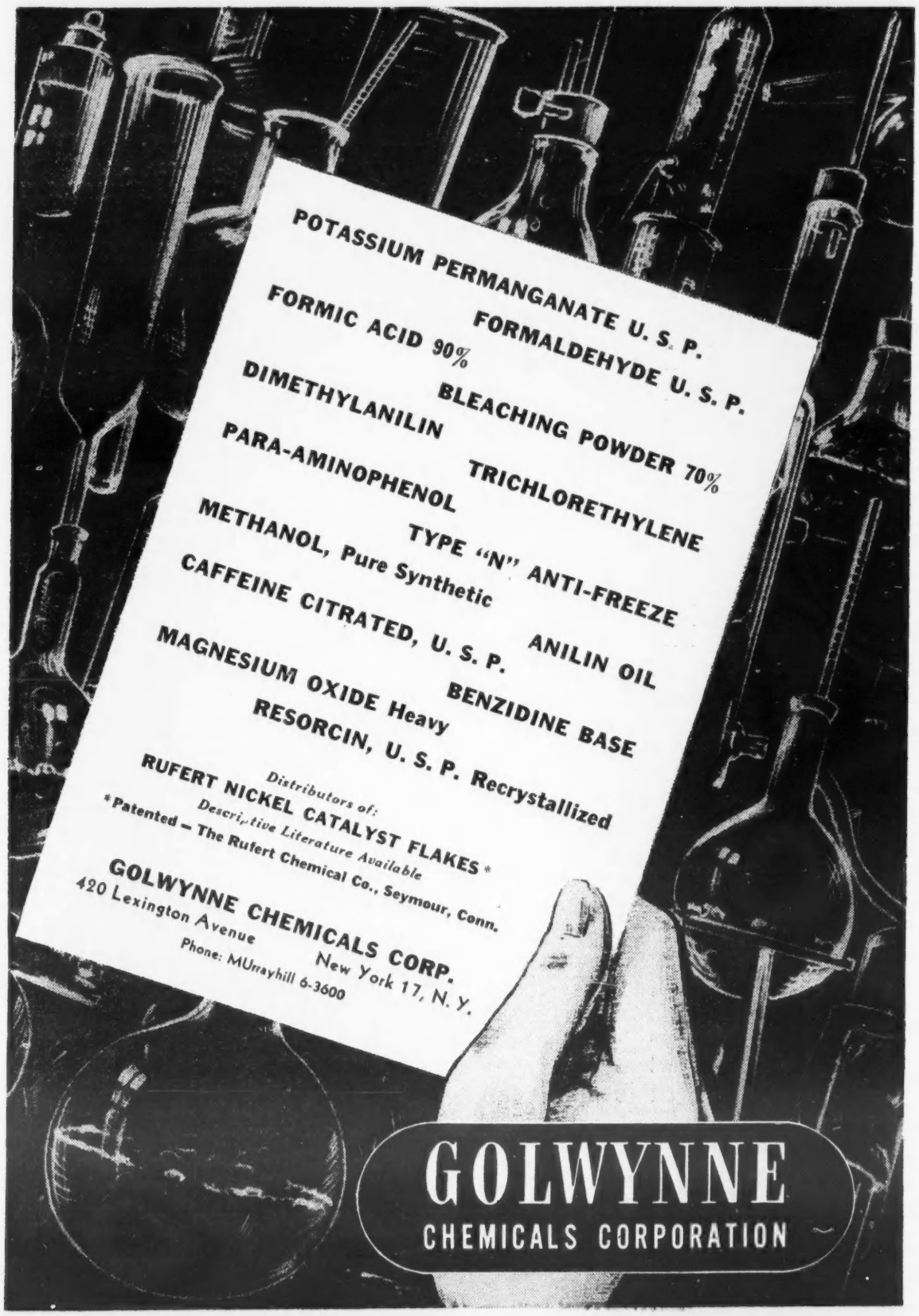
Balm of Gilead, buds, bgs.	lb.	2.00	2.50
Barbasco root (see Cube root).			
Barberry root bark, bgs.	lb.	78	.80
Barbital, dms.	lb.	4.50	—
Sodium, dms.	lb.	4.75	—
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., 10 tons and up, works	ton.	72.50	80.00
smaller lots, works	ton.	82.50	90.00
Chlorate, kgs., works	lb.	25½	.31
Chloride, NF, cryst., dms	lb.	.11	.13
tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.	ton.	90.00	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	100.00	—
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald	lb.	31½	.32
Dioxide, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.12	—
Fluoride, bbls.	lb.	.21	—
Hydrate, crystals, bgs.	lb.	.09	09½
Hydroxide, anhyd., bbls., works	lb.	.19	—
Iodide, bots.	lb.	5.12	—
Monoxide (see Oxide).			
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	11½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	13	—
Oxide, grd., dms., works	lb.	11	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	11½	—
Peroxide (see Dioxide).			
Silicofluoride, bbls.	lb.	.17	.19
Stearate, ctns., 1-ton up	lb.	.42	—
smaller lots	lb.	.43	—
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).			
X-ray, bbls	lb.	.12½	.13
Sulphide, dms., c.l., works	ton.	55.00	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	70.00	—
Baryte ore, approx. 94% $BaSO_4$, bulk, mines	ton.	9.40	12.50
Barytes, water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis	ton.	35.05	—
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	36.85	—
ex whse., N. Y.	ton.	49.65	—
Southern off-color, bgs., mines	ton.	19.00	—
95.75%, bgs., mines	ton.	20.00	—
Barberry bark, bgs.	lb.	.12	.13
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).			
Belladonna leaf, bls.	lb.	1.15	1.25
Root, bls.	lb.	.55	.60
Bauxite, bulk, mines	ton.	8.50	10.00
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., works	ton.	11.00	—
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms.	lb.	.68	.90
tech., cbys., dms.	lb.	.45	.55
Benzene (see Benzol).			
Hexachloride, tech., 11% gamma bgs., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.30½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.32½	—
dust, dry, 50%, 6% gamma distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.18	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.19	—
wet, 50%, 6% gamma distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.19½	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.20½	—
Benzidin base, bbls	lb.	1.02	—
Benzocaine, cns.	lb.	3.50	3.35
Benzol (benzene), pure, nitration, tanks, works, Bethlehem, Pa., Dangerfield, Tex., Lackawanna, N. Y., Philadelphia, Pa., Sparrows Point, Md., St. Louis, Mo., Syracuse, N. Y., Wyandotte, Mich	gal.	.21	—
Birmingham, Ala., Chicago district, Cleveland district, Johnstown, Pa., Minequa, Colo., Pittsburgh district, Terre Haute, Ind., Woodward, Ala., Youngstown, Ohio.	gal.	.20	—
Benzophenone, dms.	lb.	1.30	1.70
Benzoyl chloride, c.l., cbys.	lb.	.20	.23
l.c.l., works	lb.	.22½	—
Peroxide, pure, fib. ctns., works	lb.	.50	1.05
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., dms.	lb.	.60	1.00
dms.	lb.	60	70
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).			
Benzoate, f.f.c., cns., dms.	lb.	1.00	1.40
Chloride, tech., cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.19	.21½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20	.22½
Cinnamate, cns.	lb.	3.65	4.00
Formate, cns.	lb.	1.95	3.50
Propionate, bots.	lb.	1.65	2.30
Salicylate, bots.	lb.	1.30	2.25
Benzylidineacetone, bots.	lb.	1.85	2.70
Benzylisoeugenol, bots.	lb.	9.50	—
Berberine bisulphate, cns.	lb.	No stocks	
Hydrochloride, bots.	lb.	No stocks	
Sulphate, cns.	lb.	No stocks	
Berberis root, bls.	lb.	.30	.35
Betagammapicoline, dms., c.l., works	lb.	21	21½
l.c.l., works	lb.	21½	24

Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works	lb.	75	—
tech., bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.30	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.32	—
Benzoate, fib. dms., works	lb.	1.75	—
Salicylate, dms.	lb.	5.00	—
Betanaphthylamine, tech., bbls., works	lb.	.73	.80
Betaphenylethylamine, dms., works, 1,000 lb. lots	lb.	1.45	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.60	—
Betapicolin, 90%-95%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	1.35	—
98%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	1.85	—
Beth root, bls.	lb.	.45	.50
Biotin, cryst.	gram.	12.50	—
Bismuth chloride, jars	lb.	3.95	—
Citrate, USP VIII, jars	lb.	3.27	—
Hydroxide, dms	lb.	4.18	—
Metal, bxs., ton lots	lb.	2.00	—
Nitrate, cryst., dms	lb.	1.85	—
Oxychloride, dms	lb.	3.97	—
Oxide, anhydrous, dms	lb.	4.60	—
Phenolsulphonate, fib. dms	lb.	4.70	—
Subcarbonate, USP, dms	lb.	2.80	—
Subgallate, NF, fib. dms	lb.	2.75	—
Subiodide, fib. dms.	lb.	4.90	—
Subnitrate, USP, dms	lb.	2.50	—
Subsalicylate, USP, dms	lb.	3.20	—
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., dms	lb.	3.80	—
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.13½	—
cs., l.c.l., shipt. point	lb.	17	.19
Bone, bgs., bbls., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14½	.22½

Carload price ½c. per lb. less. Deliveries to the Pacific Coast, ex dock or whse., 1½c. per lb. higher.

Black, carbon, channel, beads, bulk, c.l., works	lb.	.07	—
bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.0740	—
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse.	lb.	.11¼	.117
uncompressed, regular, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.0832	—
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse	lb.	13¾	—
furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	05½	—
ctns., l.c.l., whse	lb.	09½	—
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works,	lb.	.05	—
ctns., l.c.l., whse	lb.	.09	—
semi-reinforcing, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	03½	—
ctns., l.c.l., whse	lb.	07½	—
very fine, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.0740	—
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse	lb.	.1125	.1170
Charcoal (see C).			
Graphite (see G).			
Iron oxide, synthetic, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	10¾	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.11	—
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.07	.30
Mineral, bgs., works	lb.	.0160	.0675
Black ash (see Barium sulphide).			
Blackberry root, bls.	lb.	.12	.13
bark of root, bls.	lb.	.32	.33
Black dyes (see Dyes).			
Black haw, root bark, bls.	lb.	.78	.82
Tree bark, bls	lb.	.28	.30
Black Indian hemp root, bls	lb.	.48	.52
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	77.50	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	85.00	—

Blanc fixe, dry, direct process, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	85.00	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	90.00	—
N. Y. whse.	ton.	108.00	—
bbls., c.l., works	ton.	90.00	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	95.00	—
N. Y. whse.	ton.	113.00	—
pulp, 66⅔%, bbls., c.l., works,	ton.	67.00	—
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	73.00	—
Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		4.25	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.		4.75 —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammo., bgs	unit-ton.	10.00	—
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon, bulk, Chicago,	unit-ton.	9.50	—
soluble, bgs., c.l.	lb.	17	.19
l.c.l.,	lb.	18	.25
Bloodroot, bls.	lb.	.57	.67
Blue, alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis	lb.	1.90	—
Toner, bbls., litho flushed, same basis	lb.	1.10	—
Celestial, bbls., same basis	lb.	.15	.16
Chinese, bbls., same basis	lb.	.45	—
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis	lb.	4.90	—
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).			



Blue, Copper-phthalocyanine—Calcium Phosphate

Blue, copper-phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis	lb.	3.75	3.35
80%, bbls., same basis	lb.	3.00	3.40
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash, Prussian, and Soda).			
Methyl violet toner, bbls., same basis	lb.	4.20	—
Milori, bbls., same basis	lb.	.45	—
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, same basis	lb.	.60	.79
Permanent toner, green shade, molybdic, bbls., same basis	lb.	3.75	—
Tungstic	lb	4.00	—
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis	lb	.51	—
Prussian, bbls., same basis	lb	.45	—
soluble, bbls., same basis	lb	.45	—
Soda CP, bronze, bbls., same basis	lb	.39	—
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis	lb.	.25	.26½
jobbing type, dry, bbls., same basis	lb.	.14	—
regular types, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis	lb.	.19	.29
Victoria toner, molybdic, bbls	lb.	3.75	—
Tungstic, bbls	lb.	3.75	—
Violet toner, molybdic, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.24	—
Tungstic, kgs., same basis	lb.	2.60	2.70

Blue dye colors, dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher, Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita frt. equalized with Chicago.

Blue dyes are listed under Dyes

Blueflag, root, bls.	lb	.55	.60

Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).

Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).

Boldo leaves, bls.	lb.	.08	.09
Bone, raw, bulk, Chicago	ton.	75.00	—
junk, bulk, same basis	ton.	50.00	52.00
Meal, raw, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works	ton.	65.00	—
Chicago, works	ton.	65.00	—
steamed, feeding grade, 1% ammon., 60% phos., bgs., E. work,	ton.	65.00	—
Chicago, works	ton.	65.00	—
fertilizer grade, 3% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works,	ton.	60.00	—
Chicago, works	ton.	60.00	—

Phosphate, defluorinated (see D).

precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic precip).

Boneset leaves, bls.	lb	.15	.16
Borage flowers, bls.	lb	.45	.50
Borax, tech, anhydrous, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	71.50	—
bags, c.l., works	ton.	78.00	—
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi	ton.	122.75	—
less ton lots, same basis,	ton.	127.75	—
bbls., c.l., works	ton.	93.00	—
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi	ton.	142.75	—
less ton lots, same basis,	ton.	147.75	—
tech., 99½%, cryst., bulk., c.l., works	ton.	57.25	—
bags, c.l., works	ton.	61.25	—
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi	ton.	106.00	—
less ton lots, same basis,	ton.	111.00	—
bbls., c.l., works	ton.	61.25	—
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi	ton.	126.00	—
less ton lots, same basis,	ton.	131.00	—
granular, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	31.25	—
bags, c.l., works	ton.	35.25	—
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi	ton.	80.00	—
less ton lots, same basis,	ton.	85.00	—
bbls., c.l., works	ton.	55.25	—
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi	ton.	100.00	—
less ton lots, same basis,	ton.	105.00	—
powdered, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	36.25	—
bags, c.l., works	ton.	40.25	—
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi	ton.	85.00	—
less ton lots, same basis,	ton.	90.00	—
bbls., c.l., works	ton.	60.25	—
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi	ton.	105.00	—
less ton lots, same basis,	ton.	110.00	—

Borax packed in kgs. is $40 per ton higher than borax packed in paper bgs. USP borax $15 per ton higher than tech.

Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest wtrse. point	lb	.15	.21
l.c.l., same basis	lb	.16	.23

Bornyl thiocyanoacetate (see Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate).

Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).

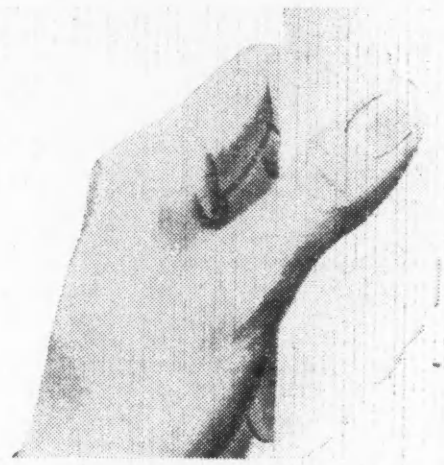
Brimstone (see Sulphur).

Bromine, purified, cs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.21	—
1,000 lbs., same basis	lb	.23	—
single pkgs., same basis	lb.	.28	—
dms., lead-lined, c.l., dlvd	lb.	.19	—
Bromoform, USP, bots	lb.	1.50	1.70
cbys.	lb.	1.42	—
Bromstyrol, bots	lb.	4.85	6.25
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).			
Gold, litho., cans, dms., works	lb.	.50	.60
moulding, cans, dms., works	lb.	.80	1.00
printing ink, cans, dms., works	lb.	.95	1.10
radiator, cans, dms., works	lb.	.60	.65
Broomtop, bls.	lb.	.25	.26
Brown, iron, synth., bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	12½	—
Oxide, metallic, bgs., works	lb.	.03	.03¼
Sap, crystals, works	lb.	.12	—
powdered	lb	.13	—
Sienna, burnt, paper bags., c.l., works	lb.	.03¾	.14¾
l.c.l., works	lb.	.04	.15
raw, paper bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04	.12½
l.c.l., works	lb.	.04¼	.12¾
Umber, burnt, American, c.l., bbls., works	lb.	.04¾	.05¾
l.c.l., bgs., works	lb.	.05	.06¾
Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N.Y.	lb.	.05¾	.07¾
l.c.l., works	lb.	.06	.08
raw, American, bgs., same basis	lb.	.03¾	.06
Turkey type, bgs., same basis	lb.	.06	.06¼
Vandyke, bbls., works	lb.	.09¾	.12
Brucine, cns., 100 ozs	oz.	.40	.50
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.30	.40
Bryonia root, bls.	lb	.35	.36
Buchu leaves, bls.	lb.	.85	.90
Buckthorn bark, bls.	lb	.23	.24
cut and sifted, bls.	lb.	.26	.28
Berries, bgs.	lb	.85	1.00
Burdock, root, bls.	lb.	.23	.28
Butadiene, cyls., refy	lb.	.19	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.11½	—
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal.	.06	—	
Butyl acetate, normal, ferment, ill., Ind., prod., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss.	lb.	.19	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17½	—
tankwagons, same basis	lb.	.18	—
other production, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	.19½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20	.20½
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17½	.18
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17½	—
secondary dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss	lb.	.14½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13	—
Normal butyl acetate W. of Miss., ½c. per lb. higher			
Alcohol (see Alcohol, butyl)			
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.20½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.21½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.19½	—
Ether (see Ether, butyl).			
Isobutyl methacrylate, P-5, 50/50, cns., works	lb.	.60	—
Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.45½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.46½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.44	—
Laurate, dms., works	lb.	.42	—
Methacrylate, M-4, dms., works	lb.	.60	—
cns., works	lb.	.63	.67
P-4, cns., works	lb.	.65	—
Myristate, dms., works	lb.	No prices.	
Oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.52	—
Butyl phenylacetate, dms.	lb.	2.00	2.25
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).			
Propionate, dms., dlvd	lb.	No stocks	
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	No stocks	
Stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.43½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.44½	—

Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cadmium bromide, jars	lb.	2.10	2.15
Iodide, jars	lb.	3.10	—
Lithopone (see Yellow).			
Metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd.	lb.	2.00	—
patent shapes, cs., dlvd	lb.	2.10	—
Selenide (see Red).			
Sulphide (see Yellow).			
Caffeine, cryst., dms., 100 lbs. or more	lb.	4.75	5.00
anhydrous, dms. 100 lbs. or more	lb.	5.00	—
Citrated, dms., 100 lbs. or more	lb.	3.00	—
Hydrobromide, bots.	lb.	6.50	—
Calabar beans, bgs., futures	lb.	.65	.66
Calamus root, dom., bgs.	lb.	.28	.30
imported, bleached, bls.	lb.	.70	.33
peeled, bls	lb	.30	.31
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 10,000 or more standard units (1 standard unit=1,000,000 USP unit(s), works	gram.	4.00	—
1,000 to 10,000 s.u., works	gram.	4.40	—
less than 1,000 s.u., works	gram.	4.80	—
In edible oil, dms., 10,000 or more	unit.	.10	—
1,000 to 10,000 s.u., works	unit.	.11	—
less than 1,000 s.u., works	unit.	.12	—
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd 100 lbs.		3.00	4.00
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.10½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.11½	—
Calcium bromide, NF, jars	lb.	.75	.85
Carbide, dms., c.l., works	ton.	114.00	147.00
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).			
Chloride, cryst., purified, bbls., jars	lb.	.28	.30
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	ton.	22.00	—
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	37.00	67.00
liquor, works, basis 40%, tank-cars	ton.	9.00	—
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., works, same basis	ton.	20.00	—
l.c.l., works, same basis	ton.	30.00	59.00
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald	lb.	.29½	.30
Cyanide, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies.	lb.	.30	.50
Gluconate, AA, bbls.	lb.	.65	.72
cns.	lb.	.83	.90
USP, bbls.	lb.	.58	.65
cns.	lb.	.76	.83
Hydride, dms., works	lb.	.90	—
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms.	lb.	1.65	1.80
Hypochlorite, 100-lb. dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies	dm.	24.00	26.50
cans, cased (45 lbs.) same basis	cs.	19.75	21.50
Hypophosphite, 50-lb. lots, dms	lb.	.80	.83
Iodide, jars	lb.	4.12	—
Lactate, USP, dms.	lb.	.37	.44
Laurate, bbls	lb.	.43	.44
Mandelate, USP, dms., works	lb.	1.85	2.10
Naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.23½	.24¼
Pantothenate dextro jars gram		.07½	—
Phenolsulphonate, dms.	lb.	.59	.60
Phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l. 100 lbs.		6.75	—
l.c.l. 100 lbs.		7.10	7.45
feeding grade, bgs., works	ton.	105.00	125.00
food grade, bbls., 10 or over, works	lb.	.07	.07¾
less than 10, works	lb.	.08	.10



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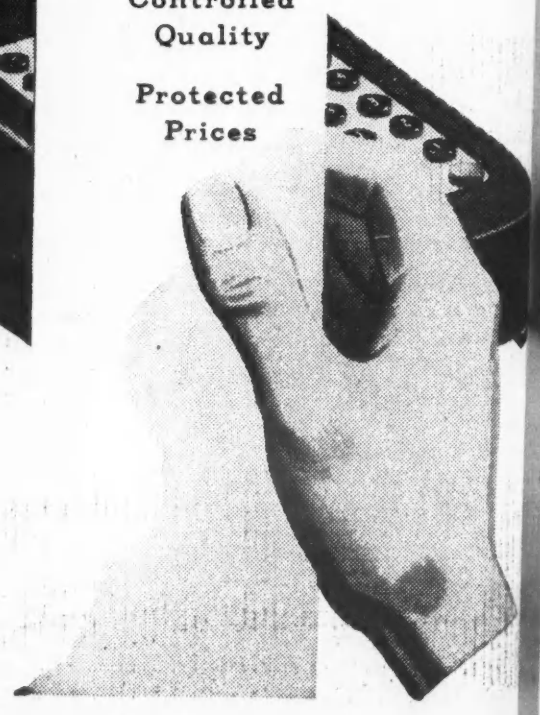
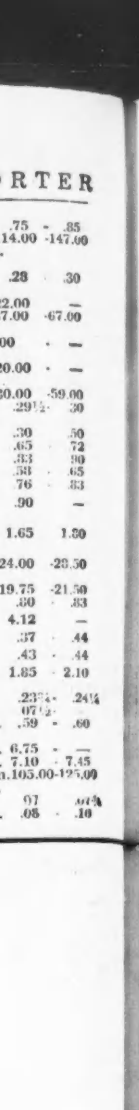


Calcium phosphate, monobasic, bgs., 10,000 lbs., works, frt. equald	lb.	.05¾-	—
less, same basis	lb.	.06¼-	—
tribasic, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.60 -	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.95 -	7.30
Phytate, bgs., works	lb.	.22 -	—
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. works	lb.	.24 -	—
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works,	lb.	.05½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.06 -	—
Stearate, precip., ctns., c.l., works.	lb.	.39 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.40 -	.41
Sulphate (see Gypsum).			
Sulphide, 76%, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	45.00 -	—
70%, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	50.00 -	—
luminous tins, works	lb.	1.25 -	—
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works	lb.	1.06 -	1.50
fine particle size, works	lb.	1.50 -	1.75
Calendula flowers, bis	lb.	.50 -	.85
Calomel, USP, cryst., dms	lb.	1.82 -	1.83
fine powd., dms	lb.	1.97 -	1.98
Camphor, monobromated, dms., kgs.	lb	3.10 -	3.20
Camphor, natural	lb	No stocks.	
synth., tech., bbls., 2,000 lbs. or more, works	lb.	.42 -	—
10 bbls. (1,500 lbs.)	lb.	.44½-	—
smaller lots	lb.	.45 -	.55
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots	lb.	.66 -	—
1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.67 -	—
smaller lots	lb.	.68 -	—
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots	lb.	.83 -	—
1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.84 -	—
smaller lots	lb.	.85 -	—
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).			
Cantharides, Chinese, cs	lb.	1.25 -	1.30
powd., bxs	lb.	1.40 -	1.50
Cantharides, Russian, bgs	lb.	5.00 -	5.25
powd., bxs	lb.	5.75 -	6.00
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).			
Oleoresin, NF VIII, cns	lb.	6.50 -	6.75
Caramel coloring, bbls	gal.	1.05 -	—
Caraway seed, Danish, bgs., afloat.	lb.	.19½-	.20
Dutch, bgs	lb.	.20 -	.20¼
Carbazole, 97%, steel dms., ton lots, works	lb.	1.75 -	—
fib. dms., same basis	lb.	1.70 -	—
Carbinol butyl, normal (see Alcohol, amyl, refined)			
secondary, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.70 -	—
Methylisobutyl, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	E. lb.	.14½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13 -	—
Carbon bisulphide, 50-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. to competitive points	lb.	.06¼-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.07¼-	—
5-gal. dms., same basis	lb.	.09½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.08¾-	—
Dioxide, cyls	lb.	.06 -	.08
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., works	lb.	.09 -	.11½
tech., dms., E. of Rockies, c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.08 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.08½-	—
W. of Rockies, c.l., f.o.b. stock points	lb.	.08½-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.09 -	—
USP, cbys	lb	.17 -	.19
Carboxymethylcellulose-Sodium—See CMC.			
Cardamom fruit, bleached, bold, cs.,	lb.	2.95 -	3.00
medium, cs.	lb.	2.10 -	2.65
decorticated, Guatemalan, cs	lb.	1.92 -	1.95
Indian, cs. futures	lb.	2.00	Nom.
green, Alleppey, bgs., futures	lb.	1.76 -	1.80
Seed (See Cardamom fruit, decorticated).			
Carmine, No. 40, NF, bulk, 100 lbs. or more	lb.	5.50 -	—
smaller lots	lb.	5.65 -	6.15
Carotene, crystals, research grade, ampuls, pure alpha or beta, 10 mg.		5.00 -	—
90% beta-10% alpha, ampuls 100 mg.		2.00 -	—
bulk grain quantities	gm.	5.00 -	—
technical, 1,350,000 A units per gram	gm.	.67½-	—
tins, works	gm.	.62 -	—
dry powder, 3,330 A units per gram	lb.	.70 -	—
emulsion (in milk), 500,000 A units per 16-oz. cn.	cn.	.85 -	—
in vegetable oil, 250,000 A units per gram	lb.	37.24 -	—
50,000 A units per gram	lb.	7.87 -	—
26,000 A units per gram, tins, works	milli. units.	.52 -	—
dms., works	milli. units.	.39 -	—
3,330 A units per gram	lb.	.85 -	—
microcrystalline, in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, tins, works	milli. units.	.50 -	—
Carvol, bots	lb.	9.50	-16.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk	lb.	.37 -	.40
Case-hardening mixture, 30% gran., dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb	.09¾-	—
Casein, dom., acid-precip., bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more ship't point	lb.	.30 -	—
rennet-precip., 10,000 lbs. or more, same basis	lb.	.34	Nom.
Imported, acid-precip., ground, bgs., or more	lb.	.25½-	.27
rennet-precip., unground, 100 or more	lb.	.30	Nom.
Cashew nut liq., treated, c.l., dms., f.o.b. Newark, N. J.	lb.	.21 -	—
ton lots, dms., same basis.	lb.	.22½-	—
dm. lots, same basis	lb.	.24½-	—



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SYNTHETIC RESINS • CHEMICAL COLORS • PHENOLIC PLASTICS • INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

Calcium Phosphate—Cinchona Bark

Cassia bark, Batavia, longstick bls.,	lb.	.40 -	.41
broken, bls.	lb.	.28 -	.29
China, buds	lb.	.35½-	.36
rolls, select, cs.	lb.	.10 -	.10½
broken, bls.	lb.	.10 -	.10¼
Saigon, broken, bls	lb.	.26 -	.27
medium, bls.	lb.	.35 -	.35½
thin, bls.	lb.	.40 -	.41
Yunnan, bls.	lb.	.21 -	.22
Buds, China, bgs	lb.	.32 -	.33
Cassia fistula, bskts	lb.	.30 -	.35
Castor beans, bgs., Nov. ship't, Brazilian ports	long ton.	125.00	Nom.
Oil (see Oil, castor).			
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	27.50 -	—
Castoreum, nat., cns	lb.	12.00	-45.00
synthetic, cns	lb.	22.00 -	—
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib. dms., works.	lb.	2.00 -	—
resublimed, dms., works	lb.	4.00 -	—
Catnip, bls.	lb.	.55 -	.60
Celery seed, French, bgs	lb.	.24½-	.25
Indian, bgs.	lb.	.20 -	.20¼
futures, bgs.	lb.	.19½-	.20
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).			
Cellulose acetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more	lb.	.36 -	—
granules, ctns., same basis	lb.	.42 -	—
molding composition, plain colors, pearls, special black, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.47 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.49 -	.51
regular black, dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.35 -	.39
variegations, dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.54 -	.59
Butyrate, flake, 17% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. or over, works	lb.	.52 -	—
less than 500 lbs., works.	lb.	.53 -	—
17.5% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works	lb.	.49 -	—
less than 500 lbs., works,	lb.	.50 -	—
26.5% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works	lb.	.53 -	—
less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.54 -	—
gran., 37% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works	lb.	.51 -	.57
less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.52 -	.58
46% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works	lb.	.57 -	—
less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.58 -	—
molding composition, plain colors, pearls, special black, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.56 -	.61
regular black, dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.47 -	.51
variegations, dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.61 -	.66
Triacetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more	lb.	.40 -	—
Cerium hydrate, dms., works	lb.	1.25 -	—
Oxalate, NF, bbls., bgs., works	lb.	.70 -	.72
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., under 100 lbs., works	lb.	2.25 -	—
kgs., 100 lb. lots, works	lb.	1.75 -	—
Chalk, precip., cosmetic, dentifrice, drugs, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.02½-	.05¼
l.c.l., ex whse	lb.	.04 -	—
paint, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	40.00 -	—
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	32.50	-40.00
rubber makers, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	30.00 -	—
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian, cs	lb.	.46 -	.50
Roman, bls.	lb.	1.10 -	1.50
Charcoal, hardwood, briquets, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	49.50 -	—
bgs., c.l., works	ton.	54.50	-55.50
granular, bgs., incl., c.l., works.	ton.	50.50 -	—
lump, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	39.50	-43.50
bgs., extra, returnable, c.l., works	ton.	42.50	-45.50
screenings, bgs., works	ton.	33.50 -	—
Pinewood, gran., powd., bgs., c.l., works, South	ton.	40.00 -	—
l.c.l., works.	ton.	50.00	-60.00
lump, bgs., c.l., works, South.	ton.	35.00 -	—
Willow, powd., bbls	lb.	.06 -	.07
Chestnut extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.0465-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.0495-	—
tanks	lb.	.0390-	—
powd., 65% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works	lb.	.1105-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.1170-	.1180
China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99.75% 300 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	12.50	-13.00
l.c.l., works	ton.	13.50-	14.00
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	9.50	-10.00
99% 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	10.00	-12.00
l.c.l., works	ton.	11.00	-16.00
wet-grd., sdk-bolt, 99½%, 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works.	ton.	13.00 -	—
paper bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	15.00 -	—
Imported, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Balto., Boston, Norfolk, Phila net	ton.	16.00	-35.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock	ton.	45.00 -	—
l.c.l., ex whse	ton.	50.00	-55.00
Chloral, dms., works	lb.	.45 -	.50
Hydrate, jars	lb.	.90 -	.95
Chlordane, agricultural, dms., l.c.l. stock points	lb.	1.05 -	2.00
refined, dms., stock points	lb.	1.20 -	2.15
Chlorinated rubber, standard, ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.42 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.43 -	—
Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l., works	lb.	.07 -	.12
l.c.l., stock points	lb.	.09 -	.19
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs.		2.40 -	—
multiple units, 3 cars, works, frt. equald 100 lbs.		2.70 -	—
2 cars, same basis	100 lbs.	3.30 -	—
1 car, same basis	100 lbs.	3.90 -	—
Chloroform, tech., dms	lb.	.20 -	.23
USP, dms.	lb.	.30 -	.33
Chloro(4)-2-Toluidine, bbls.	lb.	1.38 -	—
Chloropicrin, com'l, bots	lb.	1.35 -	—
cyls., 180-lbs., frt. alld	lb.	.85 -	—
100-lbs., same basis	lb.	.87 -	—
25-lbs., same basis	lb.	1.12 -	—
Cholesterol, USP, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots	lb.	8.50 -	—
5-lb. pkg.	lb.	9.00 -	—
1-lb. pkg.	lb.	9.50 -	—
Choline chloride, fib. dms., works	lb.	3.00 -	3.10
feed grade, fib. dms., works	lb.	2.20 -	—
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., works.	lb.	3.00 -	3.10
Chromium acetate, powd., 72% Cr., bbls., works	lb.	No stocks	
solut., 7½%, bbls., cs.	lb.	.09¼-	—
8½%, bbls., cs.	lb.	No stocks	
Cake, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	16.00 -	—
Chromium fluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.24 -	.27
Green (see Green, chrome).			
Oxide (see Green, chromium oxide).			
Oleate, bbls.	lb.	.54 -	—
Trioxide (see Acid, chromic).			
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).			
Chrysarobin, USP, bots.	lb.	7.65 -	9.24
Cinchona bark, N.F., red, quill, 20-inch, cs.	lb.	1.26	Nom.
broken, bgs.	lb.	.45 -	.50
yellow, broken, bgs.	lb.	.35 -	.40

Cinchonidine—Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane

Cinchonidine, small cryst., cns., 100 ozs oz. .95 - —
Cinchonine, large cryst., cns., 100 ozs oz. .69 - —
small cryst., cns., 100 ozs oz. .65 - —
Sulphate, N.F., cns., 100 ozs oz. .42 - —
Cinchophen, N.F., heavy, dms., works lb. 4.20 - 4.30
standard, dms., works lb. 4.00 - 4.10
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).
Aldehyde, cbys., cns., dms lb. .75 - 1.25
Cinnamon, Ceylong, No. 2, bls lb. .27 - .28
Citral, bots., cns. lb. 3.75 - 5.00
Citronellal, bots., dms. lb. 2.75 - 7.75
Citronellol, bots., dms. lb. 3.25 - 4.75
Clove, Madagascar, bls lb. .12½- .13
futures, bls .15 - .15½
Zanzibar, bls. lb. .18½- .19
Clover tops, red, dom., bgs. lb. .60 - .70
imported, bgs. lb. No stocks
CMC, high vis., ctns., 2,000 lbs., works, frt. alld lb. .66 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .70 - —
low and medium vis., ctns., 2,000 lbs., works, frt. alld lb. .62 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .66 - —
Coaltar, coal-gas, water-gas, crude, resale, dms., c.l., works gal. .24½- —
l.c.l., works gal. .26 - —
tanks, works gal. .14½- —
refd., bbls., c.l., works gal. .25½- —
l.c.l., works gal. .27 - —
tanks, works gal. .15½- —
Cobalt acetate, bbls., dlvd. lb. .90 - —
Carbonate, powd., bgs., works lb. 1.58 - —
feed grade, 49½% Co, kgs lb. 1.58 - —
Chloride, kgs., works lb. .87½- —
feed grade, 24.5% Co, kgs lb. 1.25 - —
Cobalt hydrate, bbls. lb. 2.04 - —
feed grade, 62% Co, kgs lb. 2.04 - —
Linoleate, paste, 6% Co, dms lb. .56 - —
solid, 8½% Co, dms lb. .65 - —
8% Co, dms lb. .61¼- —
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Co, dms., frt. alld lb. .37¼- .37¾
Nitrate, feed grade, 20.4% Co, bbls lb. .75¾- —
Oxide, black, kgs lb. 1.27½- 1.80
Phosphate, feed grade, 34% Co, kgs lb. 1.26½- —
Resinate, precip., 7.5% Co, dms lb. .38½- —
Sulphate, dms lb. .65 - —
feed grade, 21% Co, kgs lb. 1.00 - —

Cobalt salts, feed grade, quotations are f.o.b. Phila., Cleve., or N. Y.

Cobalt-ammonium sulphate, 14% Co, kgs lb. .75 - —
Cocaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 11.75 - —
Cochineal, gray, bgs lb. .67 - .68
silver, Tenerife, bgs lb. .69 - .70
Cocillana bark, bgs lb. .20 - .22
Cocoa butter, bgs lb. .89 - .90
Codeine, cns., 100 ozs oz. 13.25 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs oz. 11.85 - —
Phosphate, cns., 100 ozs oz. 10.25 - —
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs oz. 10.75 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh, black, root, bls lb. .22 - .24
Blue, root, bls lb. .18 - .19
Colchicine, bots., cns oz. 145.00 - 160.00
Colchicum seed, bgs., futures lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Collodion, USP, dms lb. .24 - .29
Flexible, USP, dms lb. .25½- .30½
Colocynth, pulp, bls. lb. .45 - .47
Colombo root, bls lb. .18 - .19
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs lb. .40 - .45
Condurango bark, bgs. lb. .20 - .21
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms lb. .65 - .69
Copper acetate, cupric, bbls., works, lb. .28 - —
smaller containers, works lb. .29 - .30
Carbonate, 55%, bbls lb. .218 - .2525
Chloride, anhyd., bbls lb. .29 - —
crystals, bbls lb. .20 - .20¾
Cyanide, tech., bbls. lb. .48 - —
Hydrate, dms., dlvd. E. Miss lb. .27½- .28
Metal, electrolytic lb. .23½- —
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld lb. .22¾- .23¼
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works, lb. .25 - .28
Oleate, liquid, 8.5% Cu, bbls lb. .33 - —
solid, 10% Cu, bbls lb. .45¾- —
12.5% Cu, bbls lb. .44½- —
Oxide, black, bbls., works lb. .30½- .32½
red, com'l, bbls., works lb. .30 - .32¼
Oxychloride-sulphate, bgs., frt. alld lb. .24¼- .27¼
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld lb. .25 - —
Stearate, bgs., works lb. .39½- —
Sulphate, cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.10 - —
f.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.10 - —
monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 13.50 - —
tribasic, dealers, bgs., works, c.l. lb. .22¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .23¾- .24¼
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 17.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.55 - 2.00
bbls., c.l., works ton. 20.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 14.00 - —
Copra, c.i.f., Pacific ports ton. 227.50 - —
Atlantic or Gulf ports ton. 232.50 - —
Coriander seed, Argentine, bgs., futures lb. .05½- .06
Italian, bgs lb. .05½- .06
Moroccan, bgs lb. .06½- .06⅝
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 5.69 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.74 - —
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l. 100 lbs. 6.05 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 6.15 - —
Cornsilk, bls. lb. .17 - .18
Corrosive sublimate, NF, cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more lb. 1.68 - —
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more lb. 1.53 - —
Cottonroot bark, bls. lb. .33 - .35
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% potash, bgs., dlvd., unit-ton. 1.75 - —
Meal, 41% protein, sacked, c.l., mills, S. E. ton. 63.00 - 64.00
smaller lots ton. 63.00 - 64.00
Coumarin, cns., 25 lbs. lb. 3.00 - 3.10
smaller lots lb. 3.05 - 3.15
Cramp bark, NF, bls lb. .80 - .85
Cranesbill root, bls lb. .30 - .31
Cream of tartar, dom., USP, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one ship lb. .32½- —
smaller lots lb. .33 - .34
imported, kgs. lb. .30½- .30¾
Creosote, beechwood, bots., cbys lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Coaltar, crude, tanks, works gal. .16 - .19½
refined, dms., c.l., works gal. .38½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .39 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .25 - —
solution, 80% tanks, works gal. .20 - —
Hardwood, NF, bots., cbys lb. .85 - —
Pinewood, dms gal. .31 - .32
Creosote carbonate, bots., cbys lb. 2.35 - 2.40
Cresol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .19 - .19¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19½- .19¾
tanks, same basis lb. .18¼- .18½
USP, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18¾- .19¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¼- .19¾
tanks, same basis lb. .18 - .18½
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93% dms., 55 and 110 gals., l.c.l., works lb. .16½- .26
5 and 10 gals., l.c.l., works lb. .22 - —
Cryolite, nat., dealers, bgs., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.75 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 13.75 - 14.75
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bbls., works lb. .31 - .33
extract liquid 1% rotenone, dms., works gal. 1.50 - —
Cubeb berries, XX NF bgs. lb. .50 - .55
powd., cs. lb. .60 - .65
Culvers root, bbls lb. .60 - .70
Cumene, dms., c.l. lb. .08 - —
l.c.l. lb. .09 - —
tanks gal. .53 - .56
Cumin seed, Cyprian, bgs lb. No stocks
Indian, bgs., futures lb. .40 - .41
Italian, bgs lb. .08½- .09
Moroccan, bgs lb. No stocks.
Persian, bgs. lb. .18¾- .19¼
Syrian, bgs. lb. .17¼- .17¾
Cutch, extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock lb. .09½- —
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grades, 20.6% N, gran., bulk, Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts, bulk unit-ton. 2.85 - —
pulv., 21% N., bgs., same basis unit-ton. 2.75 - —
Cyclohexane, tech., dms., c.l., works, lb. .09½- .12½
l.c.l., works lb. .10 - .13
tanks, works lb. .08 - .11½
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .22 - —
tanks, works lb. .20 - —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .26½- .30
l.c.l., works lb. .27 - .31
tanks, works lb. .25 - .29
Cyclohexylamine, dms., works lb. .34 - —
Cyclopropane, USP, cyls., dlvd gal. .27 - —

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2, 4-D, fib., dms., c.l., works, frt., equald lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .83 - .90
Damiana leaves, bls lb. .45 - .50
Dandelion root, bls. lb. .45 - .50
DDT, fiber dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .33 - .34
Decanol, normal, tech., dms., dlvd lb. .35 - —
Deertongue leaves, bls lb. .35 - .45
Defluorinated phosphate, 65% b.p.l., paper bgs., works ton. 41.65 - 52.50
Rock, paper bgs., works ton. 34.25 - —
Degras, common, bbls lb. .11 - .12
Neutral, less 2% ffa., bbls lb. .16 - .18
over 2% ffa., bbls lb. .15 - .17
Derris root, 5% rotenone, powd lb. .40 - —
Dextrin, corn, British gum, bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 7.19 - —
Chicago 100 lbs. 6.60 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.34 - —
Canary, bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 6.93 - —
Chicago 100 lbs. 6.34 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.08 - —
dark, bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.03 - —
Chicago 100 lbs. 6.44 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.18 - —
white, bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 6.78 - —
Chicago 100 lbs. 6.19 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 6.93 - —
Potato, dom., bgs lb. .10½- .11½

Above prices are for dextrin in paper bgs.; cotton bgs., 17c. higher.

Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots lb. 5.20 - 5.55
laboratory grade, bots 100 grams. 4.50 - —
tech., bots., works lb. 3.00 - —
Diamyl ether (see Ether, amyl).
Phthalate, dms., tanks lb. No prices.
Diamylphenols, mixed, dms., c.l., works lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .32 - —
tanks, works lb. .30 - —
Dianisidin, dms lb. 1.65 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast ton. 50.00 - 52.00
California ton. 38.00 - 40.00
l.c.l., ex whse ton. 80.00 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., Atl. coast. ton. 62.00 - —
California ton. 50.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ton. 90.00 - —
imported, Algerian, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast ton. No prices.
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., Atlantic coast lb. .06 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .70¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .70¾- —
tanks, works lb. .68¾- —
Dibutoxyethyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .58¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .58¾- —
tanks, works lb. .56¾- —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .33½- .38½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .34½- .39
tanks, dlvd lb. .32 - .37
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .58 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .58½- —
tanks, works lb. .56½- —
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .92 - 1.02
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .52½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .53½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .50 - —
Dicapryl sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .58½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .59 - —
tanks, works lb. .57 - —
Dichloroanilin, dms., works lb. .75 - —
Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .42½- —
ton lots, works lb. .45 - —
tins, small lots, works lb. .48 - .50

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Behind the identifying trade-mark of every product, stands the integrity and reputation of the maker. As a chemist, you know how important this is in the chemicals you use . . . and how it may affect the results you get.

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SETTING THE PACE IN CHEMICAL PURITY SINCE 1882

*Complete stocks are carried here.

Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).			
Dichloroethyl ether (see Ether, dichloroethyl).			
Dichlorophenol, dms., frt. equald	lb.	.28	—
Dicoumarol bots, works	lb.	18.00	—
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., works	lb.	.38	—
Dicyclohexylphthalate, fib. dms., c.l., works	lb.	42½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.43	—
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., E	lb.	.26½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.27½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.25	—
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l.	lb.	.41½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.42½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.40	—
Malonate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.65½	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.61½	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.60	—
Oxalate, dms., c.l.	lb.	.35½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.35½	—
tanks	lb	.34	—
Diethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.35½	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.34	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.32	—
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
tanks, works	lb.	.13	—
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.69	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.71	—
tanks, works	lb.	.65	—
Diethylaminoethanol, dms., l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss	lb.	.75	—
Diethylaniline, dms	lb.	.42	.57
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.17	.17½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18	.18½
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15½	.16
Diethylether, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.40	—
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.24	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.25½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.24½	—
Monobutylether acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.27½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.28	—
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.13	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.16½	—
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.24	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.24½	—
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.22	—
l.c.l	lb.	.22½	—
tanks	lb.	.20¼	—
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.51½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.52	—
tanks, works	lb.	.50	—
Diethylstilbestrol, bots	kilo.	255.00	330.00
Digitalin, cryst., bots	gram.	15.00	18.00
powd., bots	oz.	25.00	30.00
Digitalis leaves, dms.	lb.	.85	1.25
Diglycol laurate, dms	lb.	.33	—
Oleate, light, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.33	—
Stearate, bols., c.l.	lb.	.40	—
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.45¾	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.46¾	—
tanks, works	lb.	.44¾	—
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride and sulphate, hospitals,	gram.	1.23	—
wholesalers	gram.	1.03	—
Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, dms	lb.	.95	1.00
smaller containers	lb.	1.05	1.40
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.14	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.14½	—
tanks	lb	.12½	—
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.07	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.07½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.05½	—
Dillseed, decorticated, bgs	lb.	.10	Nom.
dewhiskered, bgs.	lb.	.10½	.11
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.26½	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.27	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.25	—
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.73	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.75½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.71½	—
Sulphate, ref. 55-gal. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16	—
ref. 10-gal. dms., works	lb.	.16½	—
Dimethylamine, anhyd., cyl., works, basis 100%	lb.	33½	48¼
25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%	lb.	.37	—
l.c.l., works, same basis	lb.	.38	—
tanks, works, basis 100%	lb.	.33	—
Dimethylanilin, dms., c.l.	lb.	.21	.25¾
l.c.l.	lb.	.25	.26¾
Dinitroanilin, dms., frt. equald	lb.	.50	—
Dinitrobenzene, bbls	lb.	.16	.23
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms	lb.	.14	.18
Dinitrophenol, bbls	lb.	.23	.32
Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms	lb.	.07	.09
refd., dms	lb.	.17	.21
Dinonylnaphthalene, c.l., dms., works	lb.	.13	—
l.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.14	—
tanks	lb.	.12	—
Dioctyl phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.44½	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.45½	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.43	—
Diorthotolylguanium, dms., ton lots, dlvd	lb.	.48	—
smaller lots, dlvd	lb.	.50	—
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.23	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.25½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.23½	—
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).			
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.37	—
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms. incl., c.l., works, South	gal.	.55	.53
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.56	.55
N. Y. whse	gal.	.50	—
steam-dist., dms., c.l., whse., NYC.	gal.	.59	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.53	.62
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16	.20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns	lb.	.53	.55
Diphenylamine, bbls.	lb.	.26	—
Diphenylguanidin, dms., ton lots	lb.	.35	—
smaller lots	lb.	.40	—
Dipropylene - glycol methylether, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.18	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16½	—
Ditertiarybutylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.32	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.33	—
tanks, works	lb.	.31	—
Ditertiarybutylparacresol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.94	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.93	—
Divi-divi, 43% tannin, bgs., bls., c.l., U. S. ports, ex dock	ton.	64.00	66.00
Divinylbenzene, 18%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.25	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.26	—
tanks, works	lb.	.24	—
40%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.55	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.60	.65
Dodecyltoluene, c.l., dms., works	lb.	.14	—
l.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.15	—
tanks, works	lb.	.13	—
Doggrass root, dom., cut, bls	lb.	.20	.22
imp., NF, cut, bls	lb.	.35	.40
Dogwood, Jamaica, bark, bls	lb.	.12	.14
Dragon's blood, drops, cs	lb.	.45	.47
mass, cs	lb.	1.50	1.55
reeds, cs.	lb.	2.50	2.75

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb. and 1-lb. lots:—

Blue, FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	15.75	16.50
No. 2, cns	lb.	15.75	16.50
Green, FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	15.75	16.50
No. 2, cns	lb.	20.55	21.15
No. 3, cns	lb.	32.65	33.25
Orange, FD&C, No. 1 cns	lb.	3.40	3.50
No. 2, cns	lb.	4.30	4.30
Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	7.00	7.25
No. 2, cns	lb.	3.70	3.80
No. 3, cns	lb.	20.55	21.15
No. 4, cns	lb.	6.65	6.85
No. 32, cns	lb.	4.90	5.00
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	9.70	10.25
No. 3, cns	lb	3.10	3.15
No. 4, cns	lb.	3.10	3.15
No. 5, cns	lb.	3.70	3.80
No. 6, cns	lb.	3.70	3.80

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots:—

Black, D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	10.10	—
Blue, D&C, No. 4, cns	lb.	13.55	—
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	14.90	—
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns	lb.	14.90	—
No. 6, cns	lb.	14.90	—
No. 7, cns	lb.	13.70	—
Orange, D&C, No. 5, cns	lb.	10.10	—
No 4, cns	lb.	10.55	—
No. 5, cns	lb.	5.25	—
No. 10, cns	lb.	19.15	—
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns	lb.	3.45	—
No. 9, cns	lb.	3.45	—
No. 10, cns	lb.	2.75	—
No. 11, cns	lb.	2.05	—
No. 12, cns	lb.	2.75	—
No. 17, cns	lb.	10.10	—
No. 18, cns	lb.	22.20	—
No. 21, cns	lb.	4.35	—
No. 22, cns	lb.	10.10	—
No. 28, cns	lb.	22.80	—
No. 33, cns	lb.	16.15	—
Violet D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	13.55	—
No. 2, cns	lb.	14.90	—

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots—

Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns	lb.	10.10	—
No. 8, cns	lb.	10.10	—
No. 10, cns	lb.	12.50	—
No. 11, cns	lb.	12.50	—
No. 22, cns	lb.	9.15	—
No. 33, cns	lb.	14.65	—
No. 37, cns	lb.	13.55	—

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for external use in drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots:—

Green, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	14.90	—
Red, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	12.50	—
No. 3, cns	lb.	26.40	—
Yellow, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	10.10	—

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype)

20 Chrysodine G	lb.	.53	.55
27 Orange G	lb.	.64	.67
31 Amido naphthol red G	lb.	.53	.56
36 Alizarine yellow 2G	lb.	.74	.76
40 Alizarine yellow R	lb.	.87	.91
57 Amido naphthol red 6B	lb.	.87	.91
79 Ponceau R	lb.	.61	.64
151 Orange II	lb.	.39	.41
165 Red lake C	lb.	1.05	—
176 Red lake A	lb	.75	.78
179 Azo rubine	lb.	.85	.88
180 Diamond blue 3B	lb.	.83	.88
185 Cochineal red A	lb.	.77	.80
202 Chrome blue black R	lb.	.51	.53
203 Chrome black T	lb.	.59	.62
208 Sulphon acid blue R	lb.	.75	.80
216 Acid alizarin red B	lb.	.69	.72
234 Resorcin brown	lb.	.74	.77
246 Naphthol blue black	lb.	.64	.67
278 Benzo fast red SBL	lb.	2.66	2.73
289 Sulphon cyanine 5R extra	lb.	.90	.94

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype).

299 Diamond black F	lb.	1.13	1.18
304 Nerol 2B	lb.	1.65	1.73
326 Benzo fast orange S	lb.	1.41	1.46
332 Bismarck brown R	lb.	.67	.70
365 Chrysophenine	lb.	1.74	1.85
382 Diamine scarlet B	lb.	1.47	1.53
401 Diamine black BH	lb.	.52	.55
406 Benzo blue 2B conc	lb.	.88	.94
419 Diamine fast red F	lb.	.94	.97
420 Diamine brown M	lb	.74	.76
448 Benzo purpurine 4B	lb	88	—
518 Diamine sky blue FF	lb.	2.50	—
561 Trisulphon brown B	lb.	2.00	—
581 Direct deep black EW extra.	lb	.67	—
593 Diamine green B	lb.	.80	—
598 Congo brown G	lb.	1.20	—
620 Sun yellow	lb	.69	—
639 Xylene light yellow	lb.	1.45	—
640 Tartrazine	lb.	1.20	—
655 Auramine	lb.	1.52	—
657 Malachite green	lb.	1.75	—
662 Brilliant green	lb.	2.30	—
667 Brilliant milling green B	lb.	3.27	—
671 Glaucine	lb.	1.54	—
680 Methyl violet B	lb.	1.91	—
681 Crystal violet	lb.	1.91	—
698 Formyl violet S4B	lb.	1.51	—
720 Chrome azurol B	lb.	3.60	—
729 Victoria blue B	lb.	2.68	—
737 Wool green S	lb.	2.14	—
749 Rhodamine B	lb.	3.85	—
814 Chloramine yellow	lb.	2.76	—
841 Safranine	lb.	2.58	—
865 Nigrosine WSJ 76	lb.	.56	—
922 Methylene blue GXX	lb.	1.28	—
969 Hydron blue R	lb.	.72	—

NEW CLOSE-CUT SOLVENTS SPEED PRODUCTION, CUT COSTS IN SCORES OF INDUSTRIES

Esso Hexane, Heptane and Octane Now Provide Boiling Ranges of 7°F. to 15°F.

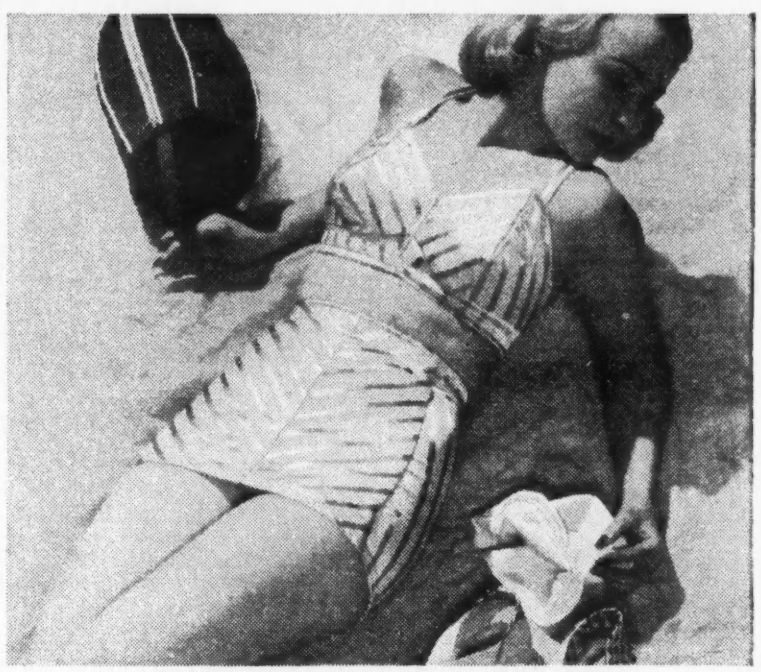
Esso Standard Oil features three very narrow cut, commercially pure, aliphatic solvents, available at prices as attractive as those solvents with much wider boiling ranges.

Known as Esso Hexane, Esso Heptane and Esso Octane, these three new solvents have boiling ranges spreading over 7°F. to 15°F....with initial boiling points of 154°F., 205°F., and 225°F., respectively. In addition to their narrow boiling ranges, these new solvents show +25 Saybolt color, pass doctor and corrosion tests and are of such high purity as to be accepted as commercially pure hydrocarbons. The new Esso Solvents offer manufacturers a uniform drying rate, less solvent retention, and less residual odor than solvents with wider boiling ranges.

Boon to Seed Oil, Rubber and Textile Manufacturers

Because it is a selective solvent for vegetable oils, Esso Hexane is gaining wide acceptance in soybean and cotton seed mills using the solvent extraction method. It is also proving highly economical, both because of its low initial cost and because its high normal hexane content permits re-use indefinitely without deterioration.

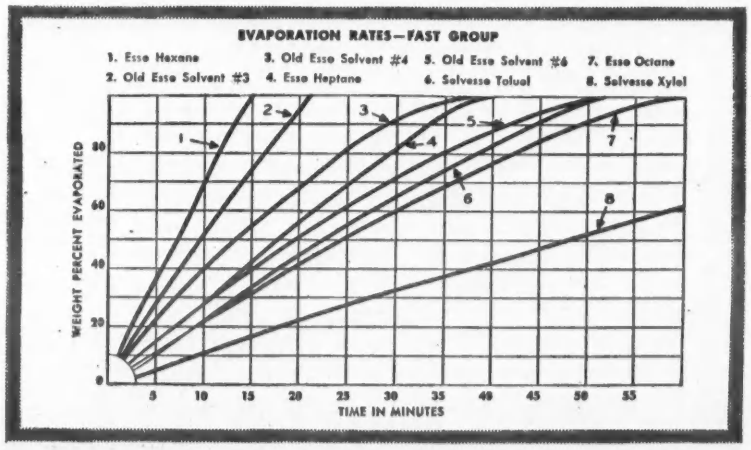
Manufacturers of rubber goods find the new close-cut Esso Solvents desirable in the manufacture of rubber gloves and other products requiring a fast-drying rate. In the textile industry these fast-drying naphthas are more desirable than many other solvents in dissolving rubber to make the cement used as proofing. In using the new products, makers of print goods find that designs come out clean and sharp, and dry almost as quickly as the goods leave the printing rolls.



Manufacturers of rubber shoes, bathing caps and similar products now have a wide choice of Esso Solvents for use in coatings.

Esso Solvents Available in Wide Range of Evaporation Rates

The new and improved Esso Solvents described above and other solvents in the Esso line enable you to select the product with the precise characteristics you require. For further information on the specifications and characteristics of Esso Petroleum Solvents, write or call our office nearest you and our technical men will be glad to assist you.



These curves illustrate the improved evaporation rates at room temperature of Esso Hexane, Esso Heptane and Esso Octane over a number of other solvents.

EVAPORATION RATES IMPROVED ON ESSO VM & P NAPHTHA

Esso VM & P Naphtha has been reduced to a 45°F. range, with a 245°F. initial boiling point and a 290°F. dry point. The net result of this narrower range means reduced evaporation loss in storage and speedier processing through elimination of slow-drying residues. Improved Esso VM & P Naphtha is proving of great benefit to manufacturers of traffic paints, rotogravure and textile printing inks, and to tanners who use it in degreasing leather.

ESSO PETROLEUM SOLVENTS

Sold in Me., N.H., Vt., Mass., R.I., Conn., N.Y., Pa., N.J., Del., Md., D.C., Va., W.Va., N.C., S.C., Tenn., Ark., La.

ESSO STANDARD OIL COMPANY—Boston, Mass. New York, N. Y.—Elizabeth, N. J.—Baltimore, Md. Richmond, Va.—Charleston, West Va.—Charlotte, N. C.—Columbia, S. C.—Memphis, Tenn.—Little Rock, Ark.—New Orleans, La.

ESSO STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA—Philadelphia, Pa.

Dyes, Coaltar, General Use—Fluorspar

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype).

978 Sulphur black T extra	lb.	28½	—
1027 Alizarin VI	lb.	.64	—
1034 Alizarin red S	lb.	2.30	—
1054 Alizarin saphiro B	lb.	2.59	—
1073 Alizarin cyanine green	lb.	2.61	—
1035 Alizarin blue black B	lb	2.13	—
1036 Indanthrene golden orange G, single paste	lb	1.81	—
double paste	lb	3.62	—
1099 Indanthrene dark blue BO, single paste	lb.	1.45	—
1101 Caledon jade green	lb.	2.32	—
1106 Indanthrene blue RS, single paste	lb.	2.12	—
double paste	lb.	2.13	—
1113 Indanthrene blue GCD, double paste	lb.	1.60	—
1150 Indanthrene olive R, single paste	lb.	1.08	—
1151 Indanthrene brown R, single paste	lb.	1.65	—
double paste	lb.	3.29	—
1212 Indanthrene red violet RH, single paste	lb.	1.54	—
1217 Helindon orange R, single paste	lb	1.57	—
p-4 Acid anthracine brown PG	lb.	2.48	—
p-14 Anthracene chromate brown EB	lb.	1.25	—
p-24 Benzo fast black L	lb.	1.94	—
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROA	lb.	2.61	—
p-202 Zambesi black V	lb.	.90	—
p-244 Celliton scarlet B	lb.	1.37	—
p-313 Naphthol AS-SW	lb.	2.74	—

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb dms., sellers' works at warehouse.

Black, blue, No. 550	lb.	.72	—
Jet, No. 551	lb.	.70	—
Brown, R, conc	lb.	1.44	—
Orange R, brilliant	lb.	.80	—
Red 4 B, conc	lb.	1.22	—
Yellow, C	lb.	1.05	—
FN, conc	lb.	1.03	—

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.

Auramine, O	lb.	1.66	—
Black, basic, blue	lb.	1.68	—
Jet	lb.	1.68	—
Blue, methylene, 2 B, conc	lb.	1.—	—
Brown, Bismarck, R, conc	lb.	.78	—
Chrysodine, R, extra	lb.	.54	—
Y, extra	lb.	.58	—
Fuchsine, conc	lb.	2.34	—
Green, malachite, conc	lb.	1.30	—
Rhodamine, B	lb.	3.97	—
Safranine, Y, conc	lb.	2.66	—
Violet, methyl, B	lb.	1.08	—

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.

Black, acid blue, B, extra	lb.	.76	—
Orange, acid, Y, conc	lb.	.43	—
Rhodamine, azo- R extra, conc.			
Rhodamine, R, extra, conc	lb.	3.97	—
Scarlet, croceine, MOO	lb.	1.33	—
Yellow, azo-, conc	lb.	.32	—
Fast light, 3 G, extra	lb.	1.99	—
Methanil, conc	lb.	.83	—

Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water-soluble dyes in kegs, 3c. higher; tins, 10c. higher

E

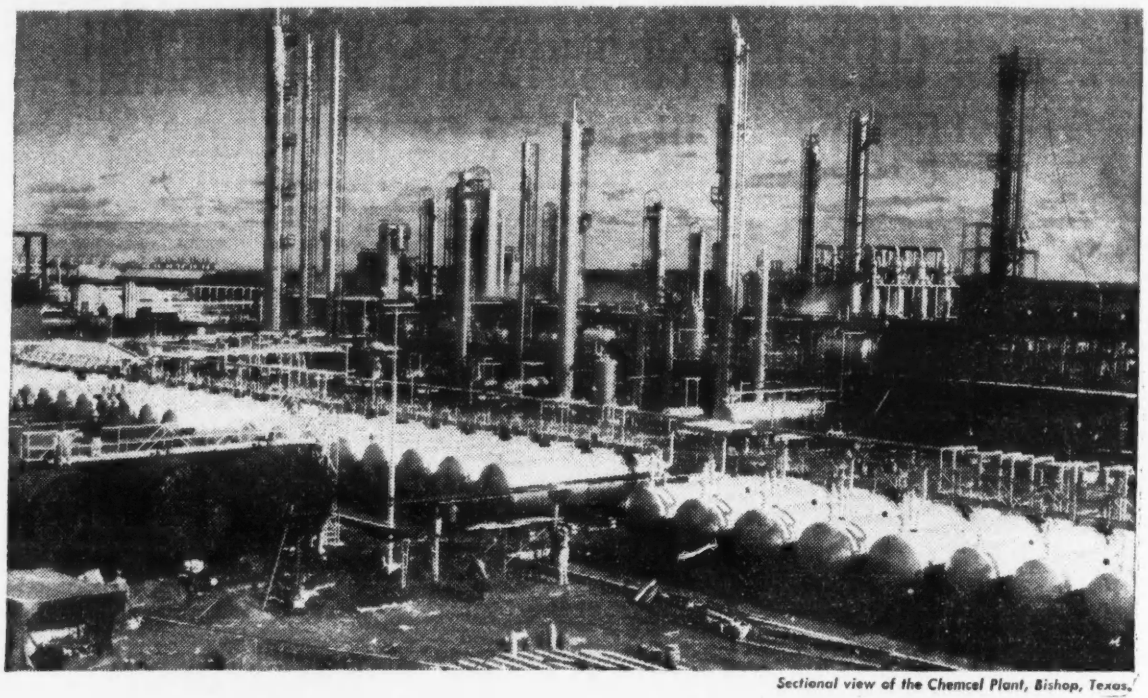
Echinacea root, bls	lb.	.48	.55
Egg albumen (see Albumen).			
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls	lb.	.95	1.01
tanners, bbls	lb.	.06½	.07
Elder flowers, bright, bls	lb.	.45	.50
Elecampane root, bls	lb.	.27	.28
Elm bark, grinding, bls	lb.	.35	.36
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.46	.47
select, bndls.	lb.	.60	.65
Emetine hydrochloride, bots	oz.	42.50	48.00
Ephedra herb, bls	lb.	.20	.21
Ephedrine, synthetic, USP, anhydrous, bots., 100 ozs	oz.	.98	—
hydrous, bots., 100 ozs	oz.	.92	—
Hydrochloride, tin, 100 ozs	oz.	.75	—
Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs.	oz.	.72	—
powd., tins, 100 ozs	oz.	.73	—
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.36½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.37	—
tanks, works	lb.	.35	—
Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots	gram	60	.70
Epsom salt, tech., bgs., c.l	100 lbs.	2.15	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	2.90	3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l	100 lbs.	2.35	—
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 with drawal	100 lbs.	3.10	—
smaller lots	100 lbs.	3.35	—

Epsom salt prices freight equalized: Balto., Carteret, N. J.; Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Midland, Mich.

Ergot, USP, cns	lb	1.18	1.25
Escrine, bots	oz.	53.00	56.00
Sulphate, bots	oz.	60.00	61.00
Ether, acetate (see Ethyl acetate).			
Amyl, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.095	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.102	—
tanks, works	lb.	.095	—
Butyl, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.30½	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.31	—
tanks	lb.	.29	—
Ether, butyric (see Ethyl butyrate).			
Dichloroethyl, purif., dms., works.	lb.	16½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	17	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	15	—
Ethyl, absolute, ACS, dms	lb.	.30	—
Anesthesia, USP, hospital, cns	lb.	.75	1.05
Industrial, USP, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.12	—
Synthetic, dms, incl., frt. alld.	lb.	.11½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.10	—
Isopropyl, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	08	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	06½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	04½	—
Nitrous, conc., bots., 100 lbs	lb.	.93	1.10
	lb.	.93	1.10
Ethyl acetate, natural, fermentation, 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	13½	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	14½	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.12	—
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.13¾	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14¾	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.12¾	—
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.15	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.12½	—
NF, dms.	lb.	.23	.25
synthetic, 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13½	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14½	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.12	—
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13¾	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14¾	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.12¾	—
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14¼	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.15¼	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.12½	—
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	44	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	45½	—
tanks works	lb.	.42½	—
Benzoate, bots	lb.	.60½	.66
Betaethoxypropionate, dms., works	lb.	70	—
Bromide, tech., 98%, dms	lb.	.36	.40
Butyrate, bgs	g.l.	4.75	—
cns., works	lb.	.65	.70
dms., works	lb.	.60	—
Carbamate (see Urethane).			
Chloride, tech., tanks	lb.	.13½	—
USP, bbls., cyl	lb.	.20	.22
Cinnamate, cns	lb.	2.30	3.60
Formate, dms	lb.	.38	—
Iodide, bots	lb.	4.08	4.27
Lactate, dms., works	lb.	.41	—
Methyerylate, M-2, dms., works	lb.	.60	—
cns., works	lb.	.63	.67
P-2, cns., works	lb.	.65	—
Myristate, dms., works	lb.	No prices.	
Oenanthate, dms	lb.	2.60	3.25
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.75	—
Oxalate, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.53	—
Silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate) 40% available SiO_2, dms., works.	lb.	.55	—
Ethylalphanaphthylamine, bbls	lb.	.80	—
Ethylanilin, dms	lb.	.60	—
Ethylbenzene, dms., c.l	lb.	.14	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.15	—
tanks	lb.	.13	—
Ethylcellulose, fib. dms., 5,000 lbs., works	lb.	.52	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.54	.62
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.09	—
W. of Rockies	lb.	.09½	—
l.c.l., works, frt. alld., E. of Rockies	lb.	.11½	—
W. of Rockies	lb.	.12	—
smaller containers	lb.	.12½	—
tanks, frt. alld. E. Rockies	lb.	.08	—
W. of Rockies	lb.	.08½	—
Oxide, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.20	.25
l.c.l., works	lb.	.21	.25
tanks, works	lb.	.15	.16¾
Trichloride (see Trichlorethane)			
Ethylenediamine, tanks, works	lb.	.50	—
Ethyleneglycol, dms., c.l. frt. alld. E	lb.	.15½	.16
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½	.17
tanks, same basis	lb.	.14	.14½
Diethylether, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.50	—
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.21½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.22	—
tanks, works	lb.	.20	—
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.18	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.18½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.16½	—
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.16½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17	—
tanks, works	lb.	.15	—
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.19½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.20	—
tanks, works	lb.	.18	—
Monomethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.24½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.25	—
tanks, works	lb.	.23	—
Ethylethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.32	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.33	—
Ethylmonoethanolamine, l.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.80	—
Ethylmorphine, hydrochloride, bots.	oz.	11.85	—
Ethylorthotoluidine, bbls	lb.	.30	—
Ethylvanillin, cns., 5 lbs. or more	lb.	6.75	—
smaller lots	lb.	6.80	6.90
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms.	lb.	1.85	4.00
Eucalyptus leaves, bls	lb.	.12	.13
Eugenol, prime, USP	lb.	1.85	3.25
Euphorbia, pil., herb, bls	lb.	.15	.17

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bgs., works	ton.	17.00	20.50
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	14.00	17.50
Glass, 20 mesh bgs., tons, works.	ton.	12.75	16.25
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	9.75	12.25
Pottery, bgs., 2 ton lots, works.	ton.	20.00	22.00
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	17.00	19.00
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs	lb.	.11	.11½
Indian, bgs.	lb.	.12½	.13
Fenugreek, domestic, bgs.	lb.	No stocks.	
Indian, bgs.	lb.	.11½	.12
futures, bgs.	lb.	.10¼	.10½
Moroccan, bgs.	lb.	09½	.10¾
Ferric sulphate (see iron sulphate, ferric).			
Film scrap, colored, cs., works	lb.	.13	—
water-white, cs., works	lb.	.14	—
Fir balsam, Canada, cns	gal.	32.00	33.00
Oregon, bbls	gal.	2.25	2.30
Fishberries, bgs	lb.	.24	.25
Fishliver oil (see Oil, fishliver).			
Fishmeal, ground, 60% protein, bgs., No. Carolina area	ton.	145.00	—
65% protein, bgs., Balto. area.	ton.	150.00	—
Fishscrap, dried, 60% protein, bulk, No. Carolina area	ton.	138.50	—
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).			
Fluorspar, acid grade, bgs., c.l., mines	ton.	47.50	—
l.c.l., mines	ton.	49.50	—
bulk, contract, c.l., mines	ton.	42.00	—
noncontract, c.l., mines	ton.	45.00	—
l.c.l., mines	ton.	47.00	—



Sectional view of the Chemcel Plant, Bishop, Texas.

CHEMCEL *geared to Industry*

At its Chemcel plant, near Corpus Christi, Texas, Celanese has incorporated the most advanced engineering techniques for synthesizing organic chemicals from petroleum gases. The result is a flexible plant that can be geared readily to the changing needs of chemical markets. Tank cars carry vital organic compounds daily from Chemcel to industries throughout the nation. This past year, with the completion of storage terminals at Corpus Christi and New Haven, Celanese inaugurated the first tanker movements of formaldehyde—from Chemcel to New England.

While serving today's chemical markets, Celanese keeps an eye to the future through its intensive research program. Begun 16 years ago, this program has resulted in the production of an expanding group of important commercial compounds and new chemicals. Another achievement is represented by the recent completion of the Celanese Petroleum Chemicals Research and Development Laboratory at Clarkwood, Texas. Here, engineers and skilled technicians are working continuously to improve plant processes, to find new applications for current Celanese Chemicals and to develop additional compounds for production at Chemcel.

Celanese is a major producer of formaldehyde, acetaldehyde, methanol, acetone, acetic acid and other organic chemicals. Write for the latest brochure describing these Celanese Chemicals. And, for the organic compounds you need now and will need, look to Celanese.

CELANESE CORPORATION OF AMERICA
Chemical Division, 180 Madison Ave.,
New York 16, N. Y.

Celanese Chemicals*

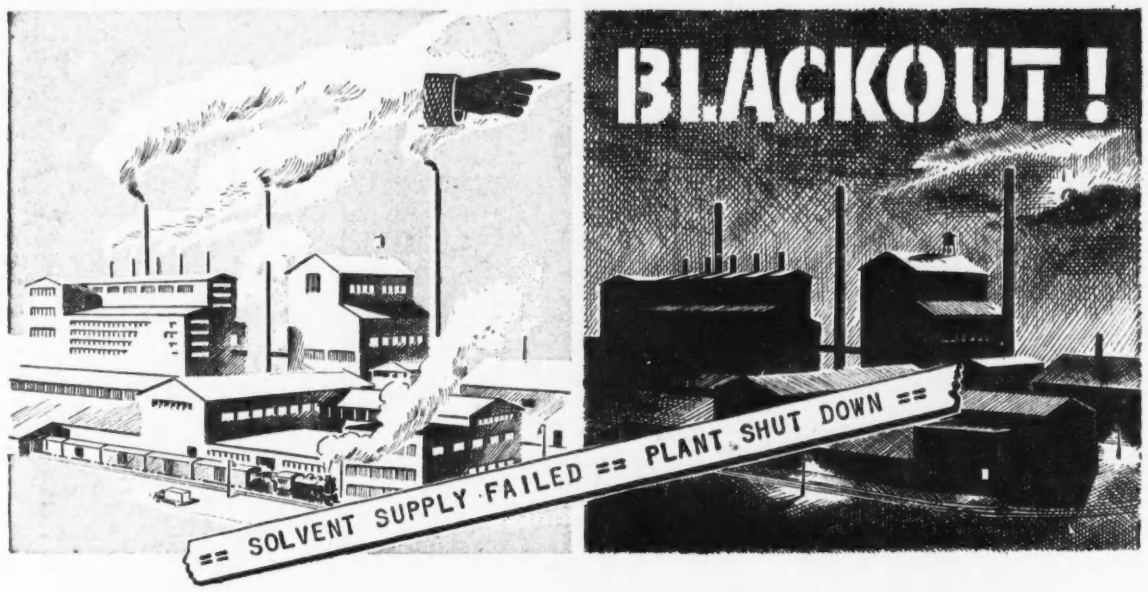
*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

ALCOHOLS · ALDEHYDES · GLYCOLS · KETONES · ACIDS · SOLVENTS · PLASTICIZERS

Fluorspar, ceramic grade, No. 1, ground, 90-92% CaF2, bulk, c.l., mines, net ton	39.00	-	41.00
washed gravel, 70% or more, CaF2, bulk, c.l., mines, ton	35.00	-	37.00
65%, bulk, c.l., mines, ton	34.00	-	36.00
60%, bulk, c.l., mines, ton	33.00	-	35.00
less than 60%, bulk, c.l., mines, ton	32.00	-	34.00
Formaldehyde, USP (inhibited), dms., c.l., works, lb.	.0570	-	—
l.c.l., works, lb.	.0620	-	—
tanks, works, lb.	.0370	-	—
methanol free (uninhibited) tanks, works, lb.	.0350	-	—
Tankcar and tankwagon prices above are on a delivered basis in New England, Eastern New York, N. J., Eastern Penna., and part of Delaware.			
Fringetree bark, bls., lb.	.45		.47
Fuller's earth, dom., powd., bgs., c.l., Fla., Ga. mines, ton	20.00	-	—
Tex., mines, ton	27.00	-	—
spent, bulk, Bayonne, ton	2.00	-	4.00
imp., bgs., c.l., ton	30.00	-	40.00
Furfural, tech., dms., c.l., works, lb.	.12	-	—
l.c.l., works, lb.	.14	-	—
tanks, works, lb.	.09½	-	—
Fusel oil, refined, dms., c.l., lb.	.25½	-	.29½
l.c.l., lb.	.29½	-	.30½
tanks, lb.	.24	-	.28
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l., lb.	.42½	-	—
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l., lb.	.41½	-	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l., lb.	.40½	-	—
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l., lb.	.39½	-	—
liquid, No. 0, bbls., l.c.l., lb.	.22	-	—
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l., lb.	.20½	-	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l., lb.	.19½	-	—
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l., lb.	.17	-	—
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l., lb.	.28	-	—

G

G salt, bbls., lb.	.59	-	.60
Galangal root, bls., lb.	.14	-	.15
Gambier, plantation, bgs., ex dock, lb.	.21	-	.23
Extract, bbls.	No stocks.		
Gammapicoline, 95%, dms., c.l., works, lb.	1.00	-	1.05
Gasoline, at refinery, ex tax, Arkansas, 73-75 octane, tanks, gal.	.105	-	—
Bayonne, 76 octane, tanks, gal.	.126	-	—
Gulf coast, 73-75 octane, tanks, gal.	.105	-	.11
Group 3, 73-75 octane, tanks, gal.	.1025	-	.1075
Pennsylvania, western, U. S. motor, 74 octane, leaded tanks, gal.	.1175	-	.12
natural, 26-70 octane, group 3, tanks, gal.	.085	-	—
Gelatin, silver label, ctns., dlvd., lb.	1.25	-	—
export, cs., lb.	1.35	-	—
Gelatin price 5c. higher for deliveries in Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Tex., Utah, Wash., Wyo.			
Gelsemium root, bls., lb.	.35	-	.40
Gentian root, bls., lb.	.15	-	.16
grd., bbls., bxs., lb.	.18	-	.19
powd., bbls., bxs., lb.	.19	-	.20
Geraniol, 92-96%, cns., dms., lb.	3.10	-	—
prime, lb.	2.50	-	—
Geranyl acetate, cns., lb.	3.15	-	3.30
Ginger, oleoresin, bots., lb.	4.25	-	4.75
Root, African, bls., lb.	.14½	-	.15
Cochin, bleached, bgs., lb.	No stocks.		
unbleached, bgs., lb.	.20	-	.20½
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs., lb.	.26	-	.25½
No. 2, bgs., lb.	.25	-	.25½
No. 3, futures, lb.	.24½	-	.25
Rhattoon, bgs., lb.	.22		Nom.
Ginseng root, cs., lb.	14.00	-	18.50
Glauber's salt, anhyd. (see Sodium sulphate),			
cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.	2.00	-	—
l.c.l., bgs., works, 100 lbs.	2.25	-	2.50
Glue, bone, calcium type, 24 millipoise, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest, lb.	.14½	-	—
40-65, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb.	.16½	-	—
65-90, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb.	.18	-	—
95-145, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb.	.22½	-	—
145-180, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb.	.25	-	—
Bone glue, l.c.l., prices, 1c. higher than c.l.			
ground, 40-45 jellygrams, bgs., c.l. (50,000 lbs.), dlvd., lb.	.16	-	—
l.c.l., same basis, lb.	.17	-	—
pulverized, 50-60 jellygrams, bgs., c.l. (50,000 lbs.), same basis, lb.	.18½	-	—
l.c.l., same basis, lb.	.19½	-	—
Hide, 100-121 (jellygrams), bgs., c.l., dlvd., lb.	.25	-	.28
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd., lb.	.26	-	.29
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd., lb.	.27	-	.30
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd., lb.	.28	-	.31
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd., lb.	.29	-	.32
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd., lb.	.30	-	.33
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd., lb.	.31	-	.34
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd., lb.	.32	-	.35
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd., lb.	.33	-	.36
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd., lb.	.34	-	.37
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd., lb.	.35	-	.38
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd., lb.	.36	-	.39
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd., lb.	.37	-	.40
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd., lb.	.38	-	.41
Hide glue l.c.l. prices 1c. higher than c.l. bbls., ½c. more than bgs.			
Glycerin, crude, saponification, 88% to refiners, tanks, dlvd., lb.	.28	-	.30
soaplye, 80%, tanks, dlvd., lb.	.27	-	—
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd., lb.	.39½	-	.40½
l.c.l., dlvd., lb.	.40	-	.40¾
tanks, dlvd., lb.	.39¼	-	.40
high gravity, dms., c.l., lb.	.39¼	-	.40¼
l.c.l., lb.	.40	-	.40¾
tanks, lb.	.39¼	-	.40
refined, BP, 98%, dms., c.l., lb.	.39¾	-	.41½
tanks, lb.	.39½	-	.41¼
USP, 95%, dms., c.l., lb.	.39½	-	.41¼
l.c.l., lb.	.40	-	.41¾
tanks, lb.	.39¼	-	.40
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l., lb.	.39⅝	-	.40½
l.c.l., lb.	.39⅞	-	.40⅝
Glycine USP (see Acid, aminoacetic).			
Glycol boriborate, dms., lb.	.22	-	—
Stearate, dms., lb.	.26	-	—
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works, lb.	.17½	-	—
l.c.l., works, lb.	.18	-	—
tanks, works, lb.	.17	-	—
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots., oz.	22.00	-	22.25
acid-yellow, bots., oz.	20.00	-	20.25
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs., lb.	.40	-	.41
Golden seal, root, bls., lb.	4.25	-	4.95
powd., bxs., lb.	5.50	-	5.75
Gold-sodium chloride, photo, bots., oz.	13.50	-	14.00
USP IX, bots., oz.	14.50	-	15.00
Grains of paradise, bgs., lb.	.27	-	.28
Graphite, imported, amorph., powd., bgs., dlvd, lb.	.04	-	.06
crystalline, 88-90%, powd., bgs., ex whse, lb.	.14	-	.16
90-92%, powd., bgs., ex whse., lb.	.16	-	.19
97%, powd., bgs., ex whse., lb.	.22	-	.25
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., ctns., ex whse., lb.	.21	-	.22
No. 2 whse., lb.	.23	-	—
Grease, house, loose, lb.	.08¼ Nom.		
White, choice, loose, lb.	.10	-	—
Wool (see Degras and Lanolin).			
Yellow, loose, lb.	.09	-	.09¼
Greep, brilliant, thioflavin, tone, molybdic, kgs., works, lb.	4.25	-	4.50
Tungstic, kgs., works, lb.	4.25	-	4.50
Chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd., N. of Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis, lb.	.38	-	—
6-10%, bbls., same basis, lb.	.39	-	—
11-15%, bbls., same basis, lb.	.40	-	—
16-20%, bbls., same basis, lb.	.40½	-	—
21-25%, bbls., same basis, lb.	.41½	-	—
26-30%, bbls., same basis, lb.	.41¾	-	—
31-35%, bbls., same basis, lb.	.41½	-	—
36-40%, bbls., same basis, lb.	.41½	-	—
41-45%, bbls., same basis, lb.	.46	-	—
46-50%, bbls., same basis, lb.	.47¾	-	—
50% and over, bbls., same basis, lb.	.48¾	-	—
reduced color, 5%, bbls., same basis, lb.	.13	-	—
6-10%, bbls., same basis, lb.	.13¾	-	—
11-13%, bbls., same basis, lb.	.14¼	-	—
14-16%, bbls., same basis, lb.	.15	-	—
17-19%, bbls., same basis, lb.	.15¼	-	—
20-21%, bbls., same basis, lb.	.15½	-	—
Greep, chrome, reduced color, 22-23%, bbls., same basis, lb.	.15¾	-	—
24-25%, bbls., same basis, lb.	.16	-	—
26-27%, bbls., same basis, lb.	.16½	-	—
28-29%, bbls., same basis, lb.	.17	-	—
30-31%, bbls., same basis, lb.	.18	-	—
32-33%, bbls., same basis, lb.	.19¼	-	—
34-35%, bbls., same basis, lb.	.20¼	-	—
36-40%, bbls., same basis, lb.	.23	-	—
41-45%, bbls., same basis, lb.	.25¼	-	—
46-50%, bbls., same basis, lb.	.26¾	-	—
51-55%, bbls., same basis, lb.	.26½	-	—
56-60%, bbls., same basis, lb.	.27	-	—
61-65%, bbls., same basis, lb.	.28	-	—
66-70%, bbls., same basis, lb.	.29¼	-	—
Chrome green prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.			
Green, chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., works, lb.	.75	-	1.00
pure, bgs., frt. alld., lb.	.33	-	.40
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).			
Malachite, thioflavin toner, molybdic, bbls., works, lb.	3.00	-	—
Tungstic, bbls., works, lb.	3.40	-	—
Paris (see P).			
Phthalocyanin toner, bbls., works, lb.	4.40	-	5.00
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs., lb.	3.00	-	4.00
Emerald, kgs., lb.	2.60	-	—
Verdigris (see V).			
Grindelia robusta herb, bls., lb.	.25	-	.30
Guaiac resin, cs., lb.	.48	-	.49
Wood, bls., lb.	.35	-	.36
Guaiacol, cryst., NF, tins, lb.	No prices		
Liquid, NF, bots., cbys., lb.	1.90	-	1.95
Carbonate, NF, dms., lb.	2.95	-	3.00
Guarana, powd., cs., lb.	2.00	-	2.10
Gum, acerqides (see Gum, yacca).			
Aloe (see A.)			
Ammoniac, tears, cs., lb.	.90	-	.95
Gum, arabic, amber, sorts, bgs., lb.	.12½	-	.14
powdered, USP, bbls., lb.	.20½	-	.21
Asafetida (see A).			
Asphalthum (see A).			
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs., lb.	.38	-	.40
Camphor (see C).			
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs., lb.	.23	-	.25
No. 2, bgs., lb.	.19	-	.21
No. 3, bgs., lb.	.14	-	.16
Manila, loba, B, bgs., lb.	.26	-	.28
C, bgs., lb.	.24	-	.26
CBB, bgs., lb.	.19	-	.21
CNE, bgs., lb.	.13½	-	.15
DBB, bgs., lb.	.18	-	.20
DK, bgs., lb.	.13½	-	.15
dust, bgs., lb.	.07½	-	.09
soft, MA, bgs., lb.	.13½	-	.15
WS, bgs., lb.	.20	-	.21



A LESSON ON THE VALUE OF SKELLY'S

Dependability of Supply!

"DOC" MacGEE SAYS: Maybe the possibility of a delivery failure in your solvent supply . . . due to some unforeseen shortage . . . seems remote to you. Perhaps such a solvent shortage has never caused a temporary shutdown in any department of your plant. But the mere fact that the possibility does exist, and that shutdowns of this nature do occur, makes *extra precaution* only sensible. That is why so many solvent users have come to place a high value upon Skellysolve's *dependability of supply.*

Other things are important, too, of course. Purity, uniformity, close boiling ranges, freedom from foreign tastes and odors . . . all these we guard with unceasing vigilance.

Skellysolve's *dependability of supply*, however, is something else. We are proud of our record in supplying various types of special fractions, unfailingly, without regard to weather, season, or rush of previous orders. We have our own facilities for producing, purifying, fractionating, handling, storing, and transporting extra quality naphthas that are unsurpassed in the field. Solvents are our *business.* We have pioneered many of the developments in the field of special naphthas. And we are in the business to stay!

So, if some failure of your solvent supply would be a serious matter in your plant, we suggest that you give Skellysolve a trial. We're sure that, whether you judge your solvent on quality of product, promptness of service, or dependability of supply, you'll be *satisfied* with Skellysolve!

SKELLYSOLVE
In the Ink, Paint, and Drug Field

Skellysolve meets every special naphtha quality needed in this field . . . purity, uniformity, close boiling ranges, low evaporation, etc. That is why you can rely on every Skellysolve. There is one with special qualities for production of paint, varnish, oilcloth, ink, linoleum, and other related products . . . as well as for laboratory use. For instance, there is a full line of V. M. & P. naphthas, mineral spirits, and lacquer diluents, plus other special hydrocarbons. And, for help on your particular problems, remember to use the services of Skellysolve Technical Fieldmen.

SKELLY

Skellysolve

SOLVENTS DIVISION, SKELLY OIL COMPANY, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Gum, Copal—Iron Sulphate

Gum, copal Philippine, pale, chips, bgs..lb. .18½- .20½
nubs, bgs. ..... lb. .22 - .24
seeds, bgs. ..... lb. .15 - .16
sorts, bgs. ..... lb. .17½- .19½
Pontianak, chips, bgs. ..... lb. .22 - .24
nubs, bgs. ..... lb. .35 - .38
Dammar, Batavia, A/D, bgs.... lb. .28 - .30
A/E, bgs. ..... lb. .23 - .24
dust, bgs..... lb. .08½- .09½
E, bgs. ..... lb. .14 - .15
East India, batu, bold, bgs.. lb. .09¾- .11
nubs & chips, bgs. ..... lb. .07½- .09
black, bold, bgs. ..... lb. .12½- .13½
unscraped, bgs. ..... lb. .09½- .10½
nubs & chips, bgs. ..... lb. .09½- .10½
pale, chips, bgs. ..... lb. .13 - .15
nubs, bgs. ..... lb. .26 - .28
Singapore, No. 1, bgs..... lb. .28 - .30
No. 2, bgs. ..... lb. .22 - .23
No. 3, bgs. ..... lb. .10 - .12
dust, bgs. ..... lb. .09 - .10
seeds, bgs. ..... lb. .13 - .14
Elemi, cns ..... lb. .21 - .22
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. E. States. Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va..... lb. .17 - .17¾
wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., etc. lb. .17 - .17¾
Euphorbium, cs..... lb. .50 - .55
Galbanum, cs..... lb. .98 - 1.00
Gamboge, pipe, cs..... lb. 1.20 - 1.25
powd., bbls..... lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Ghatti, No. 2, bgs..... lb. .35 - .37
No. 3, bgs..... lb. .31 - .33
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).
Karaya, No. 1..... lb. .48 - .49
No. 2..... lb. .40 - .44
No. 3..... lb. .34 - .35
No. 4..... lb. .31 - .32
No. 5..... lb. .29 - .31
No. 6..... lb. .27 - .30

Gum, kauri, bgs. ..... lb. .31½- .32¾
Locust bean, powd., bgs..... lb. .35 - .37
Mastic, cs..... lb. 2.25 - —
Myrrh, cs..... lb. .35 - .38
Olibanum, siftings, cs..... lb. .12 - .13
tears, cs..... lb. .22 - .38
Opium (see O).
Red (see Gum, yacca).
Rusin (see R).
Sandarac, cks..... lb. .90 - .95
Scammony, cs..... lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Sterculia (see Gum, karaya).
Talha, bgs..... lb. .10 - .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs..... lb. 3.00 - 3.25
No. 2, cs..... lb. 2.40 - 2.65
No. 3, cs..... lb. 2.00 - 2.25
powdered, USP, bbls..... lb. 1.35 - 1.45
Yacca, bgs..... lb. .06 - —
Gypsum, Keane's cement, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Tex., frt. equald..ton.22.65 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.28.25 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.30.65 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald ton.17.00 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald..ton.21.45 - —
Plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Texas, frt. equald.. ton.12.50 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald..ton.10.50 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.12.00 - —

Gypsum, plaster of paris, Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald ton.12.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.18.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald. ton.12.50 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald ton.12.50 - —
Stucco, paper bgs., c.l., Acme Texas, frt. equald.... ton. 8.00 - —
Akron, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Clarence Center, N. Y., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Fort Dodge, Iowa, frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Grand Rapids, Mich., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Gypsum, Ohio, frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
National City, Mich., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Plasterco, Ga., frt. equald.. ton. 8.00 - —
Portsmouth, N.H., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Roton, Texas, frt. equald.. ton. 8.00 - —
Saltville, Va., frt. equald ton. 9.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Terra alba, paper bgs., c.l., Harlem river, N. Y., works ton.22.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., works ton.21.00 - —

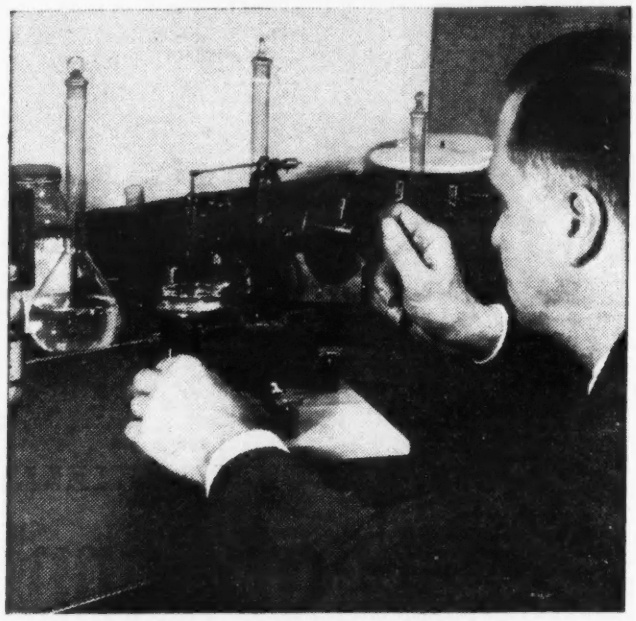
H

Hawthorn berries, bgs..... lb. .85 - .87
Heliotropin, cryst., cns..... lb. 3.10 - 3.45
Hellebore root, white, powd., bbls lb. .40 - .45
Helonias root, bls. ..... lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 0, bbls., l.c.l.. lb. .45½- —
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..... lb. .44½- —
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l..... lb. .41½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l..... lb. .40½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l..... lb. .38½- —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l..... lb. .36½- —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l..... lb. .34½- —
paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..... lb. .19 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l..... lb. .18 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l..... lb. .17 - —
No. 4, (red), bbls., l.c.l.... lb. .12½- —
Hemlock bark extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works.. lb. No stocks.
tanks, works ..... lb. No stocks.
Henbane leaves, bls. ..... lb. .45 - .75
Henna leaves, bls ..... lb. .21 - .23
powd., bbls., bgs..... lb. .25 - .27
Heptane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks..gal. .16 - —
group 3, tanks..... gal. .12½- .13½
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C..lb. .27½- —
smaller lots, same basis..... lb. .28½- —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis..lb. .38½- —
smaller lots, same basis .... lb. .39½- —
Hexane, industrial, group 3, tanks, gal. .13½- .14½
Bayonne, N. J., tanks..... gal. .16 - —
Hexanol, normal, dms., c.l., works. lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .31 - —
tanks, works..... lb. .29 - —
Hexylresorcinol, 100 lbs. up, frt. alld..lb.19.00 - —
works ..... lb.19.00 -27.75
smaller lots, frt. alld..... lb.20.00 -21.50
works ..... lb.20.00 -33.50
Histidine hydrochloride—1. fib. dms., works, 50 kilos..kilo.120.00 - —
1-5 kilos..... kilo.130.00 - —
Homatropine, hydrobromide, bots. oz.15.00 -25.00
Hydrochloride, bots ..... oz.20.00 -22.00
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia bulk, c.l., Chicago..unit-ton. 7.00 - —
Hops, NF, bls. ..... lb. .40 - .45
Horehound, bls. ..... lb. .12 - .15
Hydrangea root, bls..... lb. .14 - .17
Hydrastine, bots..... oz.53.50 -53.80
Sulphate, bots..... oz.53.50 -53.80
Hydrastinine, 10-grain bots.... bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. ctns., works..lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls.... lb. .03¾- .05
27½%, cbys., E. of Miss. or W. coast via Panama Canal lb. .17½- .19½
35%, cbys., same basis..... lb. .23½- —
dms., c.l., same basis..... lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .21½- —
tanks ..... lb. .19¾- —
Hydroquinone, bbls., dms..... lb. .90 - .94
Hydroxycitronellal, cns..... lb. 6.50 - 7.50
Hyoscine hydrobromide, bots.... oz.34.00 -38.00
Hyoscyamine, bots ..... oz.18.00 -20.00
Hydrobromide, bots..... oz.18.00 -19.50
Sulphate, bots ..... oz.14.00 -19.50
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .52½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l..... lb. .44½- —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..... lb. .28½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l..... lb. .23½- —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l..... lb. .41 - —
Hyssop herb, bgs..... lb. .45 - .50
Leaves, bgs..... lb. .55 - .60

I

Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo, nat., chests ..... lb. 2.14 - 2.20
synth., paste, bots..... lb. .16½- .19
Iceland moss, bgs..... lb. .40 - .50
Ichthammol, NF, bots..... lb. 2.45 - —
powd., bbls..... lb. .74½- .85
Indol, CP, bots. ..... lb.18.50 -23.00
Inositol, tins, dlvd..... lb. 5.00 - —
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs., ex whse, Staten Island..lb. 1.729 - —
resubl., bots., jars..... lb. 2.55 - 2.65
Iodoform, dms., kgs.. ..... lb. 4.30 - 4.74
Ionone, alpha, cns ..... lb. 5.15 - 6.00
beta, cns ..... lb. 8.60 -10.00
Methyl (see M).
IPC, bots., 1-5 lbs ..... lb. 2.68 - 2.72
fib. dms., 100 lbs., ship't point..lb. 2.30 - 2.50
50 lbs., ship't point ..... lb. 2.40 - 2.52
10-25 lbs., ship't point..... lb. 2.50 - 2.54
Ipecac root, bgs ..... lb. 3.85 - 4.60
powd., bgs. ..... lb. 4.25 - 4.90
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls..lb. .18 - .19
Iron acetate, liquor, 28° bbls., c.l., works..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .09¾- —
solut., USP IX, cbys..... lb. .16 - —
djns. ..... lb. .17 - —
Chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.50
cryst., tech., bbls., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - 6.00
l.c.l., bbls., works..100 lbs. 5.50 - 8.00
USP X, lump, bbls..... lb. .07½- .08
solut., 42 Be, cbys., works, frt. alld. or equald lb. .06 - .06½
Citrate, gran., dms..... lb. .77 - .79
Glycerophosphate, N.F., powd. lb. 4.35 - —
Hypophosphite, dms..... lb. 2.80 - —
Iodide, bots ..... lb. 3.48 - 3.63
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms., frt. alld. lb. .21¼- .21½
Nitrate, red, tech., dms ..... lb. .03½- .04
Oxalate, gran., dms ..... lb. .83 - .85
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., cs. lb. .64 - .65
Pyrophosphate, soluble, NF VII, gran., dms lb. .69 - .73
Reduced (see Iron by hydrogen).
Resinate, 7.4%, Fe, dms., frt. alld. lb. .24 - —
Stearate, dms., c.l. ..... lb. .40 - —
ton lots ..... lb. .41 - —
less ton lots ..... lb. .42 - —
Sulphate (ferric), anhyd., bgs., c.l., works ton.52.50 - —
l.c.l., works..... ton.57.50 - —
partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton.28.50 - —
(ferrous), tech. (see Copperas).
USP, cryst., bbls., dms .... lb. .09½ - .10

Wyandotte Kreelon



Measuring surface tension of Wyandotte Kreelon solutions with du Noüy Tensiometer

lowers surface tension

One advantage of Wyandotte Kreelon is its ability to greatly reduce the surface tension of water and aqueous solutions. The lowering of surface tension is important in many applications of this versatile synthetic organic detergent.

Kreelon also wets out, penetrates, spreads, and emulsifies as it cleans. It functions effectively in acid, alkaline or neutral solutions — in hard or soft water — alone or combined in solutions and dry mixes with a great number of other chemicals. It is supplied in various flake and powder forms. All are white and have a faint, pleasant odor.

The physical and chemical properties of Kreelon make it especially useful in the production of industrial and household cleaning compounds, textiles, leather, insecticides and paper products . . . and in the processing of foods, metals, coal and ore.

Kreelon is readily available and economically priced.

Write for your free copy of the informative 28-page booklet describing the properties and suggested uses of Wyandotte Kreelon.

WYANDOTTE CHEMICALS CORPORATION
WYANDOTTE, MICHIGAN • OFFICES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

Soda Ash • Caustic Soda • Bicarbonate of Soda • Calcium Carbonate • Calcium Chloride • Chlorine • Hydrogen • Dry Ice • Synthetic Detergents
Glycols • Ethylene Dichloride • Propylene Dichloride • Chloroethers • Aromatic Sulfonic Acid Derivatives • Other Organic and Inorganic Chemicals

Wyandotte
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Iron by hydrogen, kgs	lb.	.80	.85
Iron-ammonium citrate, brown, green, gran., dms	lb.	.55	.58
Oxalate, dms	lb.	.25½	.28½
Iron-potassium oxalate fine gran., dms.	lb.	.30½	.33½
Iron-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms	lb.	.25½	.28½
Isobornyl acetate, cns	lb.	.97	1.10
Isobutyl acetate, cns	lb.	.97	1.25
Methacrylate, M-5, dms., works	lb.	.60	—
cns., works	lb.	.63	.67
P-5, cns., works	lb.	.60	—
Propionate, cns	lb.	No prices.	
Thiocyanocetate, dms., c.l., works	gal.	3.85	—
l.c.l., works	gal.	3.85	4.05
tanks, works	gal.	4.23	—
Isobutyraldehyde, dms., works	lb.	.33	.36
Isoeugenol, extra, cns	lb.	3.20	4.00
cbys., extra	lb.	3.10	3.35
Isopentane, dms., works	lb.	.45	.55
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.23½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.24	—
tanks, works	lb.	.22	—
Isopropanol (see Acohol, isopropyl).			
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.13½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.12	—
Alcohol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).			
Benzene (see Cumene).			
Ether (see Ether, isopropyl).			
Phenylcarbamate (see IPC).			
Isopropylamine, dms., works, c.l.	lb.	.24	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.25	—

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls	lb.	.15	.20
Jalap root, NF, bls.	lb.	.45	.50
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.50	.60
Resin, powd., bxs	lb.	7.15	7.25
Juniper berries, bgs.	lb.	.09	.18
Tar, USP, dms	lb.	.40	.65

K

Kamala, powd., cns	lb.	.45	.52
Kaolin (see China clay).			
Kava kava root, bls.	lb.	.28	.31
Kerosene, at refinery; Ark., 42-44 specific gravity, w.w., tanks	gal.	.09375	—
Bayonne, 41-43 s.g., w.w., tanks.	gal.	.103	—
California, 40-43, s.g., w.w., tanks	gal.	.121	.156
Gulf ports, 41-43, s.g., w.w., tanks.	gal.	.0925	.095
Okla.-Tex., 41-43, s.g., w.w., tanks.	gal.	.0925	.09625
Penn., 45, s.g., w.w., tanks	gal.	.1125	.125
47, s.g., w.w., tanks	gal.	.12	.125
Kola nuts, bgs	lb.	.10	.12
Kyanite, imp., low iron content, 10-mesh, whse	ton.	85.00	95.00
calcined, grain, 10-mesh, whse	ton.	95.00	105.00

L

Ladyslipper root, bls.	lb.	1.60	1.63
Lanolin, anhyd., cosmetic, dms., works	lb.	.22	.24
pharmaceutical, USP, dms., works	lb.	.20	.22
hydrous	lb.	.18	.20
Lard, cash, trcs., Chicago	lb.	.16¼	.16¼
Larkspur seed bgs	lb.	.35	.40
Laurel berries, bls.	lb.	.25	.26
Leaves, Portuguese, bls.	lb.	.07¼	.08
Greek, bls	lb.	.07	.07½
Turkish, bls	lb.	.12	.12½
Lavender flowers, medium, bls.	lb.	.65	.68
ordinary, bls	lb.	.20	.21
select, bls.	lb.	.70	.75
Lead acetate, white, crystals, cns.,	lb.	.27	—
gran., bbls.	lb.	.27¾	—
powd., bbls.	lb.	.27¾	—
Arsenate, dealers, basic powder, 3-lb. bgs., or larger, c.l.	lb.	.31½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.32½	—
1-lb. bgs., c.l.	lb.	.39½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.40	—
Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or more to dest. East.			
Blue basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.20¼	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.21¼	—
Carbonate (see Lead, white).			
Chloride, fib. dms	lb.	.49	—
Iodide, NF V, jars	lb.	2.94	3.13
Linoleate, liq., 13% Pb, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.39	—
Metal, pigs, prime, N. Y.	lb.	.21½	—
E. St. Louis	lb.	.2130	.2135
Metallic paste, dms., 10,000-40,000 lbs., works	lb.	.27½	—
2,000-10,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.28½	—
1 to 2,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.30	—
Naphthenate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.16¾	.17¼
24% Pb, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.23½	.24
30% Pb, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.28½	.29
Nitrate, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.23	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.23½	—
Oleate, bbls	lb.	.33	—
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls	lb.	.41	.43
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.24¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.25¼	—
97% Pb_3O_4 bbls., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.24½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.25½	—
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.24¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.25¾	—
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.27¼	—
Silicate, bgs., l.c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld.	lb.	.2270	.2330
Stearate, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.46	—
ton lots	lb.	.47	—
less ton lots	lb.	.48	—
Sulphate (see Lead, blue; Lead, white, basic sulphate).			
Tallate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms	lb.	.14¾	.15¼
solid, 30% Pb, dms	lb.	.23½	.24
White, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.2210	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.2310	—
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.1925	.2535
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1975	.2635
basic sulphate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.20¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21¼	—
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, dms., non-ret., c.l., works	lb.	.16	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½	—
unbleached, c.l., same basis	lb.	.15	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17½	—
Lemon peel, bls	lb.	.25	.30
Licorice extract, mass, cns	lb.	.25	.30
powd., bbls.	lb.	.40	.42
Root, bls	lb.	.08	.09
5-lb. bundles, cs	lb.	.40	.45
powd., bbls	lb.	.11	.12
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04¾	—
Lime, agricultural, bgs., works	ton.	13.00	13.50
Chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, bulk, Adams, Mass	ton.	9.00	—
Annville, Pa	ton.	10.00	—
Bellefonte, Pa	ton.	10.00	—
Buffalo, N. Y.	ton.	10.00	—
Carey, Ohio	ton.	7.00	—
Cedar Hallow, Pa	ton.	9.50	—
Farnams, Mass.	ton.	9.00	—
Gibsonburg, Ohio	ton.	8.50	—
Hannibal, Mo.	ton.	6.50	—
Keystone, Ala	ton.	9.75	—
Knoxville, Tenn	ton.	9.75	—
Limedale, Ark	ton.	9.00	—
Longview, Ala	ton.	9.75	—
Martinsburg, W. Va.	ton.	10.00	—
Menominee, Mich	ton.	8.00	—
Mitchell, Ind	ton.	7.50	—
Rockland, Maine	ton.	9.00	—
Scioto, Ohio	ton.	6.50	—
Sherwood, Tenn	ton.	10.00	—
Sherwood, Wis.	ton.	8.50	—
Woodville, Ohio	ton.	9.50	—
York, Pa.	ton.	10.00	—
Hydrated, paper bgs., Adams, Mass.	ton.	11.50	—
Annville, Pa	ton.	13.50	—
Bellefonte, Pa	ton.	13.50	—
Lime, hydrated, paper bgs., Buffalo, N. Y.	ton.	13.50	—
Carey, Ohio	ton.	9.00	—
Cedar Hollow, Pa.	ton.	11.50	—
Engle, W. Va	ton.	13.00	—
Farnams, Mass.	ton.	11.50	—
Gibsonburg, Ohio	ton.	9.50	—
Hannibal, Mo.	ton.	9.50	—
Keystone, Ala	ton.	13.00	—
Knoxville, Tenn.	ton.	12.25	—
Limedale, Ark	ton.	10.50	—
Longview, Ala	ton.	13.00	—
Manistique, Mich.	ton.	9.50	—
Marblehead, Ohio.	ton.	10.50	—
Mitchell, Ind	ton.	10.00	—
Petoskey, Mich.	ton.	10.00	—
Port Island, Mich.	ton.	9.00	—
Rapid City, S. Dak.	ton.	12.00	—
Rockland, Maine	ton.	9.00	—
Scioto, Ohio	ton.	8.00	—
Sherwood, Tenn	ton.	13.00	—
Sherwood, Wis.	ton.	10.00	—
Springfield, Mo.	ton.	9.00	—
Woodyville, Ohio	ton.	8.50	—
York, Pa	ton.	13.50	—
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass.	ton.	11.70	—
Annville, Pa	ton.	13.50	—
Bellefonte, Pa	ton.	13.50	—
Carey, Ohio	ton.	11.00	—
Engle, W. Va	ton.	13.00	—
Farnams, Mass.	ton.	9.50	—
Gibsonburg, Ohio	ton.	10.00	—
Marblehead, Ohio	ton.	10.00	—
Rockland, Me.	ton.	10.00	—
Scioto, Ohio	ton.	10.00	—
Woodville, Ohio	ton.	10.00	—
York, Pa	ton.	13.50	—
Lime salts (see Calcium).			

Iron by Hydrogen—Lobeline Sulphate

Lime-ammonia-nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate-limestone).			
Limestone, grd., bgs., works	ton.	4.00	4.25
Linalool, ex bois de rose	lb.	4.50	6.85
ex lignaloe wood	lb.	6.50	7.00
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, bots	lb.	4.35	7.20
ex lignaloe wood, bots	lb.	8.25	8.40
ex petitgrain, bots	lb.	5.10	6.35
Linden flowers with leaves, bls	lb.	.25	.27
without leaves, bls.	lb.	.24	.26
Linseed meal, 34% bulk, Midwest mills	ton.	79.00	—
Litharge com'l, powd., bbls., c.l. ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.23¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24¼	—
Lithium bromide, bbls., works, frt. equald	lb.	1.90	—
Carbonate, NF, bbls., kgs	lb.	1.10	1.15
Chloride, dms	lb.	1.15	1.65
Citrate, bbls., dms., kgs	lb.	1.30	1.45
Fluoride, bbls.	lb.	1.95	—
Hydroxide, dms.	lb.	1.15	1.25
Lithopone, ordinary, bgs., c.l., ship't point	lb.	.06¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.06¾	.06¾
Titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l.	lb.	.08¼	—
smaller lots	lb.	.08½	—
Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, ¾c. per lb higher.			
Liverwort leaves, bls.	lb.	.85	.90
Lobelia herb, bls	lb.	.65	.70
leaves N.F.	lb.	.95	—
Lobeline sulphate, bots., works	oz.	25.50	38.00

TEPCO

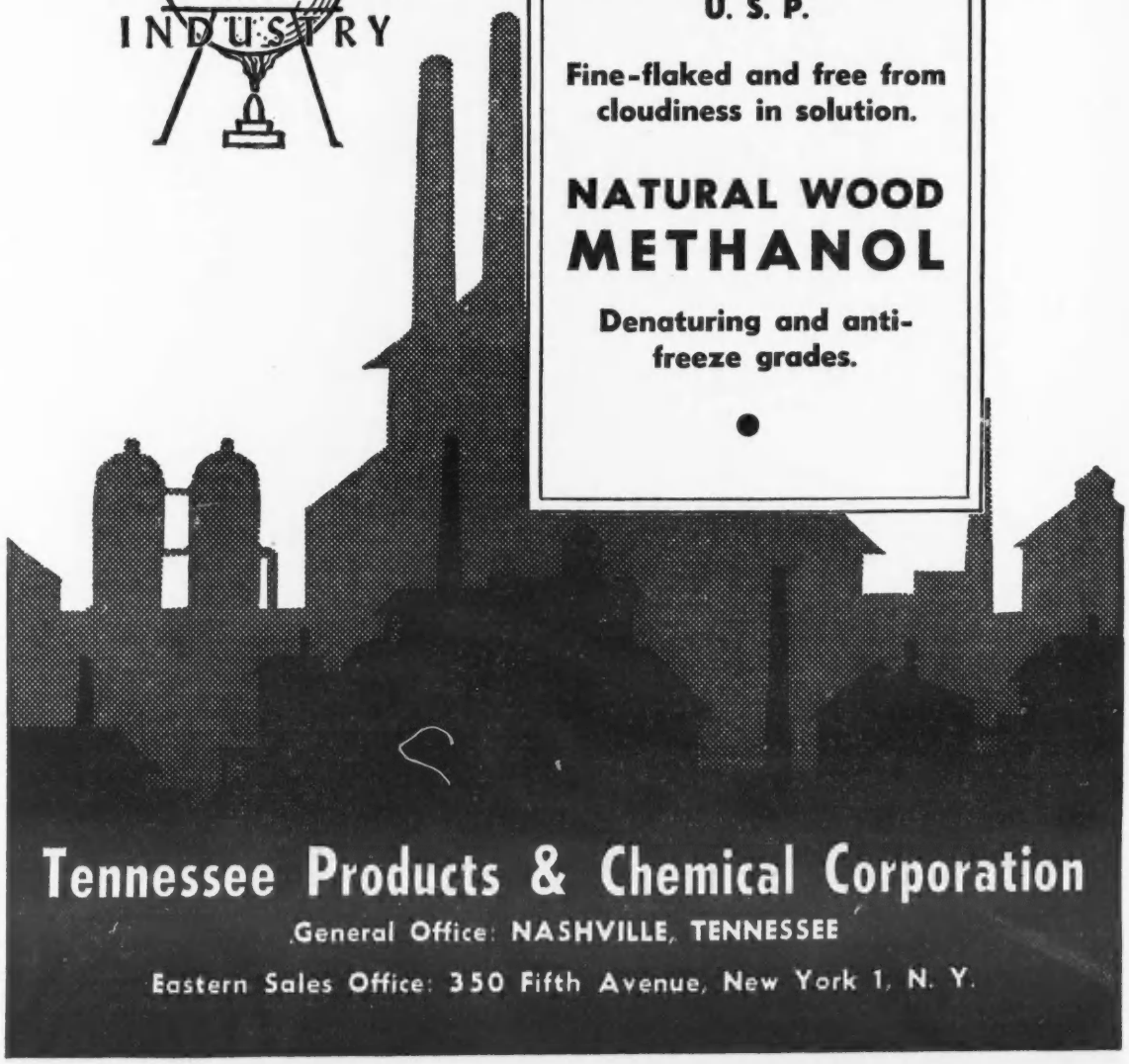
FINE CHEMICALS FOR INDUSTRY

SODIUM BENZOATE
U. S. P.

Fine-flaked and free from cloudiness in solution.

NATURAL WOOD METHANOL

Denaturing and anti-freeze grades.



Tennessee Products & Chemical Corporation

General Office: NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

Eastern Sales Office: 350 Fifth Avenue, New York 1, N. Y.

Logwood Extract—Methylethyl Ketone

Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .38½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .36½- —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .18½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .17½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .17 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .16½- —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .33 - —
No. 2, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .31 - —
No. 3, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .28½- —
No. 4, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .28 - —
No. 5, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .26½- —
No. 6, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .44½- 49½
Lovage root, imp., bls lb. 1.20 Nom.
Lupulin, tins lb. 1.95 - 2.00
Lycopodium, cs lb. 1.90 - 2.50

M

Mace, Amboyna, bls lb. .85 - .90
Banda No. 1, bls. lb. 1.08 - 1.10
Siauw, No. 1, bls. lb. .97 - 1.00
West Indian, bls. lb. .95 - 1.00
broken, bls. lb. .80 - .82
Madder, Dutch, bgs lb. .29 - .32
Magnesia, calcined, tech., ctns., works lb. .32 - —
synth., rubber grade, ctns., works lb. .29 - —
USP, light ctns lb. .34 - —
heavy, bbls lb. .36 - —
Magnesium arsenate, bgs., cans, works lb. .20 - .30
Bromide, dms lb. .90 - 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .11¼- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .12½- —
Magnesium carbonate USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .11¾- —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .12¼- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13½- —

Magnesium carbonate is quoted frt. alld. to N. J. except to Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Glostershire, Ocean and Salem counties, and to Phila. county, Pa. Frt. equald. with N. Y. C. on all other destinations.

Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .12¾- —
flake, bbls. c.l., works ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.44.00 -46.00
Fluoride, bbls lb. .20 - .25
Hydroxide, medicinal, bbls., dms., kgs lb. .29 - .30
Hypophosphite, dms lb. 1.60 - —
Laurate, bbls lb. .46 - .47
Metal, 98.8% ingots, cs., works lb. .20½- —
sticks, cs lb. .34 - .38
Oleate, precip., bbls lb. .40½- —
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works lb 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls. lb. .75 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .09 - .09½
Stearate, ctns., 2.000 lbs. to c.l. lb. .43 - —
smaller lots lb. .44 - —
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Trisilicate, dms., 1.000-lb. lots lb. .43 - —
100-lb. lots lb. .50 - —
Magnesite, chemical grade, bgs., c.l., mines, Calif ton.60.00 - —
dead-burnt, bulk, c.l., Chewalah, Wash. ton.27.00 - —
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l. lb. .30 - —
l.c.l. lb. .31 - —
Malva flowers, black, bls lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Blue, bls. lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Leaves, bls lb. .40 - .42
Manaca root, bls lb. .49 - .50
Mandrake root, bls lb. .48 - .52
Manganese acetate, bbls. lb. .32 - —
Arsenate, bgs lb. .12 - .12½
Borate, tech., bbls lb. .23 - —
Carbonate, bbls lb. .19 - —
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .24 - —
Dioxide, African, battery, 84-87%, bbls., 28-40 tons, works ton.74.00 - —
smaller lots, works ton.77.00 -82.00
burlap bgs., c.l., works ton.71.75 - —
l.c.l., works ton.74.75 -79.79
paper bgs., c.l., works ton.70.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.73.00 - —
85-90%, bbls., c.l., works ton.74.00 - —
smaller lots, works ton.77.00 -82.00
Glycerophospnate, fib, dms lb. 4.25 - —
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd lb. .26 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 2.00 - —
Iodide, jars lb. 5.55 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4.35% Mn, dms, lb. .39¼- —
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn, bbls., lb. .41½- —
Metal, cs, dlvd. East lb. .30 - .32
Naphthenate, liquid, 6% Mn. dms., frt. alld. lb. .22¾- .23¼
Oleate, fused, bbls lb. .44¾- —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, dms. lb. .20 - —
precip., dms. lb. .22½- —
Sulphate, fertilizer grade 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton.67.00 - —
feed grade, 80%, bgs lb. .05¼- .07
75%, bgs, c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton.68.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton.75.50 - —
Tallate, liquid, 4% Mn, dms lb. No prices.
solid, 8% Mn, dms lb. No prices.
Mangrove bark, E. Africa, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton.72.00 Nom.

Manna, flake, large, cs. lb. 1.40 - 1.50
small, cs. lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Mannitol, com'l, dms., works lb. .40 - .43
reagent, 50-lb. dms., works lb. .85 - —
Marjoram, Argentine, bls lb. .14 Nom.
Chilean, bls. lb. .18 - .19½
French, bls lb. .32 - .33
Matico leaves, bls lb. .25 - .28
Menadione, USP, bots., works gram. .10 - —
Menthol, natural, USP, Brazilian lb. 9.00 - 9.15
synthetic, tech., cns lb. 6.00 - 6.40
USP, laevo, cns lb. 8.90 - 9.95
Menthyl salicylate, tins lb. 4.25 - 4.35
Mercury bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).
Bisulphate, dms lb. 2.13 - 2.15
Chloride (see Calomel).
Cyanide, cryst., powd lb. 3.27 - 3.32
Iodide, red, NF, dms lb. 4.32 - —
Yellow, NF, fib. dms lb. 4.42 - —
Metal (see Quicksilver).
Oxide, red, NF (see Red precipitate), yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
USP, fib. dms lb. 2.44 - 2.46
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- —
Metachloranilin, dms., works lb. .75 - —
Metacresol, 98%, dms., c.l., works lb. .79 - .80
l.c.l. lb. .80 - —
80-82%, dms., works lb. .35 - —
70-75%, dms., works lb. .30 - —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls lb. 1.28 - 1.33
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs lb. .76 - —
Metatoluidine, bbls., works lb. .80 - —
Metatolylenediamine, kgs lb. .77 - —
Methanol, natural, dms., c.l., frt. alld gal. .74 - .80
l.c.l., frt. alld gal. .77 - .85
tanks, frt. alld gal. .66 - .70
Prices on natural methanol W. of Miss. 3c higher.
Synthetic, eastern production, zone 1, dms., c.l., frt. alld. gal. .40 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld gal. .43 - —
tanks, frt. alld gal. .28 - —
zone 2, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. gal. .47 - —
l.c.l., ex whse gal. .49½- —
tanks, frt. alld gal. .33 - —

Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental U. S., E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho, Mont., and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of the U. S., west of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

Texas production, Midwest and Gulf states, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld gal. .37½- —
tanks, frt. alld gal. .27 - —
West of Rockies, dms., c.l., frt. alld gal. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld gal. .33 - —
Methionine-dl, fib. dms., works, 1.000-lb lots lb. 7.40 - —
50 to 999-lb. lots, works lb. 7.55 - 8.35
1 to 49-lb. lots, works lb. 9.00 - —
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb. .17¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- —

Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., St. Louis, Mo., Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.

Acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd., N. Y. lb .68 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .68½- —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .49½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .48 - —
Methyl acetoacetate prices frt. alld. W., 1c higher.
Acetone, natural, group A, dms., extra, c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld gal. .50 - .60
l.c.l., same basis gal. .57 - .67
Natural methyl acetone group A prices W. of Miss. 3c. per gal. higher.
Group B, dms., incl., E. Miss., frt. alld., any quantity gal. .50 - .60
synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld, E gal. .61½- —
frt. alld. W gal. .64 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E gal. .65 - —
frt. alld. W gal. .68½- —
tanks, works, frt. alld. E gal. .52 - —
frt. alld. W gal. .55½- —

Methyl acetone, synth., East. territory, all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory, all States West of those four.

Alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, 500 lbs. or more lb. 2.10 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.20 - 3.00
Benzoate, cns lb. .55 - 1.20
Bromide, dealers, cns. lb. .50 - .52
cyls. lb. .46 - .50
Chloride, indust., cyl., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, multi-unit, works lb. .13 - —
single-unit, works lb. .10½- —
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd lb. .34 - —
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .42 - —
Cinnamate, cns lb. 1.65 - 3.30
Formate, dms. lb. .89 - —
Heptin carbonate, bots. lb. 36.00 - 58.00
Iodide, bots., cbys lb. 4.33 - 4.55
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
Methacrylate, M-1, dms., works lb. .45 - —
cns., works lb. .48 - .50
P-1, cns., works lb. .60 - —
Parahydroxybenzoate, bots., cntrs. lb. 2.10 - 2.20
fib. dms. lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Salicylate, dms., 500 lbs lb. .40 - —
25-50 lbs. lb. .45 - —
Methylal, refined, 95%, dms., c.l. lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
tanks, works lb. .04½- —
Methylamyl ketone, dms., works lb. .70 - —
Methylcellulose, special vis., (4,000 cps.), fib. ctns., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .68 - —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lb. .75 - .80
standard vis. (15-1,500 cps.), fib. ctns., c.l., frt. alld lb. .62 - —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis lb. .63 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lb. .68 - .70
Methylene blue, USP, 100-lb. lots, kgs., frt. equald lb. 2.87 - —
smaller lots, kgs., same basis lb. 3.02 - 3.25
Chloride, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .11½- —
Methyleneanilin, dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .36 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .37 - —
Methylethyl ketone, dms., dlvd lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .10 - —

FROM SHELL CHEMICAL

KETONES

WITH PROPERTIES YOU MAY BE LOOKING FOR...

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

	MOLECULAR FORMULA	MOLECULAR WEIGHT	BOILING POINT °C.	FLASH PT. °F. TAG OPEN CUP	FLASH PT. °F. TAG CLOSED CUP	VAPOR PRESSURE mm. Hg 20° C.	POUNDS PER GAL. 20° C.
ACETONE	CH_3-CO-CH_3	58.1	56.1	BELOW —4		186.2	6.59
METHYL ETHYL KETONE	CH_3-CO-C_2H_5	72.1	79.6	34	28	71.2	6.71
METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE	CH_3-CO-CH_2-$CH(CH_3)_2$	100.2	115.9	81	60	15.2	6.67
MESITYL OXIDE	CH_3-CO-CH=$C(CH_3)_2$	98.1	129.5	98	79	8.0	7.11

AS SOLVENTS, these four Shell Chemical ketones can be used to excellent advantage . . . in surface coatings based on nitrocellulose and vinyl resins . . . in phenolic can coating operations, cloth and paper coatings, airplane dopes, artificial leathers, acetate rayon, photographic film, cleaning compounds, paint removers, adhesives and rubber cement.

In the compounding of lacquers and thinners, their solvency permits solutions of high solids concentration while keeping viscosity characteristics within workable limits.

AS EXTRACTANTS they find widespread use in the preparation of antibiotics, the dewaxing of lubricating oils and in numerous other recovery processes.

AS CHEMICAL RAW MATERIALS these ketones, because of their reactive carbonyl group, permit chlorination, hydrogenation, oxidation and condensation with aldehydes and aromatic compounds.

For full descriptive matter and samples of any or all of the above ketones, write your nearest Shell Chemical office.

Other Shell Chemical products are: Allyl Chloride, Acrolein, Epichlorohydrin, Glycerol Dichlorohydrin and Isopropyl Alcohol

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Methylhexyl ketone, tech., dms., works lb. .60 - —
Methylionone, A, cns lb. 6.55 - 8.80
D, cns lb. 7.50 - 9.55
prime, cns lb. 4.55 - 6.40
Methylisobutyl carbinol (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl).
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .14½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12½ - —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cns lb. 3.00 - 3.75
Methylparaben (see Methylparahydroxybenzoate).
Methylpentanediol, dms., works, dlvd. lb. .17½ - —
l.c.l., works, dlvd lb. .18½ - —
tanks, works, dlvd lb. .16 - —
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .03¾ - —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03¾ - —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .05½ - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E. lb. .06¼ - —
extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .05½ - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .06¼ - —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07¾ - —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .06¾ - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07½ - —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07¾ - —
white, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07¾ - —

Mica, wet-grd., W. of Miss. R., ½c. higher; W. of Rockies, 1c. higher.

Milk powder, skimmed roller, bbls., c.l lb. .14 - .14½
spray, bbls., c.l lb. .15 - .15¼
Whole, roller, bbls., c.l lb. .36½ - .42
spray, bbls., c.l lb. .34 - .46¼
Sugar, edible, bbls., works, 30,000-lb. lots lb. .24 - —
2,000-lb. lots lb. .24¾ - —
200-1,800-lb. lots lb. .25¼ - —
USP, bbls., works, 3,000-lb. lots, lb. .26 - —
2,000-lb. lots lb. .26¾ - —
200-1,800-lb. lots lb. .27¼ - —
Molasses, blackstrap, tanks gal. .20 - .21
Molybdate orange (see Orange molybdate).
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum, mineral spirits).
Molybdenum metal, 90% Mo., powd., kgs lb. 2.60 - 3.00
pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. .93 - —
technical, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. .80 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .06½ - .08
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .09
smaller containers, works lb. .09 - .12
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .06 - .06½
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25½ - —
Monoethylamine, dms., c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .20 - —
Monomethylamine, anhydrous, cyl., works, basis 100% lb. .34½ - .44½
25%-40%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .36 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —
Monononylnaphthalene, c.l., dms., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .15 - —
tanks lb. .13 - —
Monosodium glutamate (see Sodium glutamate, monobasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate, monobasic).
Monotertiarybutylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .51 - —
tanks, works lb. .49 - —
Morphine, cns. oz. 12.35 - 12.40
Acetate, cns. oz. 9.85 - 9.90
Hydrobromide, cns. oz. 9.80 - —
Hydrochloride, cns. oz. 9.90 - —
Sulphate, cns. oz. 9.90 - —
Morpholine, dms., c.l., works lb. .50½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .60 - —
tanks, works lb. .58 - —
smaller containers, works lb. .75 - —
Mountain ash berries, bgs lb. .75 - .76
Mullein flowers, cs. lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Leaves, bls. lb. .12 - .13
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grains, bots. oz. 35.00 - 55.00
synthetic, ambrette, cns., 5-lb lb. 5.65 - 5.75
Ketone, cns., 100 lbs. or more lb. 4.60 - 4.95
25 lbs lb. 4.70 - 5.05
5 lbs lb. 4.60 - 5.45
Xylol, cns lb. 1.60 - 1.80
25 lbs lb. 1.70 - 1.90
5 lbs. lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Musk root, bls lb. No prices.
Mustard seed, Calif., brown lb. .22 - .23
Danish, yellow, bgs lb. .14½ - .15
Dutch, yellow, bgs. lb. .16 - .16½
English, yellow, bgs lb. .14½ - .15
Montana, brown, bgs., source lb. .06½ - .07
Oriental, bgs., source lb. .05¾ - .06
yellow, bgs., source lb. .11¾ - .12
Washington, yellow, bgs lb. .17 Nom.
Myrobalans, J1, good quality, ex dock ton. 54.00 - 55.00
J2, ex dock ton. 46.00 - 47.00

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, dom., crude, 74°, bgs., bbls., wks., frt. equald lb. No prices.
tanks, same basis lb. .06¼ - .07¼
78°, bgs., c.l., wks., frt. equald. lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .07¼ - —
bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .071 - .08
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0735 - .083
dms., c.l., same basis lb. .07½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .08 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .065 - .073
refined, industrial, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12 - —
bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .11½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11 - —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, 50-lb. cs., c.l., same basis lb. .14 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .13¾ - —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis lb. .15¼ - —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., works lb. 7.00 7.10
Nepheline syenite, glass, 24 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y ton. 14.25 - —
pottery, 200 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y. ton. 18.25 - —

Nepheline syenite in bgs., $3 per ton higher than bulk.

Nerolin, cns. lb. 1.70 2.30
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).

Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .50 - —
Carbonate, bbls., dlvd lb. .48 - .50
Chloride, bbls., dlvd lb. .23 - —
Cyanide, bots., dms lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Formate, bbls., ton lots, dlvd lb. .43½ - —
Metal, electro cathodes, cs lb. .40 - —
Nitrate, bbls., works lb. .24½ - .25½
Oxide, black, bbls lb. .42 - —
Sulphate, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18½ - —
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., works kilo. 11.00 -11.30
Hydrochloride, dms., works kilo. 10.50 -10.80
Nicotine sulphate, 40%, 56 lb. dms., dealers, frt. alld. over 50 lbs. dm. 53.65 - —
tins, 10 lbs., dealers, frt. alld. on cases of 6 tin. 11.80 - —
Nikethamide, bots., cbys lb. 5.50 - 6.60
Nitercake, bulk, works ton. No stocks.
Nitrobenzene, obl. dist., dms., c.l lb. .09 - .09¼
l.c.l. lb. .10 - .11
tanks lb. .08 - .08½
Nitrocellulose, ester soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80 and 125-175 secs., bbls., c.l., works, dry weight lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - .31
18-25 cps., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - .33
250-400 secs. and 600-1,000 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - .35
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, 5-6 and 40-60 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - .37

Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra, but returnable.

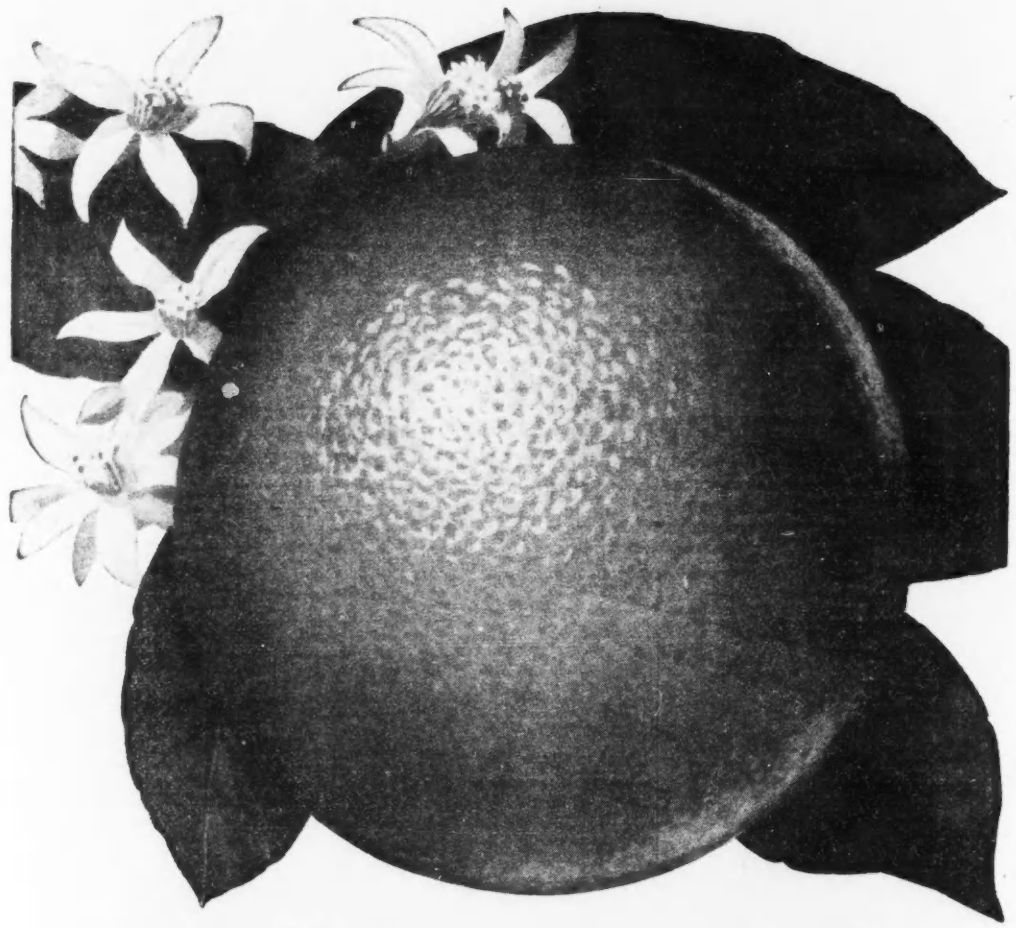
Nitroethane, dms., works lb. .30 - —
Nitrogen solution, tanks, works, N ton. 120.00 -137.16
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works, ammo. unit-ton. 3.50 - 4.00
Sewage sludge, bulk, works, unit ton. 4.15 + .40
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
Nitropropane, 1, dms., works lb. .30 - —
2, dms., works lb. .30 - —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs lb. .50 - —
Chinese, bgs. lb. .40 - —
Istrian, bgs lb. .29 - —
Nutmegs, East Indian, bgs lb. .48 - .48½
West Indian, bgs lb. .41 - .41½
futures lb. .41 - .41½
Nux vomica, bls lb. .08 - .09
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .11 - .12

O

Oakbark extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. No stocks
Octane, 100°-140° C, industrial grade, group 3, dms., c.l gal. .19 - —
l.c.l. gal. .21 - .60
tanks gal. .15½ - —
Bayonne, N. J., tanks gal. .16 - —
Octanol (see Alcohol, ethylhexyl).
Oil, almond, bitter, artificial (see Benzaldehyde).
Bitter, F.P.A., bots lb. 4.45 - 5.00
NF, bots lb. 4.90 - —
Sweet, dms., cns lb. .80 - 1.30
Angelica root, bots lb. 120.00 -250.00
Seed, bots lb. 110.00 -200.00
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, Chinese, dms lb. .80 - 1.00
Russian, cns lb. 3.25 - 3.75
Apricot kernel, cns., dms. lb. .48 - .56
Avocado, cns., dms lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Babassu, tanks lb. .22 - —

Methylhexyl Ketone—Oil, Castor

Oil, bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns lb. 1.20 - 2.25
55-60%, cns lb. 1.20 - 2.35
60-65%, cns lb. 2.50 - —
West Indian, 50-55%, cns lb. 1.20 - 1.65
Bergamot, artif., cns lb. 2.50 - 4.25
natural, Italian, cns. lb. 3.75 - 6.00
Birch (see Oil, sweet birch).
Birchtar, crude, cns lb. .95 - 1.76
rectified, cns. lb. 4.25 - —
Bois de rose, Brazil, cns lb. 3.00 - 4.75
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works gal. .65 - 70
Cajeput, tech., dms. lb. 1.75 - 2.00
redistelled, USP, cns lb. 2.20 - 4.50
Calamus, cns lb. 20.00 -28.00
Camphor, natural, white, cns lb. .33 - .43
synthetic, dms lb. .15 - .40
Cananga, native, cns. lb. 3.50 - 3.75
rectified, cns. lb. 4.75 - 5.00
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Cardamom, NF, bots lb. 35.00 -36.00
Cassia, USP, cns. lb 1.90 - 3.75
Castor, blown, ret. dms., c.l lb. .23 - —
cold-pressed, USP, ret. dms., c.l. lb. .21 - —
l.c.l. lb. .22 - —
tanks lb. .20 - —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l. lb. .24½ - —
l.c.l. lb. .25¼ - —
tanks lb. .23½ - —
unbodied, dms., c.l lb. .23½ - —
l.c.l. lb. .24¼ - —
tanks lb. .22½ - —
hydrogenated, dms., c.l., works. lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - —
No. 3, tech., ret. dms., c.l lb. .20½ - —
l.c.l. lb. .21¼ - —
tanks lb. .19½ - —



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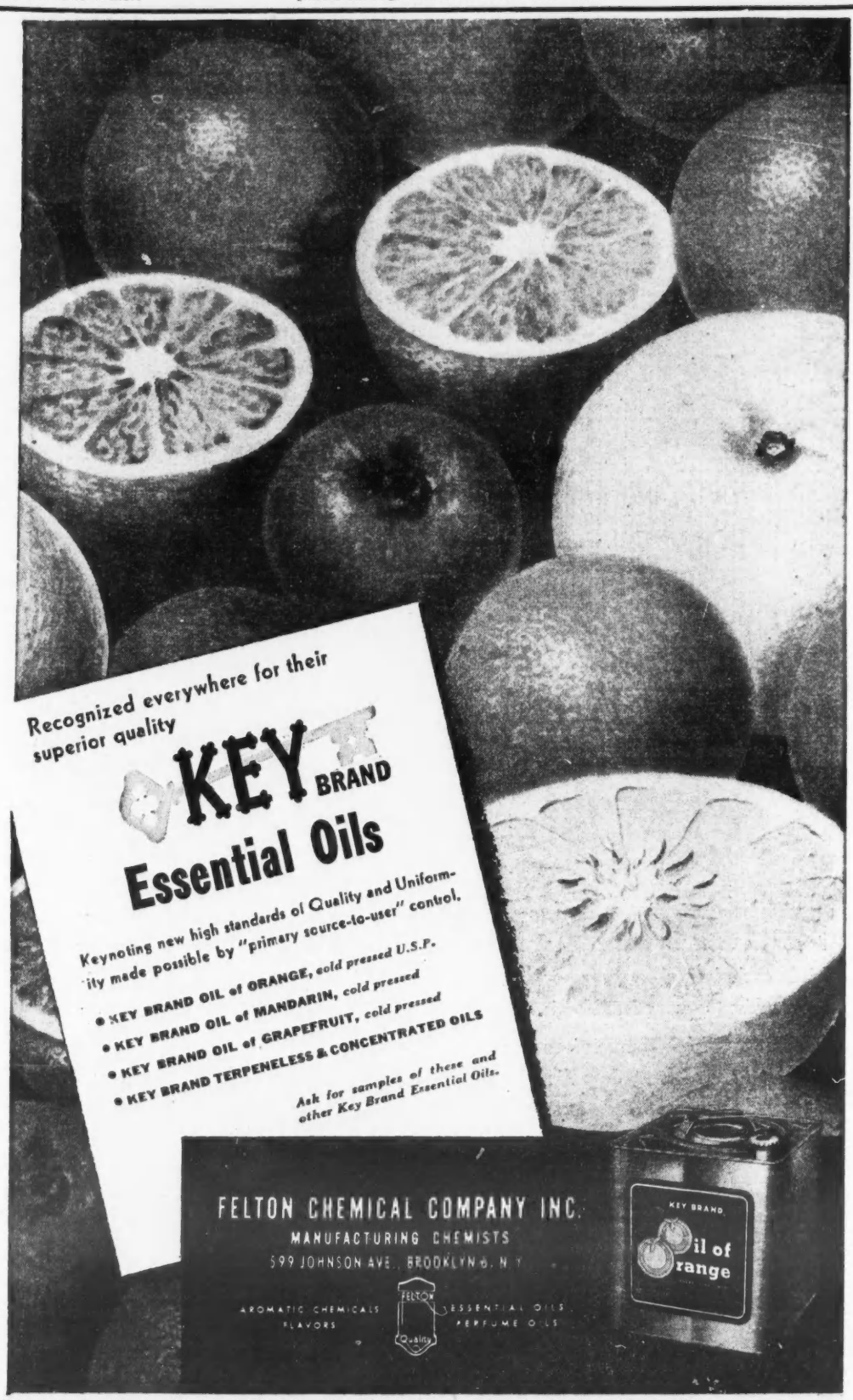
OIL OF
ORANGE
U. S. P.

Oil, Castor, Sulphonated—Oil, Sweet Birch

Oil, castor, sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms.	lb.	.13	- .13½
75% (60-62% fat), dms	lb.	.18	- .18½
Cedarleaf, USP, cns., dms.	lb.	1.95	- 2.85
Cedarwood, cns.	lb.	.45	- .95
dms.	lb.	.40	- .85
Celeryseed, bots	lb.	14.00	-16.50
Chaulmoogra, NF, cns., dms	lb.	.56	- —
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).			
Cinnamon bark, bots	lb.	33.00	-73.00
Leaf, Ceylon	lb.	1.50	- 1.75
Seychelle	lb.	1.20	- —
Citronella, Ceylon, cns	lb.	.65	- .96
Java, cns.	lb.	1.15	- 1.45
Clove, USP, from Madagascar buds, cns., dms	lb.	1.10	- 1.40
from Zanzibar buds, cns.	lb.	1.45	- 1.60
Coconut, crude, tanks, Atlantic ports	lb.	.18	Nom.
Pac. coast	lb.	.17	Nom.
refined, Cochin type, tax incl., dms., c.l	lb.	.28½	- —
deodorized, tax incl., dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.30	- —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms	lb.	.22	- .23
Codliver, USP, dms	gal.	2.60	- 2.70
Coriander, bots	lb.	30.00	-40.00
Corn, crude, tanks, works	lb.	.17	Nom.
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.07½	Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.03¾	Nom.
refined, tanks, mills	lb.	.20½	- —
dms.	lb.	.24	- —
Costus, bots.	oz.	45.00	- —
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, works	lb.	.16	- .16¼
foots, acid 95%, tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.07½	Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.03¾	Nom.
refined, dms.	lb.	.24	- —
tankcars	lb.	.20¾	- —
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar).			
Croton, NF, cns	lb.	4.75	5.50
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).			
Oil, cubeb, cns	lb.	6.75	-10.00
Cumin, bots.	lb.	6.25	-11.50
Cypress, bots	lb.	11.00	-15.00
Degras (see D).			
Dillseed, bots	lb.	9.00	- 9.50
Dillweed, bots	lb.	8.50	- 9.25
Dip (see D).			
Erigeron, cns	lb.	4.00	- 4.25
Eucalyptus, rectified, USP, 80-90%, cns	lb.	.80	- 1.45
70-80%, cns.	lb.	.69	- 1.30
Fennel, sweet, cns.	lb.	3.05	- 4.50
Fir, Canada, cns	lb.	1.90	- 2.35
Fishliver, concentrating or feed, 6,000 to 12,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units.		.26½	- —
20,000 to 80,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units.		.29	- .34
pharmaceutical, 50,000 to 125,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units.		.35	- .41
pharmaceutical or food, 200,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units		.45	- .48
concentrate, 100,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units.		.40	- .48
200,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units.		.45	- .48
500,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units.		.53	- —
1,000,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units.		.55	- —
Fuel (see Petroleum fuel oil).			
Fusel (see F).			
Garlic, pure, bots.	oz.	9.00	- 9.25
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).			
Geranium, Algerian, cns	lb.	9.25	-11.50
Bourbon, cns.	lb.	8.25	-15.00
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa).			
Ginger, dist., bots	lb.	7.50	-13.00
Grapefruit	lb.	1.10	- 2.60
Grease, No. 1, dms	lb.	.16½	- .18
extra, winter, strained, dms	lb.	.17½	- .19¼
prime, burning, dms	lb.	.18¾	- .20¾
Oil, guaiacwood, cns	lb.	2.05	- 4.15
Hemlock, cns.	lb.	1.95	- 2.75
Herring, crude, tanks, Pac. coast.	lb.	No prices.	
Juniper berry, NF VIII, bots.	lb.	3.75	- 4.00
twice rectified	lb.	5.50	- 6.00
Tar, USP (see Juniper tar).			
Wood, tech., cns	lb.	.65	- 1.00
Lard (see Oil, grease).			
Laurel, bots	lb.	9.75	-12.25
Lavandin, cns.	lb.	1.40	- 3.75
Lavender flower, French, 38-42% ester, cns.	lb.	3.50	- 4.10
30-32% ester, cns	lb.	2.40	- 3.10
Spike, Spanish, pure, cns	lb.	1.00	- 2.25
tech., cns.	lb.	1.00	- 2.78
Lemon, natural, USP, Calif., cns.	lb.	2.53	- 2.95
Messina	lb.	2.75	- 3.70
terpeneless, bots	lb.	32.00	-65.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms	lb.	1.65	- 1.90
Lignaloe seed, Mexican, cns	lb.	4.50	- 4.80
Wood, Brazilian (see Oil, bois de rose).			
Mexican, cns	lb.	2.75	- 5.20
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns	lb.	4.25	- 5.00
West Indian, cns	lb.	4.50	- 6.00
expressed, West Indian, cns	lb.	6.75	-11.25
terpeneless, bot	lb.	35.00	-53.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l	lb.	.2880	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.2960	- .30
tankcars	lb.	.2760	- .2780
tankwagon	lb.	.2800	- —
Boiled linseed oil .007 higher than raw.			
Lubricating, at refinery, ex tax, Group 3, bright stock, 150-160 vis., 10-25 p.p. tanks.	gal.	.285	- —
neutral, 300 vis., No. 3, col., 0.10 pour, tanks	gal.	.21	- .22
200 vis., No. 3, col., 15-25 pour, tanks	gal.	.18	- .19
145-155 vis., No. 3, color, 10-25 pour, tanks	gal.	.285	- —
Oil, lubricating, at refy., ex tax, flash, tanks	gal.	.33	- .34
cylinder, 600-650 steam refd., tanks	gal.	.37	- —
neutral, 70°F, No. 3 color, 150 vis., 25 pour, tanks	gal.	.37	- .39
200 vis., 25 pour, tanks.	gal.	.39	- .41
South Texas, neutral, pale 200 vis., 2¼-4 pour, tanks.	gal.	.11	- .12
red, 200 vis., 4-6½ pour, tanks	gal.	.11	- .12½
Mace, dist., cns., dms	lb.	4.65	- 8.75
Mandarin, Brazilian, cns	lb.	4.25	- 8.40
Italian, cns.	lb.	8.75	- 9.30
Menhaden, crude, tanks, Balto	lb.	.14	- .15
refined, alkali, dms	lb.	.1970	- .2010
kettle-bodied, dms	lb.	.2120	- .2160
light-pressed, dms., l.c.l	lb.	.1820	- .1860
tanks	lb.	.17	- —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white, mineral).			
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).			
Mustard, synthetic, USP, cns	lb.	1.40	- 1.60
Seed, expressed, dms.	lb.	.26½	- .27
Neatsfoot, 15°, dms	lb.	.41	- —
20°, dms	lb.	.40	- —
30°, dms	lb.	.38	- —
Neroil, French, bots	lb.	75.00	-390.00
Haitian, bots	lb.	175.00	-200.00
Niaouli, cns	lb.	2.85	- 3.25
Nutmeg, dist., cns	lb.	4.65	- 8.75
Ocotea cymbarum, dms	lb.	.48	- .55
Oiticica, liquid, dms., c.l	lb.	.18	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.18½	- —
tanks	lb.	.18	- —
Oleo, extra, tcs	lb.	.20	Nom.
Olibanum, bots	lb.	4.50	- 6.25
extra fine	lb.	6.25	-10.50
Olive, d[illegible], dms.	gal.	3.25	- 3.35
edible, Calif., dms.	gal.	4.00	Nom.
Spanish, dms., duty paid	gal.	4.50	- 4.75
Moroccan, dms., same basis.	gal.	4.10	- 4.25
foots, dms	lb.	.23	- .23½
tankcars	lb.	.22	- —
sulphonated, 50% (40% fat), dms., c.l.	lb.	No stocks.	
l.c.l.	lb.	No stocks.	
75% (62% fat), dms., c.l.	lb.	No stocks.	
l.c.l.	lb.	No stocks.	
Orange, sweet, natural, dist., cns	lb.	.75	- 1.00
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns.	lb.	1.25	- 1.95
Calif., cns	lb.	1.25	- 1.75
Florida, cns., dms.	lb.	.72	- 1.00
Messina, coppers	lb.	3.50	- 5.50
West Indian, cns	lb.	2.25	- 3.75
sesquiterpeneless, bots	lb.	55.00	-135.00
Origanum, Spanish, cs	lb.	2.40	- 3.50
Palm, Congo, dms	lb.	.22	- .22½
tankcars	lb.	.21	- —
Palmarosa, cns	lb.	6.50	- 9.00
Palmkernel, crude, bulk, cif, NY	lb.	No prices.	
Paraffin, pale 100-110 vis. at 100° F. tanks, works	gal.	.10	- —
Patchouli, dms.	lb.	6.00	-18.00
Peanut, crude, tanks, works	lb.	.16½	- —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.07½	Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.03¾	Nom.
refined, tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.20½	- —
drums	lb.	.24	- —
Pennyroyal, USP, dom., dms., cns.	lb.	No stocks.	
imported, cns.	lb.	2.30	- 2.55
Peppermint, natural, dms	lb.	6.90	- 7.95
redist., USP, dms	lb.	7.15	- 8.30
Perilla, crude, dms	lb.	No stocks.	
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns	lb.	2.85	- 4.30
Pimento berry, dms	lb.	4.25	- 6.50
leaf, cns.	lb.	1.50	- 3.25
Pine, dest.-dist., dms., incl., c.l., works, South	gal.	.60	- .69
l.c.l., works, South	gal.	.61	- .70
dms., incl., c.l., works, South	lb.	.07½	- —
l.c.l., works, South	lb.	.08	- —
ex whse., N. Y. C.	gal.	.70	- —
ex whse., N. Y. C.	lb.	.09½	- —
tanks, works, South	gal.	.60	- —
tanks, works, South	lb.	.062	- —
steam-dist., dms., ex whse., East	lb.	.095	- —
non-ret. dms., incl., l.c.l., ex whse., N. Y. C.	gal.	.86	- —
Pineneedle, Siberian, cns	lb.	2.65	- 3.75
Swiss, 25-lb. cans	lb.	3.00	-14.50
Putty, petroleum, heavy, dms	gal.	.18	- —
tankwagon	gal.	.13½	- —
light, dms	gal.	.16½	- —
tankwagon	gal.	.12½	- —
Rapeseed, tankcars	lb.	.24	Nom.
Red, single dist., dms	lb.	.17¾	- .18¼
tanks	lb.	.16½	- —
saponified, dms.	lb.	.17	- .18
double dist., dms	lb.	.20¼	- .21¼
tanks	lb.	.19	- —
Rose, natural, coppers	oz.	16.00	-40.50
Rosemary, Spanish, tech., cns., dms	lb.	.75	- 1.50
USP, cns., dms	lb.	1.00	- 1.60
Rosin, first rectified, dms	gal.	.66	- —
2d rectified, dms	gal.	.68	- —
3d rectified, dms	gal.	.78	- —
Rue, bots	lb.	3.25	- 5.00
Sage, clary, bots.	lb.	14.50	-16.00
Dalmatian, cns.	lb.	2.80	- 3.10
Spanish, cns.	lb.	1.70	- 3.50
Sandalwood, NF, cns.	lb.	13.00	-16.30
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast.	lb.	.14	- —
refined, alkali, dms., l.c.l	lb.	.1970	- .2010
kettle-bodied, dms., l.c.l	lb.	.2120	- .2160
light-pressed, dms., l.c.l	lb.	.1820	- .1860
tanks	lb.	.17	- —
Sassafras, artificial	lb.	.45	- .55
natural, Brazilian (see Oil, ocotea cymbarum).			
domestic, USP XII, cns., dms.	lb.	1.80	- 2.30
Savin, cns	lb.	4.00	- 4.25
Savory, cns	lb.	8.00	- —
Seal, No. 1, tanks, U. S. ports	lb.	No prices.	
Sesame, tanks	lb.	No prices.	
Shingle stain, bbls., c.l., works	gal.	.2185	- —
l.c.l., works	gal.	.25	- .29
tanks, works	gal.	.15	- .16
Snakeroot, Canada, cns	lb.	18.75	-19.75
Soybean, crude, tanks, mills	lb.	.15½	- .15¾
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E. dlvd. East	lb.	.07¾	Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.03¾	Nom.
refined, alkali, dms., c.l.	lb.	.2022	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.2100	- .2140
tanks	lb.	.1902	- —
clarified, dms., c.l.	lb.	.1902	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.1980	- .2020
tanks	lb.	.1782	- —
winterized, refined, tankcars, dlvd. East	lb.	.19¼	- —
drums	lb.	.22	- —
Spearmint, dms	lb.	5.00	- 9.00
Sperm, bleached winter 45° tankcars.	lb.	.2150	- .2170
drums	lb.	.2250	- .2300
natural winter 45°, tankcars.	lb.	.20	- —
drums	lb.	.21	- .21¼
Spruce, cns., dms.	lb.	1.95	- 2.75
Sunflower-seed, imp., refined, tanks.	lb.	No prices.	
semi-refined, tanks	lb.	No prices.	
Sweet birch, Northern, cns	lb.	5.25	- 8.00
Southern, cns.	lb.	1.95	- 3.25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Oil, tall, crude, tanks, works	ton	40.00	—
refined, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.06¾-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.07	—
tanks, works	lb.	.05¾-	—
Tallow, acidless, dms	lb.	.15½	.16
Tansy, cns	lb.	9.00	-14.00
Tar, pine, com'l, dms, incl., c.l., works, South	gal.	.41	- .43½
l.c.l., works, South	gal.	.43	- .45½
whse., N.Y.C.	gal.	.52¼	- .54¾
tanks, works, South	gal.	.32	- .34¼
rectified, USP, l.c.l., dms., incl., works, South	gal.	.60	—
Tar acid (see T).			
Teaseed, dms.	lb.	.26	- .27
Thyme, NF, red, cns	lb.	2.15	- 3.35
white, cns	lb.	2.40	- 3.80
technical, white, cns	lb.	.35	1.00
Tung, dms., c.l.	lb.	.23	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.23½-	—
tanks	lb.	.21¼-	.21½
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated).			
Turpentine, rectified, NF, cns., dms	lb.	.30	.53
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns.	lb.	9.50	-45.00
Haitian	lb.	10.50	-20.00
Whale, ref., natural, dms	lb.	No stocks.	
Winter-bleached, dms	lb.	No stocks.	
Wheat germ, dms	gal.	10.00	-13.50
White mineral, tech., 50 vis., non-ret, dms., c.l., San Francisco	gal.	.51½-	—
l.c.l., S.F.	gal.	.53½-	.56½
50-65 vis., dms., c.l., N.Y.	gal.	.45	—
l.c.l., N.Y.	gal.	.48	- .52
65-75 vis., dms., c.l., N.Y.	gal.	.48	—
l.c.l., N.Y.	gal.	.51	.53
70 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S.F.	gal.	.51½-	—
l.c.l., S.F.	gal.	.53½-	.56½
USP, 80-90 vis., dms., c.l., N.Y.	gal.	.52	—
l.c.l., N.Y.	gal.	.55	- .59
85 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S.F.	gal.	.51½-	—
l.c.l., S.F.	gal.	.53½-	.56½
100 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S.F.	gal.	.59	—
l.c.l., S.F.	gal.	.61	- .64
125-135 vis., dms., c.l., N.Y.	gal.	.64	—
l.c.l., N.Y.	gal.	.67	.71
145 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S.F.	gal.	.68	—
l.c.l., S.F.	gal.	.70	- .76
145-155 vis., dms., c.l., N.Y.	gal.	.66	—
l.c.l., N.Y.	gal.	.69	.73
175-185 vis., dms., c.l., N.Y.	gal.	.69	—
l.c.l., N.Y.	gal.	.72	.76
180 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S.F.	gal.	.70	—
l.c.l., S.F.	gal.	.72	- .75
200-210 vis., dms., c.l., N.Y.	gal.	.73	—
l.c.l., N.Y.	gal.	.76	- .80
335-345 vis., dms., c.l., N.Y.	gal.	.81	—
l.c.l., N.Y.	gal.	.84	- .88
340 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S.F.	gal.	.83	—
l.c.l., S.F.	gal.	.85	- .88
Wintergreen, nat., Northern, cns.	lb.	8.75	-14.25
Southern, cns	lb.	3.65	6.50
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).			
Wood (see Oil, tung).			
Wormseed, NF, cns.	lb.	3.25	4.00
Wormwood, cns.	lb.	6.65	-13.50
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, extra, bots.	lb.	8.00	-25.00
first, bots	lb.	8.00	-15.00
second, bots	lb.	5.00	-10.00
third, bots	lb.	3.00	- 3.25
Olein, crude (see Oil, red).			
low titre, dms	lb.	.20¾-	.21¾
tankcars	lb.	.19½-	—
white, dms.	lb.	.20¼-	.21¼
tankcars	lb.	.19	- —
Oleostearin, bbls	lb.	.15	Nom.
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines	ton.	7.00	9.50
crushed, 8 mesh, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	10.00	—
paper, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	12.00	—
lumps, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	7.00	—
Opium, USP, cns.	lb.	19.20	-19.45
gran., USP, cns.	lb.	21.65	-21.90
powd., USP, cns.	lb.	21.65	-21.90
Orange, cadmium lithopone, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	1.10	- —
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., includ. Davenport, Tenn. and N. C., E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts	lb.	.34	- —
Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport); 1½c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex.; 1½c. El Paso, Tex.; 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago			
Dinitroanilin toner	lb.	1.15	—
Mineral, American, bbls., l.c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.2760-	—
Molybdate	lb.	.45	- —
Persian, bbls	lb.	.30	- .45
Orange flowers, bls	lb.	.40	- .45
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls	lb.	.13	- .15
Sweet, bls	lb.	.14	- .16
Oregano, Mexican, bgs	lb.	.16	- .16½
Portuguese, bgs	lb.	.20	- .20½
Sicilian, bgs.	lb.	.16	- .16¼
Orris root, Florentine, bls.	lb.	.26	- .27
powdered, bbls., bxs.	lb.	.30	- .31
Verona, bls	lb.	.18	- .19
powdered, bbls., bxs.	lb.	.22	- .23
Orthoaminobiphenyl, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.32½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.33	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.31	- —
Orthoamylphenol, dms., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.42	- —
Orthoanisidin, bbls	lb.	.80	- —
Orthochloroanilin, dms., 10,000 lbs. or more	lb.	.60	—
smaller lots	lb.	.62	- .67
Orthochloroparanitroanilin, dms., works	lb.	.65½-	.81
Orthochlorophenol, dms	lb.	.28	- —
Orthocresol, pure, 30° dms., c.l., works	lb.	.26	- .33
l.c.l., works	lb.	.26½-	.33½
tech., 20°, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.24½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.25	- —
29°-30°, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.25	- .33
l.c.l., works	lb.	.25½-	.33½
25°-27°, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.22¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.23¼-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.22	- —
Orthodichlorobenzene, cns., 50-lb	lb.	.12½-	—
100-lb.	lb.	.11½-	—
dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.08½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.09½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.07	- —

Orthodichlorobenzene prices W. of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.

Orthoisopropyl N-phenylcarbanate (see IPC).			
Orthonitroanilin, dms	lb.	.50	- .55
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms.	lb.	.17	- .18
Orthonitrobiphenyl, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.19¼-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.20	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.18	- —
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns	lb.	.75	- —
Orthonitrophenol, dms	lb.	.66	- .77
Orthonitrotoluene, dms.	lb.	.12	- —
Orthophenetidin, dms	lb.	.90	- —
Orthotoluidin, dms	lb.	.18	- .20
Orthotolidin, distilled, kgs	lb.	1.10	- —
Osage orange crystals, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.33½-	—
extract, liquid, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.15½-	—
Ouabaine, USP, lots	gram.	3.00	4.00
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100 lbs. works	lb.	6.40	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	6.55	7.40

P

Panthenol, bots., works, frt. adjust.	kilo.	90.00	- —
Papain, powd., cs	lb.	3.60	- 4.50
Papaverine, natural or synthetic, hydrochloride, NF, cns., 1,000-	oz.	5.00	- —
smaller lots	oz.	5.05	- 5.20
Sulphate, cns	oz.	7.10	- 7.35
Paprika, Chilean, bgs	lb.	.23	- .25
Portuguese, bgs.	lb.	.32	- .34
Spanish, bgs	lb.	.42	- .43
Para-anisidin, dms., works	lb.	.80	—
Parachlorophenol, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.27	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.28	- .33
Parachloroanilin, dms., frt. alld. E. Miss.	lb.	.70	- —
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin, dms.	lb.	No stocks.	
Paracresol, 98°-, dms., works	lb.	.50	- .65
92%-94%, dms., works	lb.	.47	- —
Paracymene, dms., works, 50 gals. or more	gal.	2.50	- —
smaller quantities	gal.	3.00	- —
Paradibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots, works	lb.	.45	- —
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.11	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12½-	.14
Paraffin, crude, scale, white or yellow, 119-121 ASTM, bbls., c.l., refinery	lb.	No prices.	
121-123 ASTM, bbls., c.l., ref'y	lb.	No prices.	
126-128 ASTM, bbls., c.l., ref'y	lb.	No prices.	
fully ref'd, slabs, 120-122 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y	lb.	.0690-	—
122-124 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y.	lb.	.07	- —
125-127 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y.	lb.	.0710-	—
128-130 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y.	lb.	.0730-	—
130-132 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y.	lb.	.0735-	—
132-134 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y.	lb.	.0760-	—
135-137 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y.	lb.	.08	- —

Paraffin prices in bgs. and ctns., 7/10c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c. per lb. higher, and under 1,000 lbs., 3.7c. per lb. higher.

Paraformaldehyde, dms., 1,000 lbs., works	lb.	.24	- —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.25	- —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55 gals., dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.12½-	.13½
5-10-gal. dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.16½-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.11	—
USP, cbys	lb.	.51	- .53
Paranitroanilin, kgs., works	lb.	.44½-	—
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., works.	lb.	.18	- —
Paranitrophenol, kgs., works, frt. equald	lb.	.40	- —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., works	lb.	.39	- —
Paraphenylphenol, bgs., works	lb.	27	- 28
Paraphenylenediamine, tech., kgs., works	lb.	1.30	- —
Paratertiarybutylphenol, bgs., works.	lb.	.19	.20
Parathion tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	2.50	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	2.55	- —
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls., works	lb.	70	- —
Paratoluidin, bbls., works	lb.	.55	- .63
Pareira brava root, whole, bgs.	lb.	.30	- .31
ground, bxs	lb.	.40	- .41
powder, bxs	lb.	.42	- .43
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., kgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E	lb.	.31	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.32	- .33
Passion flower herb, bls	lb.	.26	- .28
Patchouli leaves, bls	lb.	.45	- .50
Peanut meal, 41% packed, mills	ton.	63.00	-63.50
Pectin, citrous, bbls	lb.	1.25	- —
Penicillin, bulk, calcium, Romansky, 500,000,000 to 5,000,000,000 units	100,000 units.	.06½-	.08¾
Potassium, crystalline, same quantity	100,000 units.	.08	- .09¼
Procaine G, same quantity	100,000 units.	.09	- .09¾
Sodium, crystalline, same quantity	100,000 units.	.09	- .09¾

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MAMMOTH
CHEMICAL
Circus
A
breath-taking, bewildering
BIJOU
OF
BLISSFUL BEAUTY
WITH GRANDILOQUENT GAYETY,
CSC PRESENTS A GLOWING
GEM
from its Glittering and
GARGANTUAN
GALAXY!
THE CHEMICAL OF THE MONTH
TRIBUTYL BORATE
Specifications
Purity: 98-100% ester by weight
Specific gravity at 25°C/25°C: 0.8550-0.8570
Distillation range at 40 mm of Mercury: 85% shall distill between 135°C and 140°C
Water: No turbidity when 1 volume is mixed with 19 volumes of 60° Bé gasoline at 20°C
Color: Water-white
PROPERTIES:
Molecular weight: . . . . . 230.16 (calc.)
Density at 25°C: . . . . . 0.8535 g/ml (7.12 lb/gal)
Coefficient of cubical expansion . . . . . 0.00057 per 1°F
(20°C-30°C): . . . . . 0.00103 per 1°C
Refractive index (nD at 25°C): 1.4071
Boiling point (760 mm of Mercury): . . . . . 232.4°C
Latent heat of vaporization (calc.): . . 13,400 g cal/mole (approx.)
Melting point: . . . . . <—70°C
Viscosity at 25°C: . . . . . 1.601 centipoises
Surface tension at 25°C: . . . . . 25.8 dynes/cm
Flash point (Tag. open cup): . . . . . 185°F
Solubility: . . . . . Hydrolyzes rapidly in presence of water.
Miscible with common organic liquids such as aliphatic alcohols, esters, diacetone, chloroform, carbon tetrachloride, and naphtha.
USES:
Convenient agent for impregnating with crystalline boric acid:
To render textiles fire-resistant!
To prevent plastic sheets and fibers from sticking together!
Improves adhesion of lacquers and inks to metal surfaces!
Inhibits formation of wax crystals in oil at low temperatures!
As gas welding flux leaves smoother, cleaner surface!
Drying agent to remove water from non-aqueous systems!
COMMERCIAL SOLVENTS CORPORATION
17 E. 42nd St., N.Y. 17
CSC
For detailed information and sample quantities, write or phone.

Penicillin—Phenol

Penicillin, distributors' unlabeled, potassium crystalline, bots., 100,000 units	bot.	.16	—
200,000 units	bot.	.24½	—
500,000 units	bot.	.50	—
1,000,000 units	bot.	.92½	—
Sodium, amorphous, 100,000 unit bot	bot.	.16	—
200,000 units	bot.	.25	—
500,000 units	bot.	.52	—
1,000,000 units	bot.	.97	—
crystalline 100,000 units	bot.	.16½	—
200,000 units	bot.	.25½	—
500,000 units	bot.	.52½	—
1,000,000 units	bot.	.97½	—
Procaine G in oil, 10 cc vials, 300,000 units per cc	vial	3.60	—
Pennyroyal leaves, bls.	lb.	.28	.30
Pentachlorophenol, dms., works	lb.	.20	.25
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.32	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.34	.36

For di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).

Pentane, industrial, tanks, group 3,	gal.	10½	.11½
Pepper, black, bgs	lb.	.71	.72
futures, bgs., nearby	lb.	.65	.66
distant, new crop	lb.	.50	.56
Red, Carolina, bgs	lb.	.50	Nom.
Hontaka, bgs., futures	lb.	.53	.54
Louisiana longs, bgs	lb.	.18	Nom.
Mombassa chillies, bgs	lb.	.38	.39
Niger, capsicum, bgs	lb.	.34	.35
birdseye, bgs	lb.	.50	.51
White, bgs.	lb.	.79	.80
Peppermint, USP, dom., bls	lb.	.60	.65
imported, bls.	lb.	.75	.85
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., zone 1, works, frt. alld	lb.	.11	—
zone 2, same basis	lb.	.11½	—
zone 3, same basis	lb.	.12	—
zone 4, same basis	lb.	.11½	—
l.c.l., zone 1, same basis	lb.	.11¾	—
zone 2, same basis	lb.	.12¼	—
zone 3, same basis	lb.	.12¾	—
zone 4, same basis	lb.	.12¼	—
tanks, zone 1, same basis	lb.	.10½	—
zone 3, same basis	lb.	.11¼	—
zone 4, same basis	lb.	.11	—

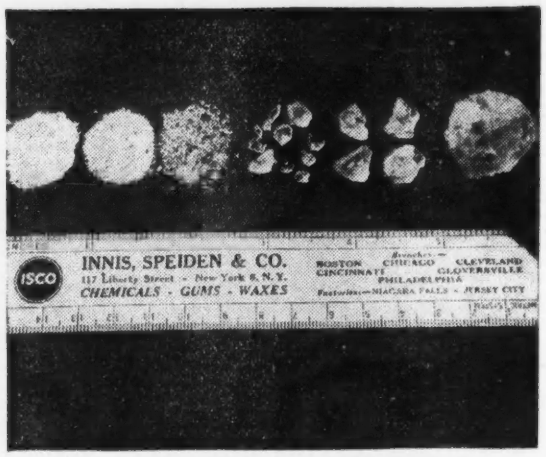
Perchloroethylene zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb. (Omaha, Kans. (Kansas City), N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kansas, La., Miss., Neb., N D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Colo., Mont., (E) N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Peru balsam, dms	lb.	.85	1.05
Petrolatum, tech., dark, bbls., c.l., group 3	lb.	.021	—
f.o.b. Indiana refy	lb.	.04½	—
golden topaz, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.032	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.036	—
red, veterinary, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.024	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.028	—
USP, amber, non-ret. dms., c.l	lb.	.04¾	—
Pennsylvania refy	lb.	.04½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.05⅞	—
California refy	lb.	.08¼	—
cream, c.l., dms	lb.	.06½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.06¾	—
extra, amber, dms., c.l	lb.	.05	—
Pennsylvania refy	lb.	.04¾	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.06⅛	—
Petrolatum, USP, white, lily, dms., c.l	lb.	.06¾	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.08¾	—
snow, dms., c.l	lb.	.07¾	—
Pennsylvania refy	lb.	.07⅞	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.09¾	—
California refy	lb.	.12	—
soft, dms., c.l	lb.	.06½	—
Pennsylvania refy	lb.	.06¾	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.07⅜	—
California refy	lb.	.10½	—
yellow, soft, dms., c.l	lb.	.04⅜	—
Pennsylvania refy	lb.	.04⅝	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.06	—
California refy	lb.	.08⅜	—
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California	bbl.	1.94	2.38
Illinois	bbl.	2.45	2.87
Kentucky	bbl.	2.43	2.83
Louisiana-Arkansas	bbl.	2.14	2.75
Montana	bbl.	1.97	2.775
Oklahoma-Kansas	bbl.	2.23	2.65
Pennsylvania, lower field	bbl.	4.29	4.50
Upper field	bbl.	3.65	4.50
Texas, East	bbl	2.65	—
Gulf coast	bbl.	2.38	2.95
North, North-Central	bbl.	2.23	2.65
Panhandle	bbl.	2.23	2.65
West	bbl.	2.10	2.65
Wyoming	bbl.	1.97	2.65
Ether, laboratory, 30°-60° C. cns., dlvd. E	gal.	1.50	—
dms., c.l., group 3	gal.	.26	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.44	—
35°-60° C, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E	gal.	1.50	—
dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.26	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.44	—
40°-75° C, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E	gal.	1.50	—
dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.26	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.44	—
90°-160° C, ret. dms., ex-tax, f.o.b. San Francisco	gal.	.57	—

Petroleum, fuel oil, bunker C (No. 6, California, heavy tanks, refinery	bbl.	2.15	2.40
light, tanks, refinery	bbl.	2.45	2.60
Eastern, tanks, Albany, N.Y.	bbl.	3.249	—
Baltimore, Md.	bbl.	2.58	—
Boston, Mass.	bbl.	2.605	2.855
Charleston, S. C.	bbl.	2.51	—
Jacksonville, Fla.	bbl.	2.54	2.79
New York, N. Y.	bbl.	2.58	2.90
Norfolk, Va.	bbl.	2.35	—
Philadelphia, Pa.	bbl.	2.58	2.85
Portland, Me.	bbl.	2.605	2.855
Providence, R. I.	bbl.	2.58	2.83
Savannah, Ga.	bbl.	2.54	2.79
Diesel, tanks, refinery, California	gal.	.095	.118
Pennsylvania	gal.	.11	.12
Furnace, tanks, refinery, Arkansas, No. 2	gal.	.06625	—
No. 3	gal.	.06375	—
Bayonne, N. J., No. 2	gal.	.091	—
Group 3, No. 1	gal.	.09375	.09375
No. 1, straw	gal.	.09375	.0925
No. 2, straw	gal.	.085	.09125
range	gal.	.09125	.09375
Pennsylvania, No. 1	gal.	.1125	.125
No. 2	gal.	.11	.125
No. 3	gal.	.11	.12
Lacquer diluent, California, 170-255 F, b.r., tanks, ex-tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles	gal.	.147	—
235 F, b.r., tanks, ex-tax, Portland, Ore	gal.	.158	—
San Francisco	gal.	.152	—
Seattle, Wash	gal.	.158	—
East coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y. refinery	gal.	16	—
Group 3, benzol-type, tanks, refinery	gal.	.1225	.13
toluol-type, tanks, refinery	gal.	.1225	.13
Mineral spirits, California, 170-255 b.r., tanks, ex-tax, f.o.b. San Francisco	gal.	.152	—
205-295 b.r., tanks, same basis	gal.	.152	—
245-360 b.r., tanks, same basis	gal.	.152	—
305-362 b.r., tanks, same basis	gal.	.142	—
312-400 b.r., tanks, same basis	gal.	.142	—
360-455 b.r., tanks, same basis	gal.	.152	—
East coast, tanks, N. J., N. Y., refinery	gal.	.14	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.1025	.115
tankwagon, Baltimore	gal.	.175	—
Boston	gal.	.16	—
Buffalo	gal.	.165	—
Camden, N. J.	gal.	.15	—
Chicago	gal.	.195	—
Detroit	gal.	.211	—
Kansas City, Mo.	gal.	.192	—
Lancaster, Pa.	gal.	.16	—
Newark	gal.	.15	—
New York	gal.	.15	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.15	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.175	—
Providence	gal.	.165	—
Rochester	gal.	.175	—
St. Louis	gal.	.189	—
Syracuse	gal.	.185	—
Washington, D. C	gal.	.175	—
Naphtha, cleaners, California, tanks, San Francisco	gal.	.123	—
East coast, tanks, N. J., N. Y., refinery	gal.	.14	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.10625	.12
tankwagons, St. Louis	gal.	.1890	—
Newark	gal.	.15	—
Chicago	gal.	.195	—
Detroit	gal.	.211	—
New York	gal.	.15	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.15	—
high-flash, 140° F, group 3, refinery, tanks	gal.	.13	.145
200-285 b.r., 37-38° C, mixed anilin pt.	gal.	22	—
25-26° C, m.a.p.	gal.	21	.26½
270-370 b.r., 78-81° C, m.a.p.	gal.	24½	.26
270-370° b.r., 49° C, m.a.p	gal.	.29	—
26° C, m.a.p	gal.	.21	.26
300-400 b.r., 26-32° C, m.a.p.	gal.	.21	.26½
340-410 b.r., 32° C, m.a.p.	gal.	.21	—
36° C, m.a.p	gal.	.21	.28¼
340-440 b.r., 32° C, m.a.p.	gal.	.26½	—
360-460 b.r., 25° C, m.a.p.	gal.	.21	—
V.M.&P., California, 245-360 b.r., tanks, ex-tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles	gal.	.147	—
Portland, Ore	gal	.158	—
San Francisco	gal.	.152	—
Seattle, Wash.	gal.	.158	—
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks,	gal.	.15	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.1125	.12
Gulf coast, tanks, New Orleans	gal.	.12375	—
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.175	—
Chicago	gal.	.205	—
Detroit	gal.	.221	—
Milwaukee	gal.	.207	—
Minneapolis	gal.	.205	—
Newark	gal.	.165	—
New York	gal.	.165	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.165	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.185	—
St. Louis	gal.	.199	—
Solvent, rubber, California, tanks, ex tax, San Francisco	gal.	.152	—
East coast, N. J., N. Y.,	gal.	.15	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11	.1175
Stoddard, California, tanks, ex tax, San Francisco	gal.	.142	—
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.14	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11	.1175
Pennsylvania, western, tanks,	gal.	.10	—
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.16	—
Chicago	gal.	.195	—
Detroit	gal.	.211	—
Milwaukee	gal.	.197	—
Minneapolis	gal.	.195	—
Newark	gal.	.15	—
New York	gal.	.15	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.15	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.175	—
St. Louis	gal.	.189	—
Syracuse	gal.	.185	—
Sulphonate, 70% sulphonic content, ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.15½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.13¼	—
50% sulphonic content, ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.12½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.10¾	—
Phenobarbital, dms, 100 lbs.	lb.	4.00	4.35
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l., works, and frt. equald	lb.	.13½	.14½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14¼	.15¼
tanks, same basis	lb.	.12½	.13½
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.14	.15
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14¾	.15¾
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13	.14
USP, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.13½	.14¼
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14¼	.15
tanks, same basis	lb.	.12½	—

HOW CAN ISCO GUMS HELP YOU?

In the Chemical Industry



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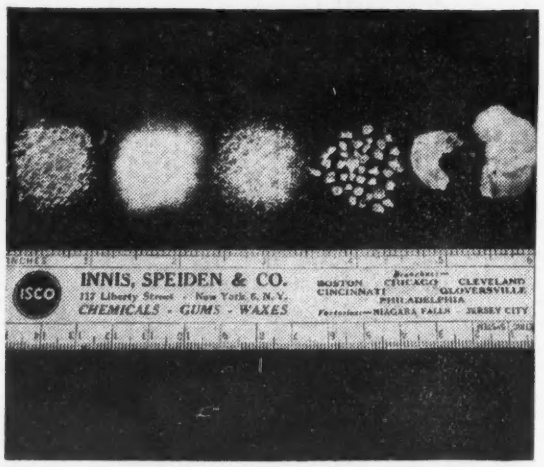
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Gum Karaya—Our Jersey City Laboratories have observed the action of Karaya Solutions over an extended period of time. They have charted the increase and decrease of their viscosities. Every consignment tested to blend for uniform quality. Shown above are some of the forms—Dark Powder; No. 1 Powder; Fine Crystals; Coarse Crystals; Sorts.

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Phenolphthalein, USP, yellow, bbls., dms., 2,000 lbs. lb. 1.00 — ; smaller lots lb. 1.01 1.04
Phenothiazin, NF, fib. dms., ton lots, works lb. .49 — ; smaller lots, works lb. .54 —
Phenylacetaldehyde solution, 50%, bots lb. 2.35 2.75 ; pure, bots lb. 4.00 4.30
Phenylacetamide, dms., works, 1,000 lb. lots lb. 1.45 — ; smaller lots lb. 1.60 —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 —
Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .25½- — ; l.c.l., works lb. .26½- —
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .67½- — ; l.c.l., same basis lb. .68½- —
Phenylethyl acetate, dms lb. 1.65 2.70
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots lb. 4.50 6.00
Phenylhydrazin base, CP, bots lb. 3.00 3.07
Phenylhydrazin Hydrochloride, USP, bots., works, lb. 5.00 5.07 ; commercial, kgs., works lb. 1.75 —
Phenylmethylpyrazolone, dms., works lb. 1.58 1.60
Phloroglucinol, CP, fib. dms., works lb. 13.75 -15.75 ; commercial fib. dms., works lb. 7.00 8.00
tech., fib., dms. lb. 10.00 -10.75
Phosgene, 150-lb. cyls., works lb. .20½- — ; 10-lb. cyls., works lb. 1.50 —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).
Phosphate rock, Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried, unground, 68-66% b.p.l., bulk, c.l., car at mine long ton. 4.61 — ; 70%-68% b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 5.01 — ; 72%-70% b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 5.31 5.61 ; 75%-74% b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 6.31 6.51 ; 77%-76% b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 7.31 — ; finely ground, 65.5% b.p.l., basis 30% P_2O_5 minimum short ton. 5.78 — ; 68% b.p.l., basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum short ton. 5.98 — ; 70% b.p.l., basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum short ton. 6.93 —

Prices for Florida phosphate rock are plus usual bonus penalty clause on oil and labor. Prices on entirely pebble, 50c. per long ton higher than above quotations.

Tennessee, brown, run-of-mine, unground, 27-26% P_2O_5 long ton. 6.00 — ; 30-29% P_2O_5 long ton. 6.75 —
Phosphorus, red, amorphous, cs lb. .33 - .36 ; tins, export lb. .34 - .37
Yellow, cns lb. .30 - .37 ; dms., c.l. lb. .26 - —
Oxychloride, dms., works lb. .12 - .15
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - — ; l.c.l., works lb. .13 - .14
Sesquisulphide, tins, cs., works lb. .28 - .29 ; dms., export lb. .33½- .36
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - .15 ; l.c.l., works lb. .15 - .16
Phthalamide, bbls., works lb. .35 - .40 ; kgs., works lb. .45 - .50
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .22½- — ; Pacific Coast, dlvd lb. .22 - .24¼ ; l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .23½- — ; Pacific Coast, dlvd lb. .24 - .26¼
Pichi leaves, bgs lb. .07 - .08
Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline).
Picrotoxin, bots oz. 8.00 —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots., vials oz. 6.50 - 7.50 ; Nitrate, bots., vials oz. 6.25 - 7.25
Pimento, Jamaica, bgs lb. .24 - .24½
Pinetar, retort, dms., incl., c.l., works, South gal. .43½- — ; l.c.l., same basis gal. .45½- — ; whse., N.Y.C. gal. .54¾- — ; tanks, works, South gal. .34½- —
Pinkroot, bls. lb. 1.95 - 2.00
Piperidine, 95%, dms., frt. equald. lb. 1.65 - — ; 98%, dms., same basis lb. 1.75 - —
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots lb. 8.50 - 9.00
Pipsissewa herb (see Prince's pine).
Pitch, coaltar, 150°F. m.p., bbls., c.l., works ton. 34.00 — ; l.c.l., works ton. 36.00 -37.00
Cottonseed, dms., works lb. .10½- .10¾
Hardwood, paper bgs., works lb. .04 - —
Linseed, dms lb. No prices.
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).
Pine, dms., ex whse. East 100 lbs. 6.90 - —
Soybean, dms., works lb. .10¼- .10½
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum)
Platinum metal, works oz. 89.00 -93.00
Pleurisy roots, bls lb. .25 - .26
Podophyllin, dms lb. 14.25 - —
Pokeroot, bls. lb. .16 - .17
Polystyrene, plain colors, dms., 30,000 lbs., works, frt. alld lb. .33 - — ; 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .34 - — ; smaller lots, same basis lb. .35 .42 ; water-clear, dms., 30,000 lbs., works, frt. alld lb. .27 — ; 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .28 - — ; smaller lots, same basis lb. .29 - .35
Pomegranate root bark, bgs lb. .75 Nom.
Poppy flowers, bls lb. .50 - .55
Seed, Danish, bgs., futures lb. .24½- .25 ; Dutch, bgs. lb. .20½- .21 ; Turkish, bgs. lb. .13½- .14¼ ; futures, bgs lb. .13 - .13½
Potash, caustic, low-chloride, flake, 90%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.55 - — ; l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.75 - — ; liquid, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.525 - — ; l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.025 - — ; tanks, works 100 lbs. 4.40 - — ; solid, 90%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 9.15 - — ; l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.90 - — ; regular, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works lb. .0815- — ; l.c.l., works lb. .089 - — ; liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works lb. .0725- — ; l.c.l., same basis lb. .0450- — ; tanks, same basis lb. .0340- — ; solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .0755- — ; l.c.l. lb. .0830- —
Potassium abietate lb. .08 - —
Acetate, USP, dms lb. .31 - —
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms lb. .20 .22 ; powd., dms lb. .22 - .24
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12½- — ; l.c.l. lb. .12¾- .13 ; Potassium bichromate in bbls., ¼c. higher.
Borate, gran., bbls., c.l., works ton. 192.00 - — ; ton lots, works ton. 245.50 - — ; less ton lots, works ton. 250.50 - —
Bromate, bbls., 1,000 lbs. or more. lb. 48 - — ; 25-200 lbs lb. 60 —

Potassium bromide, USP, cryst., gran., bbls., kgs. lb. .33 - .34
Carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works lb. .0780- — ; l.c.l., same basis lb. .0830- — ; hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .06½- — ; dms., l.c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
USP, gran., bbls., dms lb. .16½- .18 ; powd., bbls., dms lb. .21 .23
Chromate, tech., bgs lb. .25 .29
Chlorate, cryst., kgs., c.l., works, lb. .08½ — ; l.c.l., works lb. .09¾- — ; powd., dms., kgs., c.l., works lb. .09 - — ; l.c.l., works lb. .09¾- — ; export, kgs., 1 to 10 tons, ex whse lb. .12 - —
Chloride, USP, cryst., dms lb. .26 .27 ; gran., bbls lb. .20 .22 ; powd., bbls lb. .29 .32
Citrate, USP, gran., dms lb. .37½ 42½ ; Potassium citrate, USP, powd., 3c. per lb. higher.
Cyanide, dms., works lb. .55 - — ; Fluoride, dms., works lb. .24 - —
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution, cbys lb. 2.05 2.20
Sulphonate, NF, dms lb. 1.80 - 1.85
Hydroxide, tech. (see Potash, caustic), USP, pellets, jars lb. .33 - — ; Hypophosphite, 50-lb. lots lb. .90 .93 ; Iodide, dms. lb 2.10 2.13
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, mines unit-ton. .20 — ; 25% K_2O bulk, mines unit-ton. .21 —
Metabisulphate, gran., bbls lb. .19 - .21 ; powd., bbls lb. .25 —
Muriate, dom., 60% K_2O, bulk, Carlsbad, N. M. unit-ton. .37½ — ; Trona, Cal unit-ton. 45½ —
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).

Potassium oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls lb. .30 - — ; Perchlorate, kgs., c.l., works lb. .13½- — ; dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - .15
Permanganate, tech., kgs., works, lb. .21¾- .22¼ ; USP, dms., works lb. .23½- .29
Persulphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .17 — ; l.c.l., works lb. .21 —
Phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., works lb. .13 .13½ ; Prussiate, red, kgs lb. .55 .58 ; Yellow, bbls lb. .19 — ; Ricinoleate, tech., bbls lb. .18 - —
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works, ton. 200.00 - — ; l.c.l. 100 lbs. 13.25 - — ; Solution, 29° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - — ; l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 5.00 - — ; 1-4 works 100 lbs. 5.50 - — ; 62° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - — ; l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 5.50 - — ; 1-4, works 100 lbs. 6.00 - — ; 40.5° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works, flask 92.00 -93.00 ; l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 6.50 - — ; 1-4, works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .07 - .08
Sulphate, NF, cryst., bbls lb. .31 - .33 ; gran., dms lb. .14 - .15 ; agricultural, dom., bulk, basis 90-95% K_2SO_4, min. 90°, works ton. 32.50 - — ; indust. bulk, works ton. 36.00 - —
Sulphocyanide, cryst., NF (see Potassium thiocyanate).

Potassium thiocyanate, cryst., NF, dms lb. .70 - .78 ; tech., works lb. .45 - .50
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works lb. .12 - — ; 5 tons, works lb. .12¼- — ; 1 ton or less, works lb. .12½- .13
Xanthate, dms., c.l lb. .12 - —
Potassium-magnesium sulphate, bulk, min., 40% K_2SO_4, 10-50% MgO, works ton. 14.50 - —
Potassium-sodium ferricyanide, kgs., works lb. .45 - .48
Potassium-sodium tartrate (see Rochelle salt).
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .45 - .55
Potassium-titanium oxalate, bbls., dms lb. .50 .53
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 — ; l.c.l., works lb. .52½- .53
Prickly ash bark, bls lb. .28 .33 ; Berries, bgs. lb. No stocks.
Prince's pine herb, bls lb. .55 .60
Procaine hydrochloride, cns., 200-lb. lots lb. 4.75 — ; smaller lots lb. 5.00 5.75
Propane, commercial grade, tanks, group 3 gal. .06 —
Propionaldehyde, dms., c.l., works, lb. .16½- — ; l.c.l., works lb. .17 - — ; tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .17 - — ; l.c.l., works lb. .18 - — ; tanks, works lb. .15 - — ; tankwagons, works lb. .15½- —
Aldehyde (see Propionaldehyde).

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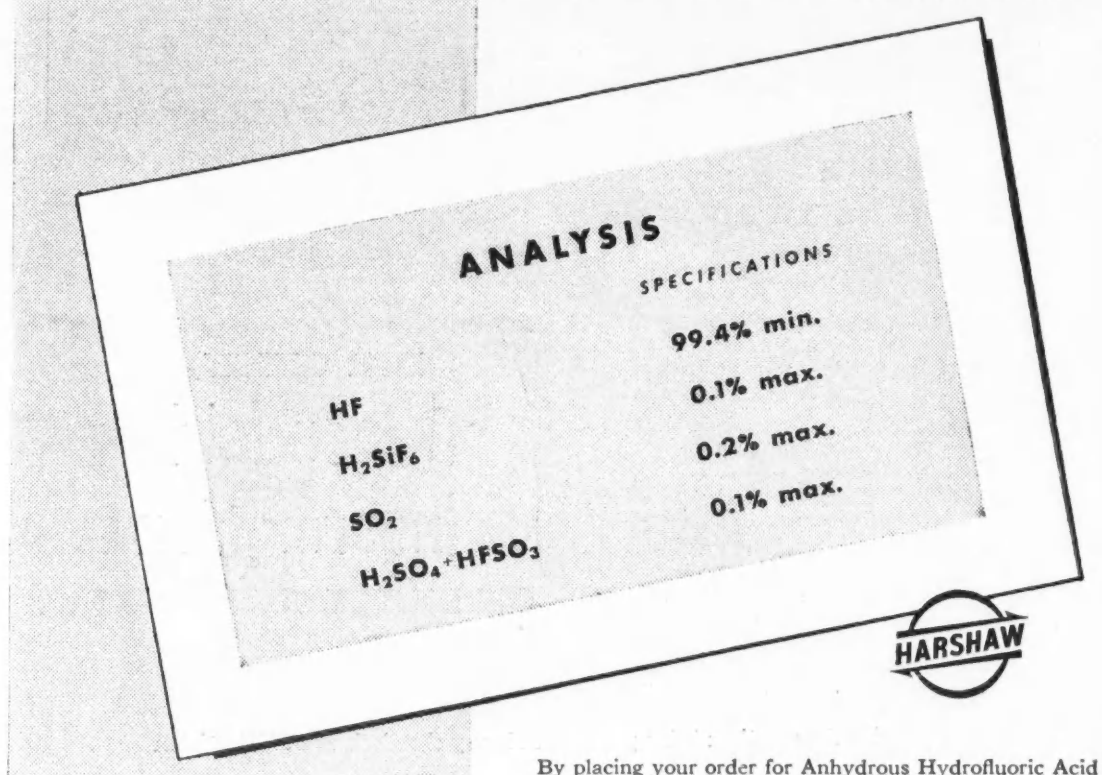

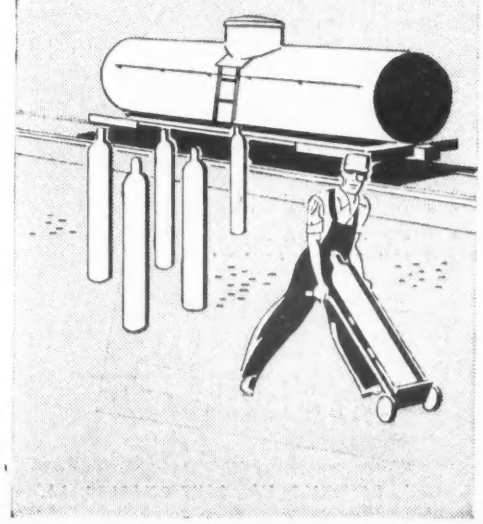

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Propylene Dichloride—Rutin

Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l.	lb.	03½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.09½	—
smaller containers	lb.	12½	—
tanks	lb.	07	—
Oxide, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.20½	—
l.c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.21½	—
tanks, frt equald. E	lb.	.18½	—
Propyleneglycol NF, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.17½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16	—
tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.16½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15	—
Methylether, dms., c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.18	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16½	—
Propylthiouracil, tots., works	kilo.	50.00	—
Psyllium seed, black, bgs	lb.	.30	.35
blonde, bgs	lb.	.25	.26
husks, bgs	lb.	.65	.70
Pulsatilla herb, bls	lb.	.55	.60
Pumice, dom., grd., course, 0, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots.	lb.	.03¾	.04
Chicago, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.04½	—
smaller lots	lb.	.05¾	.04¼
fine, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.03¾	—
smaller lots	lb.	.03¾	.04
Italian, silk-screen, fine, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.04	—
coarse, bgs., ton	lb.	.05½	—
sun dried, fine, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.03	—
coarse, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.04½	—
Pumice in bbls is ½c. per lb. higher.			
Pumpkin seed, bgs	lb.	.25	.26
Purple lake (see Red).			

Pyrethrum concentrate, dewaxed, 20%; for aerosol bombs, dms., works	lb.	8.50	—
liquid (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc., odorless base, dms., works	gal.	6.75	—
regular base, dms., works,	gal.	6.65	—
liquid (30 to 1), base 3 grams pyrethrins, per 100cc., odorless base, bbls., works	gal.	8.75	—
regular base, dms., works,	gal.	8.63	—
Pyrethrum flowers, fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works	lb.	.29	—
powder, 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works	lb.	.35½	—
Pyridin, denaturing ret. dms., works and frt. equald.	gal.	2.49	2.52
refd., 2° non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.69	.70
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.69½	.80
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.69	.80
Pyridoxin hydrochloride, 100-gram lots	gram.	.55	—
Pyrites, Spanish, c.i.f. Atl. ports.	long-ton.	8.00	—
Pyrocatechin (see Catechol).			
Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines	ton.	11.00	11.50
230 mesh bulk, c.l., mines	ton.	12.00	—
325 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines	ton.	14.00	—
No. 3, 200 mesh bulk, c.l., mines.	ton.	9.50	—
insecticide grade, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines	ton.	9.00	10.00
rubber grade, 140 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines	ton.	7.00	—

Pyrophyllite in paper bgs., $3 to $3.50 per ton extra.

Pyroxylin scrap, opaque, amber, cs., works	lb.	.17	—
black, cs., works	lb.	.14	—
gray, cs., works	lb.	.14	—
mixed, mottled, cs., works	lb.	.12	—
white, china, ivory, cs., works.	lb.	.17	—
dense, cs., works	lb.	.17	—
translucent, pastels, cs., works.	lb.	.17	—
transparent, colorless, cs., works	lb.	.19	—
colors, cs., works	lb.	.17	—
shavings, opaque, amber, cs., works	lb.	.15	—
mixed, colors, cs., works	lb.	.14	—
white, cs., works	lb.	.17	—

Q

Quassia chips, bls	lb.	.07	.09
Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.17½	—
liq., 35% tannin, bbls., works.	lb.	.09½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.09	—
solid, 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., duty extra	lb.	.12¾	.13½
powd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18	—
ordinary, solid, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock, same basis.	lb.	.11¾	.12¾

Quebracho extract prices are based on $20.40 freight and $1 insurance per long ton.

Queen of the meadow root, bgs.	lb.	.12	.13
Quercitron crystals, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.33½	—
Extract, liquid, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.14½	—
solid, bxs	lb.	.28	—
Quicksilver, flasks (76 lbs.) net.	flask.	86.00	91.00
Quince seed, bgs	lb.	.95	1.75
Quinindine, NF, √, cryst., cns	oz.	1.30	—
powd., precip., cns	oz.	1.22	Nom.
Sulphate, USP, cns	oz.	.95	—
Quinine, NF, cns., 100 ozs	oz.	1.00	—
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs	oz.	1.30	—
Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs	oz.	.73	—
Dihydrobromide, bots., 50 ozs	oz.	1.00	Nom.
Dihydrochloride, USP	oz.	1.00	—
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	1.07	—
Formate, cns., 100 ozs	oz.	1.20	Nom.
Hydrobromide, NF, cns., 50-oz. cns	oz.	.91	—
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.91	—
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 ozs	oz.	1.40	—
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs	oz.	1.10	—
Salicylate, NF, ctns., 100 ozs	oz.	.95	—
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs	oz.	.80½	—
Tannate, USP, X, cns., 100 ozs	oz.	.60	Nom.
Valerate, NF, IV, 100 ozs	oz.	1.25	—
Quinine-urea hydrochloride, NF, cns	oz.	.97	—
Quinolin, dms., c.l., works	lb.	54½	.55
l.c.l., works	lb.	.55	.35½

R

R salt, paste, dry basis, dms.	lb.	.70	.75
Raspberries, dried, bbls.	lb.	1.90	2.00
Red, alizarin lake, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis	lb.	1.45	2.25

Prices 1½c. per lb. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.), (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. per lb. higher, dlvd. Pacific coast prices equaled with Chicago, dlvd. Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita.

Cadmium lithopone, deep shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies.	lb.	1.35	—
light shade, bbls., same basis.	lb.	1.20	—
maroon, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.45	1.55
medium shade, bbls., same basis.	lb.	1.30	—
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.25	—
orange-red, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.15	—

Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher; all prices are 1c. per lb. higher ex whse. Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Carmine, No. 40 (see Carmine).

Crocus martis (see Red, maroon iron oxide).

Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).

Eosin toner, bbls., works	lb.	1.35	—
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y.	lb.	.11½	11¾
Iron oxide, synth., bgs	lb.	.11½	.11¾
75%-85% copperas oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa., Copley, O.; Easton, Pa.; E. St. Louis, and Trenton, N. J	lb.	.05¼	.09¼
special, high color, all shades	lb.	1.00	—
Lake C toner alizarin, bbls., works	lb.	1.05	—
Lithol toner, bbls., works	lb.	.60	—
Lithol-rubin toner, alizarin lake, bbls., works	lb.	1.40	—
Maroon, alizarin lake, 25%, kgs., works	lb.	.40	.43
toner, bbls., works	lb.	1.35	1.50
Cadmium, deep, bbls., works	lb.	1.20	—
regular, bbls., works	lb.	1.10	—
Iron oxide, bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.04	—
MNPT toner, kgs., works	lb.	3.25	—

Maroons in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher

Mercury oxide, tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works	lb.	2.00	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	2.02	—
Metallic, bbls., works	lb.	.02½	.02¾
Oxide (see Red, iron oxide).			
Persian gulf, bgs., works	lb.	.06¾	.07
Para toner, bbls	lb.	.85	.88
chlorinated, kgs	lb.	.95	1.05
concentrated alizarin lake, kgs., works	lb.	.80	—
Phloxin toner (see eosin toner).			
Phosphotungstic, rhodamine Y, kgs., works	lb.	4.45	—
Pink lake alizarin, bbls., works	lb.	.20	.25
Purple lake, kgs	lb.	1.35	—
Rose lake, alizarin, bbls., works	lb.	.25	.28
Spanish oxide, grade 1, bbls., c.l., ex dock	lb.	.05½	.05¾
l.c.l., ex dock	lb.	.05½	.06
ex whse., New York	lb.	.06½	—
grade 2, bbls., c.l., ex dock	lb.	.05¼	.05½
l.c.l., ex dock	lb.	.05½	.05¾
ex whse., New York	lb.	.06¼	—
Toluidin toner, alizarin lake, kgs., works	lb.	1.35	—
Turkey, bbls., works	lb.	.14½	—
Tuscan, bbls., frt. equald	lb.	.24½	.25
Venetian, 15%, bgs., works	lb.	.0350	—
20%, bgs., works	lb.	.0360	—
25%, bgs., works	lb.	.0410	—
30%, bgs., works	lb.	.0440	—
35%, bgs., works	lb.	.0465	—
40%, bgs., works	lb.	.0490	—
Vermilion, Amer., bbls	lb.	.34	—
Quicksilver, ctns	lb.	2.27	—
Red Precipitate, NF, powd., fib. dms.	lb.	2.17	2.19
Red saunders wood, grd., bbls.	lb.	.35	—
Resorcinol, tech., dms., works	lb.	.75	—
USP, cryst., dms., works	lb.	1.80	—
powd., dms., works	lb.	2.00	—
Rhatany root, bgs	lb.	.09	.10
Rhubarb root, whole, cs.	lb.	.80	.95
powd., bbls	lb.	.85	1.05
Riboflavin, USP, bots	kilo.	125.00	—
95%, bots	kilo.	118.75	—
Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga., or Emeryville, Calif.	lb.	.79	—
Rochelle salt, gran., powd., bbls, 5,000 lbs.	lb.	.31½	—
smaller lots	lb.	.32	—
Rose flowers, pale, bls	lb.	.23	.24
Rosemary flowers, bls	lb.	1.55	1.65
Leaves, French, bls.	lb.	.12	.12½
Portuguese, bls.	lb.	.07½	.08
Spanish, bls.	lb.	.08½	.09
Rosin, gum (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market).			
Wood, B, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.00	—
FF, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.50	—
G, H, I, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.65	—
K, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.65	—
M, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.65	—
N, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.72	—
WG, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.85	—
WW, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.06	—
X, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.16	—
Rotenone, C.P., bbls., works	lb.	20.00	—
tech., works	lb.	16.50	—
Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines	ton.	36.00	—
l.c.l., mines	ton.	43.00	—
Rue herb, bls	lb.	.40	.43
Rutin, 10 kilos	gram.	.16½	—
5 kilos	gram.	.17	—
smaller lots	gram.	.17½	.21½

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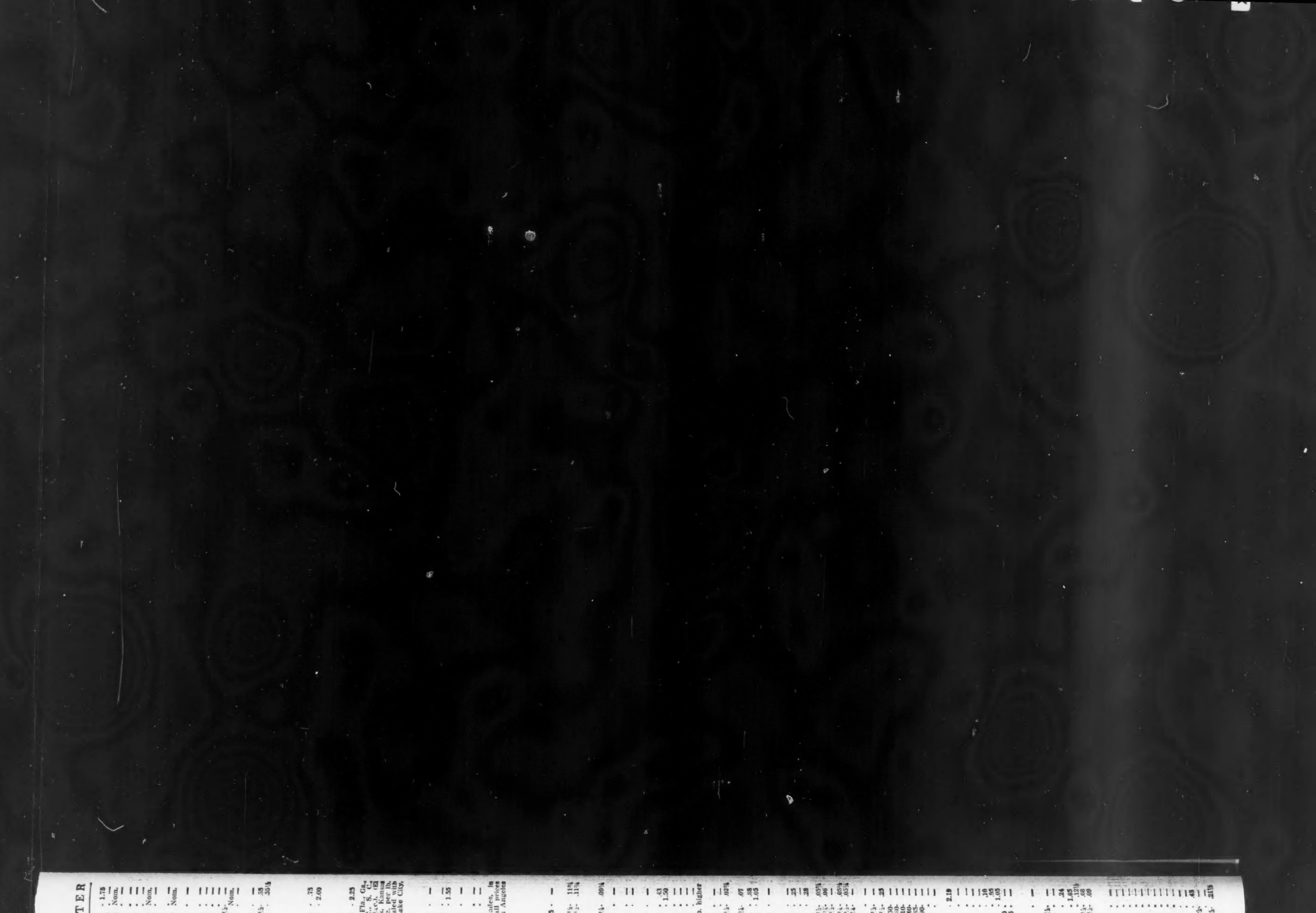

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U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS

January ★ A Monthly Series for Chemists and Executives of the Solvents and Chemical Consuming Industries ★ 1949

Diethyl and Dibutyl Phthalate Continue To Find Wide Use

Diethyl and dibutyl phthalate continue to be among the most popular plasticizers for nitrocellulose and certain plastics. Besides having the physical and chemical properties important in plasticizers, these two phthalic acid esters also possess the important advantage of low cost. In addition to its wide-spread use in plasticizing nitrocellulose lacquers, dibutyl phthalate is a plasticizer for ethyl cellulose, chlorinated rubber, and other resinous materials. Diethyl phthalate is an important plasticizer for cellulose acetate plastics. Both phthalates are employed in extreme pressure lubricants to prevent moving parts from "seizing." U.S.I.'s long experience in the production of these chemicals, and close chemical control of their manufacture, assures customers of a source for high quality products. Moreover, U.S.I.'s excellent distribution service is further increased by making diethyl and dibutyl phthalate also available in compartment tank cars and mixed carloads, with industrial alcohols and solvents.

From Kangaroo To Leather, a Short Hop

Fibers from the tail tendon of the kangaroo are providing a quicker, easier way of testing new synthetic tannins for leather, a research scientist revealed recently. It is much easier, the report states, to split apart the relatively parallel fibers of a kangaroo's tail tendon than it is to pull apart the complex three-dimensional weaves found in the ordinary skin or leather. The scientist states that thousands of fibers, some of them even finer than a human hair, can be obtained from one tail tendon. The kangaroo fibers, it is reported, give the same reaction with chemicals as does leather.

German Alkylamine Data Now Available in Report

A report on German commercial processes for the production of alkylamines has been made available. The two processes discussed are amination of alcohols over alumina catalysts, and hydroamination of aldehydes, ketones or carboxylic acids. Also listed in the report are methods said to be most feasible for production of individual amines — with notes on their peculiarities. A separate section dealing with catalysts for manufacture has been included.

'Molecular Crystal Gazer'

A unique electronic instrument has been developed, it is reported, for probing the atomic structure of crystalline substances weighing as little as 1/28 millionth of an ounce. The instrument is expected to find use in investigating catalysts, lubricants, paints, inks, and dyes, and in studying corrosion. Identification of an unknown substance will be possible, it is claimed, by comparing its structure to known patterns on file.

Demand for Low-Pressure Aerosols Seen Up in 1949

U.S.I. 'Pyrenones' Are Effective, Safe, Economical Insecticide Ingredients for Aerosol Formulations

Properly formulated and correctly packaged low-pressure aerosols combine the convenience, effectiveness, and economy which are irresistible appeals to the American buying public. In 1948, unanticipated production difficulties and delays held up the appearance of low-pressure aerosols on the market, and relatively little sales promotion to the general public was undertaken. This year, however, with the experience gained in 1948 — and with consumer acceptance being widened by increased publicity and advertising — low-pressure aerosols offer great possibilities to the insecticide industry.

Meet the Megarhysso! Flies and other common insects are no longer a problem to housewives who use low-pressure aerosols based on safe, effective, U.S.I. "Pyrenones."

Pyrenones Meet Low-Pressure Aerosol Requirements

Aware of the fact that the future of low-pressure aerosols depends on getting and keeping consumer acceptance, insecticide manufacturers have been directing their attention to a number of important performance requirements.

The question of effectiveness of the insecticide itself is.

MORE

New 'Electric Sandwich' Finds Paint Film Flaws

Electrically charged "sandwiches" are being used now to assist in developing completely waterproof paints, a recent report by university scientists discloses. The new method has been designed to reveal tiny, pin-point film flaws, through which water could enter.

Paper soaked in salt solution is sandwiched between a painted iron plate and an aluminum plate, according to the report, and the metal plates are connected to opposite poles of a battery. If the paint film on the iron is not impervious to water, the salt solution will seep through, and specks of iron will be deposited on the wet paper, the report continues.

When the paper is removed and treated with a mixture of potassium ferrocyanide and potassium ferricyanide — in a process similar to that used in the making of blueprints — a permanent map showing size, shape, and location of flaws is obtained, the scientists claimed. The new method is said to be valuable for evaluating and comparing paint modifications and treatments.

Plastic Is Substitute For Bone in Surgery

Polyethylene has been found to be a very satisfactory substitute for human cartilage and bone in plastic surgery, a group of New York physicians announced recently. The plastic has been used successfully, the report states, in the reconstruction of noses, ears, jaws, and even portions of the human skull. Experiments on animals are said to be in progress now using the plastic — in the form of molded tubes — to replace damaged arterial parts and to reconstruct the common bile duct.

The plastic has certain advantages, the report continues, over cartilage and bone, and it is described as forming a secure framework on which surgeons can build in repairing physical deformities. Only chemically pure polyethylene, the physicians point out, must be used, since most commercial compounds were found to be harmful to body tissues.

Corrosion-Resistant Pump

A new corrosion-resistant pump for transferring acids and other liquids from carboys, barrels, or drums, is said to make tilting of the container unnecessary and to allow liquids to flow smoothly and stop instantly.

Radioactivity and Tracer Handbook Is Now Ready

A handbook of radioactivity and tracer methodology, said to be probably the most comprehensive work yet to appear on this subject, is now available to the public. The average radioisotope user will find the handbook an excellent reference, it is reported, because it is concerned not only with tracer techniques, but also with some of the fundamental concepts of nuclear physics, isotope production and instrumentation. The report is said to contain an unusually complete bibliography. The three main divisions of the handbook are: Nuclei and Radioactivity; Measurement of Isotopes; Biological and Medical Applications of Isotopes. The handbook, almost 900 pages long, is expected to be a standard laboratory reference where isotopes are used.

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January ★

U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS

★ 1949

New Process Separates Butanes and Butenes

A new process has been developed for separating a mixture containing butenes, butanes, and high boiling hydrocarbons, according to a recent patent. The method involves distilling the hydrocarbon mixture in the presence of acetone. From the distillation, a fraction rich in butanes is recovered. A major proportion of the acetone rich in butenes and high boiling hydrocarbons is obtained as a bottoms product, which is then distilled. A portion of the acetone and high boiling hydrocarbons recovered from this distillation is added to the distillate fraction — which is then washed with water to recover acetone free of high boiling hydrocarbons.

CONTINUED

Low-Pressure Aerosols

of course, of great importance. Here the industry has both satisfactory materials and the necessary knowledge of how to formulate them. Over ninety percent of all low-pressure aerosols now contain U.S.I. "Pyrenones." Pyrenones are highly insecticidal, free from objectionable odor and toxic hazards, economical—and also non-inflammable and otherwise safe for normal handling, storage, and use. These chemically and entomologically standardized oil concentrates of technical piperonyl butoxide and purified extracts of pyrethrum — available in nearly all conceivable ratios for imparting various performance characteristics to the aerosol — enable insecticide manufacturers to turn out highly effective low-pressure aerosols at reasonable cost.

Consumer acceptance may be fairly well guaranteed for aerosols meeting the requirements of satisfactory packaging, insecticidal effectiveness, and freedom from toxicity and objectionable odors and irritations. But if low-pressure aerosols are to be as widely adopted and used as is entirely possible, a great deal of effective and intelligent publicity and advertising will be required.

Free Leaflet Describes New Alcohol Container

To describe its new convenient container for U.S.I. Ethyl Alcohol U.S.P., U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc., has issued a four-page leaflet of particular interest to users of small packages of pure ethyl alcohol. The folder points out that the new glass bottle contains 1.21 wine gallons or 2.3 proof-gallons of U.S.I. Ethyl Alcohol, 190 proof (95%), fully conforming with the exacting specifications of the U.S.P. XIII for pure ethyl alcohol. The specially designed outer package, according to the folder, is made tamper-proof for the user's protection. Free copies of the leaflet may be obtained by writing the Editor of U.S.I. Chemical News.

Ethyl Acetoacetate Gains in Importance As Intermediate

Ethyl acetoacetate continues to find extensive use as an intermediate in the manufacture of dyes of the pyrazolone and Hansa Yellow groups and other yellow pigment dyestuffs. It is also important in the production of a number of pharmaceuticals, antimalarials, and vitamin B_1. Because of its chemical structure, ethyl acetoacetate enters into a wide variety of reactions, making it an important compound in many chemical syntheses. U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc. — pioneer commercial producer of ethyl acetoacetate — reports that the present ready availability of this intermediate will extend the possibilities for commercial use of this already important chemical.

Ultra-Sound Tests Paints

Adhesion properties of synthetic paints and varnishes can now be tested, it is said, in less than a second with a new instrument that uses the force of ultra-sound. The coating is smeared on a cylinder which is subjected to violent vibration. The vibrational force needed to shake the coating loose is a measure of how long the coating may be expected to wear under normal conditions.

TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENTS

Further information regarding the manufacturers of these items may be obtained by writing U.S.I.

A vapor phase rust inhibitor made available in the form of treated paper, is said to produce around a wrapped metal part a nonreactive atmosphere, reported to persist for as long as several years in a confined space. **(No. 404)**

A new automatic spray painter for steel drum chimes, said to paint more than 400 drums per hour, reduces offspray and saves paint, the makers claim. **(No. 405)**

Swift, dustless, uniform blending of powder is achieved, it is claimed, with a new machine said to be useful for laboratory use by manufacturers of paints, inks, plastics, food products, etc. **(No. 406)**

A new plastic covering material for woodwork and wood products is said to be unique in that the finish, including color and pattern, is applied to the back surface of transparent sheeting, away from direct wear or solvent action. **(No. 407)**

An adhesive that bonds polystyrene to itself and to paper, cardboard, fabric, glass, rubber, and certain other plastics, is easily applied in both wet and dry assembly, the makers state. **(No. 408)**

For measuring one part per billion concentrations of riboflavin, thiamin, and various metal complexes, oils, pharmaceuticals, and other fluorescent substances, a photoelectric fluorometer is said to be available. **(No. 409)**

Two new antioxidants are reported to protect edible fats and oils against rancidity for the usual time required for processing, distribution, and consumption. **(No. 410)**

To clean and dry laboratory glassware without wiping, a new surface active agent is on the market. Described as non-ionic and stable in the presence of acids and bases, the agent is said to be non-toxic. **(No. 411)**

For controlling fires involving alcohol, acetone, ether, and other polar solvents, a new charge for foam type extinguishers has been developed. It is said to snuff out flames in a matter of seconds and to prevent flashbacks. **(No. 412)**

A new non-flammable varnish remover is said to be useful for removing varnish, lacquer, paint, or enamel from any type surface. **(No. 413)**

U.S.I. INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS, INC.

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ALCOHOLS
Amyl Alcohol
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Specially Denatured—all regular and anhydrous formulas
Completely Denatured—all regular and anhydrous formulas
Pure—190 proof, C.P. 96% Absolute
*Super Pyro Anti-freeze
*Solox proprietary Solvent

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Butyl Acetate
Ethyl Acetate

OXALIC ESTERS
Dibutyl Oxalate
Diethyl Oxalate

PHTHALIC ESTERS
Diamyl Phthalate
Dibutyl Phthalate
Diethyl Phthalate

OTHER ESTERS
*Diatol
Diethyl Carbanate
Ethyl Chloroformate

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Acetoacetanilide
Acetoacet-ortho-anisidide
Acetoacet-ortho-chloranilide
Acetoacet-ortho-toluidide
Acetoacet-para-chloroanilide
Ethyl Acetoacetate
Ethyl Benzoylacetate
Ethyl Sodiumoxalacetate

ETHERS
Ethyl Ether
Ethyl Ether Absolute—A.C.S.

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Riboflavin Concentrates *Vacatone 40
*Curbay B-G *Special Liquid Curbay

ACETONE
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RESINS (Synthetic and Natural)
*Aroplaz—alkyds and allied materials
*Arofene—pure phenolics
*Arochem—modified types
Ester Gums—all types
Congo Gums—raw, fused & esterified
Natural Resins—all standard grades

INSECTICIDE MATERIALS
*Pyrenone Concentrates
Pyrethrum Products
Rotenone Products

INSECTIFUGE MATERIALS
*Indalone
*Dimelone
Triple-Mix Repellents

OTHER PRODUCTS
Collodions
Nitrocellulose Solutions
Ethylene
Urethan, U.S.P.
DL-Methionine

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XUN

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Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls	lb.	.40	.45
activated ground with lime, bbls	lb.	.28	.30
Saccharin, gran., soluble, 1,000 lbs.	lb.	1.50	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.60	1.70
powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.55	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.65	1.85
Safflower, Egyptian, bls.	lb.	.95	1.00
Saffron, Mexican, bls	lb.	1.25	1.40
Spanish, USP, tins	lb.	23.00	-25.00
Safrol, dms	lb.	.68	.75
Sage, cyprus, bgs	lb.	.08	.09
Dalmatian, bls.	lb.	.23½	.24
Greek, fancy, cls	lb.	.13½	.14
Spanish, bls	lb.	.13½	.14
Syrian, bgs	lb.	.21	Nom.
Sago flour, bgs	lb.	.08½	.08¾
Salicin, bots	lb.	No stocks.	
cns.	lb.	No stocks.	
Saligenin, ctns., works	lb.	14.00	-25.00
Salol, gran., bbls., kgs	lb.	1.00	—
fib. dms	lb.	1.02	1.03
powdered salol, 10c. higher.			
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	.83	—
burlap bgs	100 lbs.	.98	—
l.c.l., paper bgs	100 lbs.	1.09	1.12
burlap bgs	100 lbs.	1.19	1.22
Table, vacuum, common, fine, bgs., works, c.l.	100 lbs.	.93	1.08
l.c.l., bgs. dlvd.	100 lbs.	1.20	1.32
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works	ton.	25.00	-28.00
Chrome (see Chrome cake).			
Saltpeter cryst., bbls., 10 tons.	100 lbs.	13.90	—
smaller lots	100 lbs.	14.15	-14.40
gran., bbls., 20 tons	100 lbs.	9.25	—
smaller lots	100 lbs.	10.50	-11.00
powd., bbls., 20 tons	100 lbs.	10.25	—
smaller lots	100 lbs.	11.50	-12.00
Saltpeter in bags 25c. per 100 lbs. less than in barrels; in kegs, $1 more.			
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots	oz.	4.75	5.50
Santonin, cryst., powd., cns	kilo.	190.00	-200.00
Saponin No. 1, cns	lb.	2.45	—
Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls	lb.	.40	.45
Honduras, bls.	lb.	.40	.45
Mexican, bls.	lb.	.28	.32
Sassafras bark, ord., bls	lb.	.30	.31
select, bls	lb.	.60	.65
Savory, French, bls	lb.	.20	.20½
Spanish, bls	lb.	.14	.14½
Saw palmetto berries, bgs.	lb.	.23	.24
Scammony resin, lump, cns	lb.	2.10	2.25
powd., cns	lb.	2.20	2.30
Root, bgs	lb.	.13	.14
Schaeffer's salt, bgs.	lb	.60	.67
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs.	lb.	.27¾	—
smaller lots	lb.	.28¼	—
kegs, 5,000 lbs	lb.	.29¼	—
smaller lots	lb.	.28¾	—
Selenium, powd., cns., 10-lb. lots	lb.	2.10	—
cs., 1,000-lb lots	lb.	2.00	—
Senega root, bls	lb.	1.80	1.85
Senna leaf, Alex., half-leaf, bls	lb.	.26	.27
sifting, bgs	lb.	.22	.23
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.	lb.	.13	.24
No. 2, bls	lb.	.16	.19
No. 3, bls.	lb.	.12	.14
Pods, bls	lb.	.14	.15
powdered, bls., bxs.	lb.	.16	.22
Serpentaria root, bls.	lb.	2.45	2.50
Sesame seed, Brazil, bgs., afloat	lb.	.16½	.17
Central Amer., natural, bgs.	lb.	.17½	.18
Chinese, hulled	lb.	.23	.23½
choice, bgs.	lb.	.23	.23½
Nicaragua, hulled	lb.	.29	.29½
Salvadorean	lb.	.18	.18½
Turkish, yellow, recleaned	lb.	.17½	.18
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.65½	—
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.66	—
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.68	—
refined, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.75½	—
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.76	—
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.78	—
bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lbs., 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.			
Lemon, No. 1, bgs	lb.	.70	.71
No. 2, bgs	lb.	.68	.69
Superfine, bgs., 10 bgs	lb.	.66	.67
TN, bgs., 10 bgs	lb.	.62	.63
Shellac in 1 to 9 bgs., 1c. more			
Silica amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Ill. works	ton.	20.00	-30.00
l.c.l., works	ton.	25.00	—
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	15.00	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	20.00	—
99½%, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	10.00	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	15.00	—
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.18½	.20½
Silver bullion, ingots, cs	oz.	.70	—
Cyanide, fib. dms., 2,500-oz. lots.	oz.	.66	—
1,000-oz. lots	oz.	.66¼	—
500-oz. lots	oz.	.66½	—
100-oz. lots	oz.	.66¾	—
Nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots	oz.	.46⅛	—
1,000-oz. lots	oz.	.47⅛	—
500-oz. lots	oz.	.48⅛	—
250-oz. lots	oz.	.48⅜	—
USP granular silver nitrate, 2c. per oz. higher.			
Silver Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots	oz.	.93	—
strong, bots., dms., 1,000-oz lots.	oz.	.90	—
Simaruba bark, bls.	lb.	.85	Nom.
Skullcap herb, Eastern, bls	lb.	.85	.90
Western, bls.	lb.	.35	.40
Skunk cabbage root, bls	lb.	.35	.40
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	11.00	-12.00
l.c.l., ex whse	ton.	20.00	-60.00
Sloe berries, bgs	lb.	.33	.40
Smalt, black, ctns	lb.	.11	—
Blue, ctns	lb.	.16	—
Snakeroot, Canada, bls.	lb.	.45	.50
Soapbark, bls	lb.	.19	.20
crushed, bls., bbls	lb.	.26	.27
cut, foreign, bbls	lb.	.28	.30
powd., bbls	lb.	.29	.30
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.50	—
l.c.l., stock points, zone 1.	100 lbs.	2.85	—
2	100 lbs.	3.00	—
3	100 lbs.	3.35	—
4	100 lbs.	3.95	—
bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.00	—
l.c.l., stock points, zone 1.	100 lbs.	3.35	—
2	100 lbs.	3.50	—
3	100 lbs.	3.85	—
4	100 lbs.	4.45	—
bulk, c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.25	—
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.40	—
l.c.l., stock points, zone 1.	100 lbs.	2.75	—
2	100 lbs.	2.90	—
3	100 lbs.	3.25	—
4	100 lbs.	3.85	—
Soda ash, light, 58% bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.90	—
l.c.l., stock points, zone 1.	100 lbs.	3.23	—
2	100 lbs.	3.40	—
3	100 lbs.	3.75	—
4	100 lbs.	4.35	—
bulk, c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.15	—

Soda ash prices f.o.b. stock points in zones indicated. Minimum quantity 500 lbs. For less than 500 lbs. prices are ex warehouse. Sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex., E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb., E. of 98°, N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 98°, Kan., Neb., W. of 98°, N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.

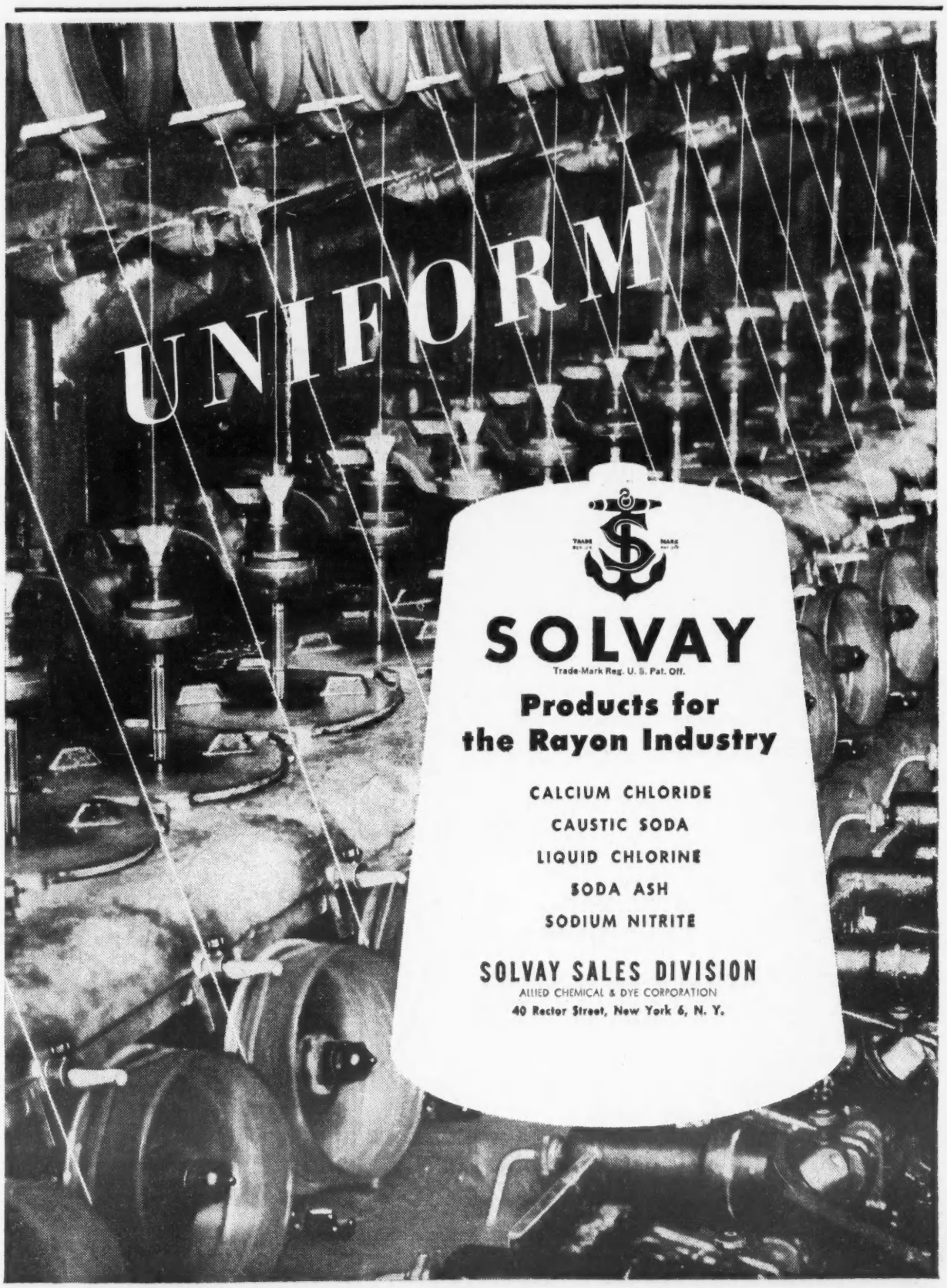
Caustic, flake, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.45	—
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1	100 lbs.	5.30	—
zone 2	100 lbs.	5.95	—
zone 3	100 lbs.	6.30	—
zone 4	100 lbs.	6.90	—
liquid, 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis	100 lbs.	2.40	—
70%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis	100 lbs.	2.50	—
50% rayon type, tanks, works, dry basis	100 lbs.	2.40	2.50
Soda, caustic, solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.05	—
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1	100 lbs.	4.40	—
zone 2	100 lbs.	4.55	—
zone 3	100 lbs.	4.90	—
zone 4	100 lbs.	5.60	—

Prices f.o.b. stock points in zones indicated minimum quantity 500 lbs., for less than 500 lbs., prices are ex-warehouse. Soda caustic zones are same as soda ash.

Sal, bgs., c.l., ex car	100 lbs.	1.55	—
l.c.l., bgs., ex whse	100 lbs.	1.75	—
Sodium acetate, anhyd., dms., works	lb.	.10	.11½
NF, cryst., bbls., works	lb.	.08	.09
Alginate, refined, water soluble, bbls., works	lb.	.79	—
semi-refined, bbls., works	lb.	.46	—
white, powd., dms., works, ton lots	lb.	1.25	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.30	1.65
Alkylbenzene-sulphate, dms., wks.,	lb.	.13	—
Aluminate, for water treat., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.60	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.40	—
other uses, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.00	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.50	8.00
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.31	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.32	—
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	—	—
Arsenite, 75%, dealers, dms., works	lb.	.13¼	.14¼
solution, dms., works	gal.	.70	1.00

Sabadilla Seed—Sodium Chromate

Sodium benzoate, tech., bbls., 2 tons	lb.	.39	—
smaller lots	lb.	.40	.41
USP, dms., 2 tons	lb.	.46	—
smaller lots	lb.	.47	.52
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.35	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.00	—
powd., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.95	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.60	—
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.10	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.10¼	.10¼
Sodium bichromate, in bbls., ¼c. higher.			
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.13¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.13½	—
Bisulphate, bulk, c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.75	—
dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.40	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.90	—
Bisulphite, powd., bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.50	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.00	—
solut. 35°, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.10	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.50	—
Borate (see Borax).			
Bromide, USP, bbls., kgs., works,	lb.	.33	.34
Cacodylate, bots., dms	lb.	9.00	-12.00
Carbonate (see Soda ash, Soda sal, Sodium monohydrate).			
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.07½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.07¾	.08¼
powd., kgs., works	lb.	.09	—
Chloride (see Salt).			
Chlorite, tech., dms., works	lb.	.75	—
Chromate, bbls., dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.11¾	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.11¾	.11¾



Sodium Citrate—Strontium Sulphate

Sodium citrate, USP VIII, bbls..lb. .21½- —
dms. .....lb. .22½- .26½
USP XIII, gran., bbls.....lb. .28 • —
dms. .....lb. .29 • .33

Sodium citrate, USP XIII, powd., prices ½c. higher.

Cyanate, dms., ton lots, works..lb. .75 • —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .85 • —
Cyanide, 96-98%, dms.....lb. .17 • .17½
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., works..lb. .11½- .12½
anhydrous, dms., works.....lb. .14 • .15
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10¾- —
95%, bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 • —
Formate, bgs., c.l., dlvd..100 lbs. 7.10 • —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 8.15 • —
Glutamate, monobasic, kgs. ....lb. 1.54 • 1.56
Glycerophosphate, NF, flake, bbls. lb. 1.65 • 1.80
powder, bbls.....lb. 1.70 • 1.85
solution, 75%, cbys.....lb. 1.00 • 1.15
50%, cbys. .....lb. .82 • —
Hydrosulphide (see Sodium sulphydrate).
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .24 • —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .24½- .25½
Hydroxide, tech. (see Soda, caustic).
USP, pellets, dms.....lb. .23 • —
Hypophosphite, 50-lb. lots, dms lb. .85 • .88
Hyposulphite, tech., cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.. 100 lbs. 3.50 • —
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 3.90 • —

Sodium hyposulphite, tech., pea cryst., bgs., metro area 100 lbs. 3.75 • —

Soda, hyposulphite, crystals in bbls., 40c higher; pea crystals, dms., 50c. higher.

USP (see Sodium thiosulphate).
Iodide, USP, dms., jars.....lb. 2.72 • 2.83
Lactate, edible, 50%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .18 • —
l.c.l., dms., works.....lb. .18¾- —
tech., 50%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .12½- .15
l.c.l., dms., works.....lb. .13 • .15¾
Mandelate, dms .....lb. 3.25 • 3.35
Metaborate, octa-hydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works..ton.73.00 • —
l.c.l., works .....ton.118.00 -123.00
tetrahydrate, c.l., bbls., works. ton.184.50 • —

Sodium metaborate in bbls., $20 per ton higher.

Metal, dms., works.....lb. .18½- —
Metanilate, bgs. .....lb. .57 • —
Metasilicate, anhyd., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.00 • —
gran., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.25 • —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 4.35 • 4.60
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.65 • —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 4.75 • 5.00
Molybdate, anhyd., works.....lb. .51½- .63
Monohydrate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.00 • —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.45 • —
Naphthionate, bbls.....lb. .60 • .65
Nitrate, crude, dom., bgs., c.l., works..ton.48.50 • —
bulk, c.l., works.....lb.45.00 • —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl Gulf, Pac.whse..ton.54.50 • —
bulk, c.l., same basis..ton.51.00 • —
90%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .06¾- —
West coast ports 100 lbs. 8.00 • 8.05
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 8.90 -11.00
Sodium orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.25 • —
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 5.55 • 7.10
hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.25 • —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.50 • 5.75
Oxalate, neut., bgs., works.....lb. .09½- .21½
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., works, frt. equald..lb. .21½- —
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .20 • —
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .23 • —
kgs., l.c.l., works, frt equald. lb. .19 • —
Perborate, USP, tech., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .19¼- —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss..lb. .16 • —
smaller lots, same basis...lb. .19 • —
Phenolsulphonate, USP IX, gran., dms..lb. .33 • .34
powd., dms. .....lb. .36 • .37
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.80 • —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.20 • —
cryst., ogs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.35 • 3.50
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 3.75 • 3.90
NF, dried, powd., dms., works. lb. .20 • .20¼
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs.12.45 • —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs.12.85 • —
tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. No stocks.
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. No stocks.
cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 3.75 • —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 4.15 • —

Sodium phosphates in bbls., 40c. higher than bgs.

USP (see Sodium phosphate dibasic).
Phosphoaluminate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 • —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.50 • 8.00
Sodium prussiate, yellow, bgs....lb. .12 • —
bbls. .....lb. .12¼- —
Pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs.11.25 -13.00
l.c.l., same basis....100 lbs.11.75 -13.50
ferric, dms., 10,000 lbs., works. lb. .22 • —
smaller lots works.....lb. .22½- —
tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 6.50 • 6.65
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 7.00 • 7.15
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. No stocks.
Salicylate, dms .....lb. .57 • .60
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.95 • —
bbls., c.l., works .....100 lbs. 2.45 • —
l.c.l., bgs., dlvd. zone 1..... 100 lbs. 3.45 • —
zone 2 .....100 lbs. 3.60 • —
zone 3 .....100 lbs. 3.85 • —
zone 4 .....100 lbs. 4.25 • —

Sodium sesquicarbonate l.c.l. price zones are same as those for soda ash.

Sesquisilicate, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.15 • —
l.c.l. dlvd .....100 lbs. 5.40 5.65
Silicate, 40°, turbid., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.00 • —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 1.25 • 1.35
tanks, works .....ton.16.00 -17.00
52° turbid., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.80 • —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.05 • 2.15
tanks, works .....ton.32.00 • —
Silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .05 • —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .05½- .06
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .58 • .633
Stearate, bbls., works.....lb. .19 • .24
Sulphanilate, bbls., works .....lb. .22 • —
Sulphate, NF VII, dried gran., dms. lb. .14½- —
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.10 • —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 2.35 • 2.60
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
USP, cryst., gran., bbls .....lb. .15 • .15½
Sulphide, cryst., 30% bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.50 • —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 3.90 • —
flake, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 5.00 • —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 5.40 • —
fused, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 • 5.75
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 5.25 • 6.50
Sulphite, anhyd., tech., powd., bbls., c.l., frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.50 • 2.75
l.c.l., same basis ..100 lbs. 3.25 • 3.75
crystals, bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 3.60 • —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 4.00 • —
bbls., c.l., works .....100 lbs. 4.00 • —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 4.40 • —
powd., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.50 • —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 7.00 • —
Sulphocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls.....lb. .51 • .61
Sulphydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l. lb. .05 • —
liquid, 45%, tanks, works ton.95.00 • —
Thiocyanate, CP, dms.....lb. .53 • .65
tech., dms., works.....lb. .30 • —
Thiosulphate, tech. (see Sodium hyposulphite).
USP, cryst., bbls.....lb. .10 • .12
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works....lb. .10 • —
5 tons, works .....lb. .10¼- —
1 ton or less, works.....lb. .10½- .13½
Tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07¾- —
Tungstate, tech., bgs.....lb. 1.30 • 1.35
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. .23 • —
Sodium-carboxymethylcellulose—See CMC.
Sodium-cinchophen, bots., dms., works lb. 5.00 • 5.10
Sodium-formaldehyde, sulfoxylate, dlvd., dms lb. .25½- .26½
Sodium-sulpha drugs (see Sulpha name).
Sodium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .17½- .20
Sodium-zirconyl sulphate, fiber dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, works...lb. .28 • —
less 1,000 lbs., same basis ..lb. .30 • —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, tanks, works gal. .27 • .30
high-flash, tanks, works gal. .27 • .30
petroleum, 100°F. flash, tanks, Baytown, Tex gal. .27 • —
150°F, flash, tanks, same oasis gal. .27 • —
Sorbitol, com'l, dms., c.l., works. lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .26 • —
crystalline, dms., works .....lb. .50 • —
solution, aqueous, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .1855- —
ton lots, works.....lb. .196 • —
Soybean meal, 41% bulk, Decatur. ton.68.00 -69.00
protein, chemically isolated, 40,000 lbs., works..lb. .22 • —
20,000 lbs., works.....lb. .22¼- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .22½- .26
mechanically refined, bgs., 40,000 lbs., works..lb. .061 • —
20,000 lbs., works.....lb. .063 • —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .065 • —
Spikenard root, bls. .....lb. .40 • .45
Spruce extract, liq., reg., tanks, works lb. .01¾- —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05¼- —
Squaw vine, leaves, bls.....lb. .40 • .45
Squill, red, fortified, powd., bbls. boxes..lb. 1.50 • 1.60
White, bls .....lb. .08 • .10
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .14 • .18
St. Ignatius beans, bgs.....lb. No stocks.
St. John's bread, edible, bls.....lb. .17 • .18
Stannous chloride (see Tin chloride, stannous).
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 5.51 • —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.92 • —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.66 • —
powd., paper bgs., c.l....100 lbs. 5.62 • —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 5.03 • —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.77 • —

Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 17c. higher.

Potato, dom., bgs., c.l.....lb. .06½- .063⁄4
l.c.l. .....lb. .07¼- .07⅞
Rice, bgs., c.l.....lb. No stocks.
Sweetpotato, bgs., c.l.....lb. No stocks.
Wheat, bgs .....lb. .0631- .0730
Stavesacre seed, bgs.....lb. .60 • .61
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls. .....lb. .35 • .38
Stoneroot, bls.....lb. .07½- .08
Storax, USP, cs.....lb. 1.50 • 1.60
Stramonium leaves, bgs.....lb. .20 • .22
Seed, bgs.....lb. .20 • .21
Streptomycin, hospitals.....gram. 1.28 • —
wholesalers .....gram. 1.03 • —
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms., lb. .62 • —
Carbonate, 90%, bbls.....lb. .15½- .16½
Chloride, tech., bbls .....lb. .22 • .24
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald....lb. .43½- .44
Iodide, jars, 25 lbs .....lb. 3.60 • —
Lactate, dms.....lb. No stocks.
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .10¼- —
Oxalate, bbls., works.....lb. .42 • .44
Salicylate, NF, dms.....lb. 1.25 • 1.32
Sulphate, air-floated, 90% 325 mesh, bbls., works ton.58.00 • —

Cowles Chemicals

DRYMET*

the economical detergent silicate

DRYMET is anhydrous sodium metasilicate. On the basis of both Na_2O (alkalinity) and SiO_2 (silicate) it is more economical to use than other types of hydrated or anhydrous detergent silicates.

DRYMET contains no water of crystallization. It is readily soluble in all practical concentrations at all practical temperatures. DRYMET has a total alkalinity as Na_2O of not less than 51%. It yields a pH of 11.95 in a 0.1% solution.

CRYSTAMET* — Cowles Sodium Metasilicate, pentahydrate, is also available for immediate shipment.

* Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Write for DRYMET* FILE FOLDER containing complete technical information

PROMPT SHIPMENTS — one package or a carload

Cowles Chemical Company

FORMERLY THE COWLES DETERGENT COMPANY

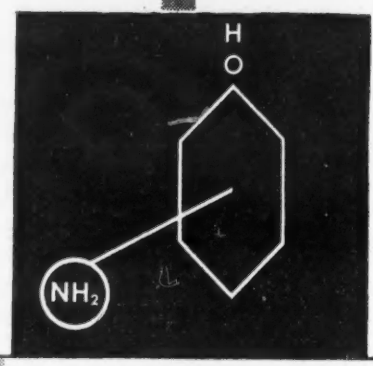
HEAVY CHEMICAL DEPARTMENT • CLEVELAND 3, OHIO

Strontium-calcium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Strophanthin, bots oz. 39.00 - —
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs lb. 2.50 Nom.
Strychnine, NF, powd., cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.25 - —
Sulphate, USP, powd., cns., 100 ozs oz. 1.00 - —
Styrene, monomer, tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots lb. 2.50 3.10
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .60 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .55 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring).
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar).
Sulphabenzamide, dms., works lb 4.25 - —
Sulphabenzamide sodium, dms., works lb. 4.25 - —
Sulphadiazin, USP, dms., works lb 9.00 - —
Sulphadiazin sodium, USP, dms., works lb.10.50 - —
Sulphaguanidin, USP dms., works, lb. 4.50 4.60
Sulphamerazin, USP, dms., works lb 9.00 - —
Sulphamerazin, sodium, USP, dms., works lb.10.50 - —
Sulphanilamide, USP, powd., bots., works lb. 1.05 1.10
Sulphanilamide, 20-60 mesh, 10c. higher.
Sulphanilamide, Acetyl, dms., works, lb. 4.25 - —
Sulphapyridin, NF, powd., bots., tins, works lb. 7.00 7.30
Sulphapyridin-sodium, powd., bots., dms., works lb. 7.50 7.80
Sulphathiazole, USP, powd., dms., works lb. 3.00 3.15
Sulphathiazole sodium, USP, dms., works lb. 3.00 3.15
Sulphonethylmethane, NF, kgs lb. discontinued
Sulphonmethane, NF, kgs lb. discontinued
Sulphur, com'l, rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.75 —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.10 - 2.45
crude, c.l., bulk, mines, contract, long ton.18.00 - —
vessel, f.o.b. Gulf ports, export, long ton.22.00 - —
flour, com'l, 90½%, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.60 —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.95 2.30
precipitated, USP, bbls., kgs lb. 13 .30
refined, flour, light refined, USP, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.00 —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.35 3.70
heavy, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.80 —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.15 3.50
flowers, USP, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.25 —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.60 3.95
Sulphur flowers in bbls., 75c. higher.
rock, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 3.10
rolls, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.70 —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.05 3.70
rubbermakers' bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.25 —
l.c.l., bgs., works 100 lbs. 2.60 2.95
Chloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works lb. 03¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. 04¼- —
10-gal. dms., c.l., works lb. 07¼ -
l.c.l., works lb. 05¼ -
Dioxide, liquid, com'l, cyls., works lb. .10 - —
multi-unit cars, works lb. .035 - —
tanks, works lb. .0465- —
refrigeration, cyls., l.c.l., wks. lb. 16 —
Iodide, bots., jars lb. 3.90 4.11
Sumac bark, 28%, grd., bgs., ex dock ton.35.00 —
Extract, No. 1, bbls lb. 10½- —
No. 2, bbls lb. .09 - —
crystals, bbls. lb. .40 - —
stainless, bbls. lb. 14½- —
Leaves, 30%, bgs., ex dock ton.38.00 —
Superphosphate run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a. pulv., bulk, Balto unit-ton. 76 77
triple, 48% or more, a.p.a., pulv., bulk, Tampa, Fla unit-ton. .83 - —
Prices on 48% triple superphosphate in other states and D. C. are per unit-ton plus frt. charges from E. Tampa, Fla. Superphosphate, gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized.
Sweet basil, bls. lb. 1.50 - 1.70

T

Talc, dom., ordinary grd., c.l., New York, works ton.21.00 —
l.c.l., works ton.22.50 -24.50
Calif., bgs., c.l., works ton.22.00 -30.00
Vermont, bgs., c.l., works ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.17.50 - —
fibrous, New York, off-color, ground, bgs., works ton.24.00 - —
l.c.l. ton.26.50 -28.00
85.95-99.95%, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.21.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.24.50 - —
90-99.5%, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.23.00 -26.00
l.c.l., works ton.27.00 -32.00
imp., Canada, grd., bgs., c.l. ton.35.00 -45.00
Tallow, inedible, extra, loose lb. .10¼- —
fancy, loose lb. .10½- —
special, loose lb. .09¾- —
sulphonated, 25%, dms. lb. .06½- .07
50%, dms. lb. .10½- .11
Tamarinds, bbls. lb. .12 - .15
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammon., bulk unit-ton. 9.00 - —
Chicago unit-ton. 9.25 - —
fertilizer, 9% ammon., 10% b.p.l., Chicago unit-ton No stocks.
10-11% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk unit-ton. No stocks.
Tansy leaves, bls. lb. .20 - .30
Tapioca flour, high grade, bgs. lb. .10½- .11¼
medium grades, bgs. lb. .08½- .09¾
Java, bgs lb. No stocks.
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, ret, dms., c.l., works gal. .49 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .52 - —
tanks, works gal. .43 - —
25-28%, dms., c.l., works gal. .60 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .63 - —
tanks, works gal. .54 - —
Tar coal (see Coaltar).
Pine (see Pinetar).
Tara pods, bgs., c.l., ex dock U. S. ports long ton. No prices.
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis long ton.225.00 Nom.
Tarragon herb, bgs. lb. .45 - .50
Leaves, bgs. lb. .95 - 1.00
Tartar emetic, tech., gran., or powd., bbls., kgs lb. .49 - —
dms. lb. .50 - .54
USP, powd., bbls., dms., kgs lb. .54 - .57
Terpin hydrate, com'l, bbls., c.l lb. 24½- —
l.c.l. lb. .25 - .25½
USP, cryst., bbls., dms lb. .90 - .95
powd., bbls., dms lb. .95 - 1.00
Terpineol, Alpha (see A), com'l, dms., c.l., South lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., South lb. .14 - —
tanks, South lb. .13 - —
prime, dms lb. .43 - .97
Terpinglycol ether, dms., c.l., works, lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .85 1.10
prime, cns., dms lb. .61 1.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .03 - 03½
Tetrachloroethylene, USP, 55-gal. dms., works lb. .20 .21½
smaller dms., works lb. .23½- .25
tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetraethyl orthosilicate dms., works, lb. .70 - —
Pyrophosphate, dms., works lb. .80 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine dms., c.l., works lb. .51½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .52 - —
tanks lb. .50 —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate).
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Thallium sulphate, 99%, bots., dlvd. lb.15.00 -17.50
Theobromine, bots., kgs lb. 6.00 6.25
Theophylline, bots., kgs lb. 8.00 8.50
Thiamine hydrochloride, dms., 100 grams kilo.160.00 —
Thiocarbanilide, dms lb. .24 - —
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiouracil, dms., works lb. 5.50 5.60
Thiourea, tech., dms., works lb. .40 - —
Thorium nitrate, cs., works lb. 3.50 - —
Thyme, French, bgs lb. .17½- .18
futures, bgs lb. .14¾- .15
Spanish, bls lb. .09½- .10
Thymol, USP, kgs lb. 3.65 - 3.75
Iodide, NF, dms. lb. 6.80 - 6.90
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride (stannous), anhyd., dms. lb. .97 - .98
Crystals, hydrous, bgs., odls., works lb. .71½- —
Metal, Bolivian lb. 1.03 - —
Straits lb. 1.03 - —
Oxide, bbls. lb. 1.01 - 1.02
Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms., wks. lb. .60 - .62
Titanium dioxide, anatase, enamk-resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - .20½
plain, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - .20½
rutile, natural, granular, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06½- —
milled, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
nonchalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22 - .22½
Hydride, cns., works lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile base, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .07½- .07¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .08 - .08¼
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls., ¼c. higher; Pac. coast, c.l., dlvd., l.c.l., ex whse. ½c. higher.
Tetrachloride, CP, 55-gal. dms. lb. .54½- .55
smaller, pkgs., works lb. .65 - 1.22
technical, 5-gal. dms., works lb. .32 - —
smaller pkgs., works lb. .40 - 1.00
Tolu balsam, cns lb. 2.90 - 3.50
Toluene (see Toluol).
Tolidin base (see Orthotolidin.)
Toluol, coaltar, industrial and nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethelehem, Pa. gal. .24½- —
Birmingham, Ala. gal. .23¼- —
Chicago district gal. .26½- —
Cleveland district gal. .26 - —
Dangerfield, Tex. gal. .27 - —
Hamilton, Ohio gal. .25 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .23 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .26 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .29 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .25 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .24½- —
St. Louis, Mo gal. .28 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .27 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .28 - —
Woodward, Ala gal. .25 - —
Wyandotte, Mich. gal. .27 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .23¼- .25
tanks, East, frt. equald gal. .28 - —
Prices on 2° toluol from petroleum, tanks, delivered (maximum freight allowances in parentheses) are:—Ark., 30c. (3¾c.); Chicago, 30c. (2¾c.); Del.-Md.-D.C., 30c. (3c.); Detroit, 30c. (1 8/10c.); E. Tenn., 30c. (4½c.); La., 30c. (3¾c.); N. C., 30c. (4¼c.); N. E. 30c. (2¼c.); N. J., 30c.; N. Y., 30c. (3c.); Pa., 30c. 3c.); S. C., 30c. (5¼c.); Va., 30c. (2¾c.); W. Tenn., 30c. (3¾c.), and W. Va., 30c. (3c.).
Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bls. lb. .80 - .93
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Brazilian, cs lb. .85 - .90
Surinam, cs. lb. .85 - .90
Totaquine, USP, 100-oz. lots oz. .52 - —
Triacetin, dms., works lb. .40½- —
Tributyl citrate, dms lb. .41 - .43
smaller containers lb. .46 - .52
Phosphate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .56½- —
l.c.l. lb. .57½- —
smaller containers lb. .71 - —

aminophenols



ortho for preparation of fur and hair dyes

meta intermediate in the preparation of **CHROME BROWN P and FUR BROWN GG**

intermediate in the preparation of para-Aminosalicylic Acid

para for fur, hair, and feather dyeing intermediate in the preparation of **AZO DYES and SULPHUR DYES**

Prompt deliveries made from warehouses at:

ROCHESTER, NEW YORK LODI, NEW JERSEY

TENNESSEE EASTMAN CORPORATION

(Subsidiary of Eastman Kodak Company)

KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE

Offices of Sales Representatives: 10 E. 40th St., New York 16, N. Y.; 360 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago 1, Ill.

Tributylamine—Witch Hazel Leaves

Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .81 - —
Trichlorbenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. or equald lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. lb. .11 - —
tanks lb. .08½- —
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., wks lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
Trichloroethylene, tanks, c.l., frt. alld., zone 1 lb. .10½- —
Zone 2 lb. .11 - —
Zone 3 lb. .11½- —
zone 4 lb. .11½- —

Trichloroethylene dm., c.l., prices ½c. higher l.c.l. 1½c. higher. Zones are—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. J., N. H., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis., Omaha, K. C., Kan.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Col., Mont., (E) N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Trieresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .38½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .37 - —
petroleum dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .38½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .36½- .37
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .21½- —
Triethyl citrate, dms. lb. .34 - .36
smaller containers lb. .39 - .45
Phosphate, dms., works, c.l lb. .38 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Triethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .19 - —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., works lb. .51½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .52 - —
tanks lb. .50 - —
Trimethylamine, anhydrous, cyl., works, basis 100% lb. .29½- .39½
25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .38½- .39
tanks, works, basis 100% lb. .33 - —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works. lb. .37 .39
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .32 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .90 - —
Tripoli, air-floated, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0175- —
double-grd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .016 - —
single-grd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .015 - —
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate, tribasic).
Tryptophane—d.l., fib. ctns., works. kilo.240.00 .265.00
Tuba root (see Cube root).
Tungsten metal, powd., 99.9%, dms. works lb. 4.75 - —
Oxide, kgs., works lb. 2.85 - —
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bls lb. .36 Nom.
East Indian lb. .17½- .18½
Madras, bgs lb. .22 - .22½
Turpentine, gum (see Naval Stores Protective Coatings market).
Sulphate, ret. dms., East gal. .50 - —
Wood dest. dist., dms., incl., c.l., works, South gal. .40 - .53
l.c.l., same basis gal. .41 - .55
N. Y. whse gal. .55 - —
steam-dist., dms. incl., c.l., works gal. .58 - —
l.c.l., ex whse., NYC gal. .64 - —
tanks, works gal. .43 - —

U

Urethane, USP, dms lb. 1.75 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black, bgs lb. 2.55 - —
yellow, kgs. lb. 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46% N, bgs., c.l., wks. lb. .04¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .04¾- —
Fertilizer compound, 42% N, bulk, c.l., 30 tons, frt. alld. Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex. and east ton.89.00 - —
46% N, bulk, c.l., 40 tons, frt. alld. Colo., Mont., Wyo., and west ton.96.00 - —
42% N, paper bgs., c.l., 30 tons, frt. alld. Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex., and east ton.93.00 - —
40 tons, frt. alld., Colo., Mont., Wyo., and west ton. 102.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades, N basis, Belle, W. Va ton.100.00 - —
C and D grades, same basis. ton.98.50 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls lb. .11 - .12

V

Valerian root, Belgian, NF, bls lb. .37 - .40
Indian, bls. lb. .32 - .34
Valonia beards, bgs., ex dock ton.90.00 Nom.
Cups, bgs., ex dock ton.68.00 Nom.
Extract, powd., bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .14½Nom.
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns., works lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works lb. 1.20 - —
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins lb. 5.25 - 5.50
Mexican, cuts, tins lb. 4.50 - 4.75
whole, tins lb. 5.00 - 6.00
Tahiti, tins lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs lb. 4.00 - —
smaller lots lb. 4.05 - —
ex guaicol, tins, 25 lbs lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots lb. 3.05 - 3.15
ex lignin, tins, 25-lb. lots lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots, tins lb. 3.05 - 3.15
Vinyl acetate, 55-gal. dms., works lb. 16½- —
5-gal. cns., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane)
Vinylpyridin, ret. dms., works lb. 1.50 - —
Viosterol, bots., 100 billion USP units mill. units. .04 - —
1 billion USP units mill. units. .05 - —
100 million USP units mill. units. .07 - —
Vitamins, A concentrate, dms., wks. mill. units. .36 - .40
B, (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran and Yeast).
B_6 (see Pyridoxin).
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver and fishliver, Calciferol and Viosterol).
D, (See Calciferol).
E (see Alphatocopherol and Oil, wheatgerm).
G (see Riboflavin).
P-P (see Acid, nicotinic, and Nicotinamide)
H (see Biotin).
Violet, methyl toner (see M).
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtna,.
Vitamin A (see Oils, codliver, fishliver).

W

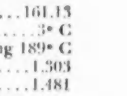
Wahoo root bark, bls. lb. 1.80 - 1.85
Tree bark, bls lb. .55 - .75
Wattle bark, fair average, or E. Afr., bgs., ex dock ton.83.00 - —
merchantable, bgs., ex dock ton.80.00 - —
extract, liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works lb. .06½- —
tanks, works lb. .08 - —
solid, E. Afr., 61% tannin, ex dock, duty extra lb. .09¼- .09½
S. Afr., 62% tannin, ex dock, duty extra lb. .09¼- .09½
Wax, amorphous (see Wax, microcrystalline).
Bayberry, bgs. lb. .52 - .55
Bees, bleached, USP, white, bricks, cs lb. .70 - .75
slabs, bgs. lb. .68 - .69
crude, African, bgs lb. .55 - .57
Western hemisphere, bgs lb. .55 - .57
refined, yellow, bricks, cs lb. .61 - .63
slabs, bgs lb. .60 - .62
Candelilla, crude, bgs. lb. .66 - .67
refined, bgs. lb. .69 - .70
Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 5c, per lb extra; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.
Carnauba, chalky, No. 3, bgs., ton lots lb. .75 Nom.
North Country, No. 2, ton lots lb. .82 - .84
No. 3, bgs., ton lots lb. .79 - .80
refined, bgs., ton lots lb. .82 - .84
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.15 - 1.18
No. 2 lb. 1.13 - 1.16
Powdered carnauba price same as powdered candelilla. differential
Ceresin, dom., 132°-136° m.p., bgs lb. .16 - .17
138°-140° m.p., bgs lb. .18 - .19
158°-162° m.p., bgs lb. .22 - .23
Japan, bgs lb. .66 - .67
Microcrystalline, 170°-175° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 30 tons yearly contract, group 3, works lb. .14¾- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .15 - .18
black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis lb. .13¼- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .13¼- .16
white, ctns., 30 tons same basis lb. .25¾- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .26 - .27
190°-195° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 30 tons, same basis. lb. .21¼- —
190°-195° m.p., ASTM, black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis lb. .19¾- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .20 - .21
white, ctns., 30 tons, same basis lb. .34¼- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .34½- .37
Montan, crude, bgs. lb. .33 - .34
Ouricury, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .75 - .77
refined, bgs., ton lots lb. .83 - .85
Ozokerite, fabricated, black, 189-190 m.p., bgs lb. .36 - .38
182-183 m.p., bgs lb. .31 - .33
171-172 m.p., bgs lb. .27 - .28
white, 178-183 m.p., bgs lb. .33½- .34
170-172 m.p., bgs lb. .28¾- .29
yellow, 180-190 m.p., bgs lb. .48 - .50
182-183 m.p., bgs lb. .43 - .45
178-183 m.p., bgs lb. .26½- .27
170-172 m.p., bgs lb. .23¾- .25
Spermaceti, blocks, cs lb. .39 - .40
cake, cs. lb. .40 - .41
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls lb. .17 - .18
White precipitate, powd., dms., 50 lbs lb. 2.00 - —
Whiting, limestone, dry-grd., 325 mesh, ngs., 40 tons St. Louis, works ton.11.00 - —
40 tons, N. Y. whse ton.19.00 - —
smaller lots, St. Louis, works ton.13.50 - —
wet-grd., air-floated, 99% 325 mesh, bgs., c.l ton.14.50 27.00
200 mesh, bgs., c.l ton. No price
90% 200 mesh, bgs., c.l ton No price
water-floated, extra gilders, bgs., c.l ton.14.50 - —
gilders, bgs., c.l ton. No price
putty grade, bgs., c.l. ton.13.00 - —
surface treated, bgs., c.l., Ohio works ton.30.00 - —
Paris white, bgs., c.l. ton.25.00 31.00
l.c.l. ton.25.00 29.00
Precipitated, bgs., c.l ton.18.00 20.00
l.c.l. ton.22.00 25.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bls lb. .06 - .07
rossed, bls lb. No price
thin, natural, bls lb. .16 - .17
rossed, bls lb. .24 - .25
Wild indigo root, bls lb. .30 - .35
Wild yam root, bls. lb. .16 - .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls lb. .14 - .15

Hooker Acid Chlorides
MEET A WIDE RANGE OF NEEDS

The Hooker Chemicals described below are all acid chlorides. Their properties make them of use in such varied fields as the manufacture of dyestuffs, plasticizers, pharmaceuticals, and lubricants. If you are engaged in any of these fields or in other chemical processing, some of these acid chlorides may make your work easier.

Brief descriptions and some of the uses of these acid chlorides are given below. Technical Data Sheets and samples will be furnished when requested on your letterhead. For more information consult our Technical Staff for help on how Hooker Chemicals may solve your specific problems.

HOOKER RESEARCH PRESENTS
m-AMINOBENZOTRIFLUORIDE



Molecular Weight 161.13
Freezing Point .....3° C
Distillation Range ....5° including 189° C
Specific Gravity, 15.5°/15.5° C 1.303
Refractive Index, n20/D 1.481

Another new fluoride from Hooker Research Laboratories, m-Aminobenzotrifluoride seems destined for wide use as an intermediate in the preparation of dyestuffs. Preliminary investigations also indicate the possibility of further nuclear substitution. The CF_3 group is usually strongly meta directing. However, in this compound indications are that the NH_2 group will have a greater directing influence than the CF_3 group. Further substitution will very likely be in the position ortho to CF_3 and para to NH_2.

The CF_3 group is chemically stable but in the NH_2 group one or both hydrogens may be substituted.

m-Aminobenzotrifluoride is a colorless liquid with a characteristic aniline like odor. It turns brown when exposed to light. At present it is available in pilot plant quantities. Technical Date Sheet 366 describes its physical and chemical characteristics fully and gives literature references. When requesting literature or samples, please use company letterhead.

PRODUCT *Chemical Formula and Molecular Weight*	DESCRIPTION AND USES
METANITROBENZOYL CHLORIDE $NO_2C_6H_4COCl;185.5$	Yellow to brown liquid partially crystallized at room temperature. Last crystal point 28° to 31° C. Manufacture of dyes for fabrics and color photography; intermediate in preparation of pharmaceuticals.
PARANITROBENZOYL CHLORIDE $NO_2C_6H_4COCl;185.5$	Yellow crystalline solid. M.P. 70° C minimum. Manufacture of novocaine, procaine hydrochloride; dyestuffs.
ACETYL CHLORIDE $CH_3COCl;78.5$	Clear, colorless to pale yellow liquid. Dist. R. 2.5° incl. 51° C. To introduce acetyl group into organic compounds. Manufacture of intermediates, dyes, and pharmaceuticals.
BENZOYL CHLORIDE $C_6H_5COCl;140.5$	Clear, colorless liquid. Boiling point 198° C. As a highly reactive acid chloride, it may be used to introduce the benzoyl group into organic compounds, especially through Friedel-Crafts reactions. It is used in the manufacture of synthetic perfumes, pharmaceuticals, dyes and resins.
PHOSGENE (CARBONYL CHLORIDE) $COCl_2;98.9$	Liquified gas. F. P. — 126° C., B.P. 8.2° C Manufacture alkyl and aryl chlorocarbonates and dialkylcarbonates; Michler's ketone; dye intermediates; metal chlorides and anhydrides; pharmaceuticals; perfumes.
SULFURYL CHLORIDE $SO_2Cl_2;135.0$	Light yellow liquid. B. R. 2° incl. 69.5° C. Reacts with organic acids to form other chlorides and anhydrides. Chlorinating agent for chlorophenol and other chlorination reactions in organic synthesis.
THIONYL CHLORIDE $SOCl_2;119.0$	Clear, pale yellow to red liquid. B.R., refined grade, 75° to 78° C. Manufacture of organic acid chlorides and anhydrides, alkyl chlorides from corresponding alcohols. It may be used to introduce sulfur alone or in combination with oxygen.

From the Salt of the Earth

HOOKER ELECTROCHEMICAL COMPANY

HOOKER CHEMICALS

1 UNION ST., NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.
NEW YORK, N. Y. • WILMINGTON, CALIF. • TACOMA, WASH.

8-1341

SODIUM SULFIDE • SODIUM SULFHYDRATE • SODIUM TETRASULFIDE • CAUSTIC SODA • MURIATIC ACID • PARADICHLOROBENZENE • CHLORINE

Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., works, East	ton	32.00	—
l.c.l., same basis	ton	40.00	—
60 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis	ton	37.00	—
l.c.l., same basis	ton	45.00	—
80-100 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis	ton	40.00	-45.00
l.c.l., same basis	ton	50.00	-55.00
Woodflour in bgs. extra, returnable.			
Woolfat (see Lanolin).			
Wormseed, American, bgs.	lb.	.15	- .16
Levant, bgs.	lb.	4.15	- 4.25
Wormwood, bls.	lb.	.40	- .45

X

Xanthorrhiza root, bls.	lb.	.28	- .30
Xylene (see Xylol).			
Xylenol, 5°-7°, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.21¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.22¼	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.21	- —
45°, dms., l.c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.24	- —
fractions, ret. dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	1.56	- —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	1.59	- —
tanks, same basis	gal.	1.50	- —
Xylidins, mixed, dms.	lb.	.45	- .50
Xylol, coaltar, industrial, tanks, works —			
Bethlehem, Pa.	gal.	.26	- —
Birmingham, Ala.	gal.	.23¼	- —
Chicago district	gal.	.26½	- —
Cleveland district	gal.	.26	- —
Dangerfield, Tex.	gal.	.27	- —
Hamilton, Ohio	gal.	.25	- —
Johnstown, Pa.	gal.	.24	- —
Lackawanna, N. Y.	gal.	.24	- —
Pittsburgh district	gal.	.23	- —
Sparrows Point, Md.	gal.	.26	- —
St. Louis, Mo.	gal.	.28	- —
Syracuse, N. Y.	gal.	.27	- —
Terre Haute, Ind.	gal.	.28	- —
Woodward, Ala.	gal.	.25	- —
Wyandotte, Mich.	gal.	.27	- —
Youngstown, Ohio	gal.	.23¼	- .25
tanks, works, East, frt. equald	gal.	.28	- —

Prices on 3 to 10° xylol from petroleum, tanks, delivered (maximum freight allowances in parentheses) are:—Ark., 30c. (3¾c.); Chicago, 30c. (2½c.); Del.-Md.-D. C., 30c. (3c.); Detroit, 30c. (1 8/10c.); E. Tenn., 30c. (4½c.); La., 30c. (3¾c.); N. C., 30c. (4¼c.); N. E., 30c. (2¼c.); N. J., 30c.; N. Y., 30c. (3c.); Pa., 30c. (3c.); S. C., 30c. (5¼c.); Va., 30c. (2¾c.); W. Tenn., 30c. (3¼c.), and W. Va., 30c. (3c.).

Y

Yara yara, cns.	lb.	2.10	2.45
Yeast brewer's dry, 50 B units, per gram, 100 lb. dms	lb.	.46	- —
90 B units, per gram, 100 lb. dms	lb.	.51	- —
200 B units, per gram, 100 lb. dms	lb.	.55	- —
300 B units, per gram, 100 lb. dms	lb.	.59	- —
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul	lb.	.32	- —

Barium chromate yellow price differentials in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.

Benzidin, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	1.60	1.70
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	2.55	- —
Lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.95	- —

Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco, ex whse. l.c. per lb. higher.

Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts	lb.	.34	- —

Dlvd. Ala.: Fla., Ga., La., (Shreveport) 1¼c. higher; Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas, Tex., 1¼c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex. 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex., 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Hansa, bbls., same basis as chrome	lb.	1.60	- 1.70
Primrose, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.90	- 2.10
Iron oxide natural, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.01¾	.02¾
l.c.l., works	lb.	.01¾	.03¾
French type, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.04½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.04¾	—
Peruvian type, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.0185	.0210
synth, bgs., c.l. works	lb.	.09	- —
l.c.l. works	lb.	.09¼	- —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs.	lb.	1.93	- —
smaller lots	lb.	1.95	- —
Ocher American golden, bgs., works	lb.	.01¼	.02¾
Zinc, bots. same basis as chrome	lb.	.24½	—
Yellow dock root, bls.	lb.	.25	- .27
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza)			
Yerba santa leaves, bls.	lb.	.35	- .36
Yohimbine hydrochloride vls.	oz.	3.25	- 4.00

Z

Zein, bgs., 1,000 lbs., works	lb.	.25	- —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.30	- —
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dms.	lb.	.47	- —
NF, dms.	lb.	.42	- —
Arsenite, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	No stocks.	
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	No stocks.	
Borate, bgs., c.l., ship't pt., frt. alld., E.	lb.	.17	- —
frt. alld. Pac Coast	lb.	.19	- —
l.c.l., ship't pt., frt. alld. E.	lb.	.17½	- —
frt. alld. Pac Coast	lb.	.20¾	- —
Carbonate, tech., rubber makers, bbls., works	lb.	.10¾	- —
precip., powd., dms.	lb.	.26	- —
Purified precip., dms.	lb.	.37	- —
Chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.00	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.40	- —
gran., bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.75	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.15	- —
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	4.55	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.15	- —
tanks, works	100 lbs.	3.90	- —
NF, gran., dms.	lb.	.42	- —
Chromate (see Yellow, zinc).			
Cyanide, kgs., works	lb.	.41	- —
Diethyldithiocarbamate, dms., wks.	lb.	1.00	- —
Dust, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.20¼	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.21¼	- —
Fluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.40	- —
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.19¾	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.20¼	- —
Iodide, NF, jars	lb.	4.85	- —
Laurate, bbls.	lb.	.45	- .46
Linoleate, solid, 9½%, bbls.	lb.	.51¾	- —
Metal slabs, E. St. Louis	lb.	.17½	- —
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Zn., frt. alld.	lb.	.21½	- .22
10% Zn, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.26¼	- .26¾
Oleate, bbls.	lb.	.42¼	- —
Oxide, pigment, dom., acicular, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.15½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15¾	- —
American process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.15½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15¾	- —
leaded, 5%, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.15½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15¾	- —
35%, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.17⅛	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17⅜	- —
50%, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.17⅞	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.18½	- —
French process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.17¾	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.18	- —
green seal, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.17¼	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17½	- —
red seal, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.16¾	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17	- —
white seal, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.17¾	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.18	- —
USP, ctns., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.18¾	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	- —
Oxide Pac. coast prices ¾c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c. higher than bgs.			
Phenolsulphonate, NF, gran., bbls., dms.	lb.	.28	- .29
powd., bbls.	lb.	.31	- .32
Resinate, fused, 1% Zn, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.20	- —
precip., dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.23	- —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.10	- .10½
Stearate, ctns., 2,000 lbs.	lb.	.42	- —
smaller lots	lb.	.43	- —
Sulphate, cryst., 22% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld.	100 lbs.	5.50	- —
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	5.90	- —
flake, 25½% Zn, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.75	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.15	- —
powd., 36% Zn., bgs., c.l., dlvd., same basis	100 lbs.	8.75	- —
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	9.50	- —
Zinc sulphate in bbls. 40c. higher.			
Sulphide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.13½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13¾	- —
Barium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.08¼	- —
Calcium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.08¼	- —
Luminescent pigment, frt. alld.	lb.	1.00	- 3.00
Magnesium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08¼	- —

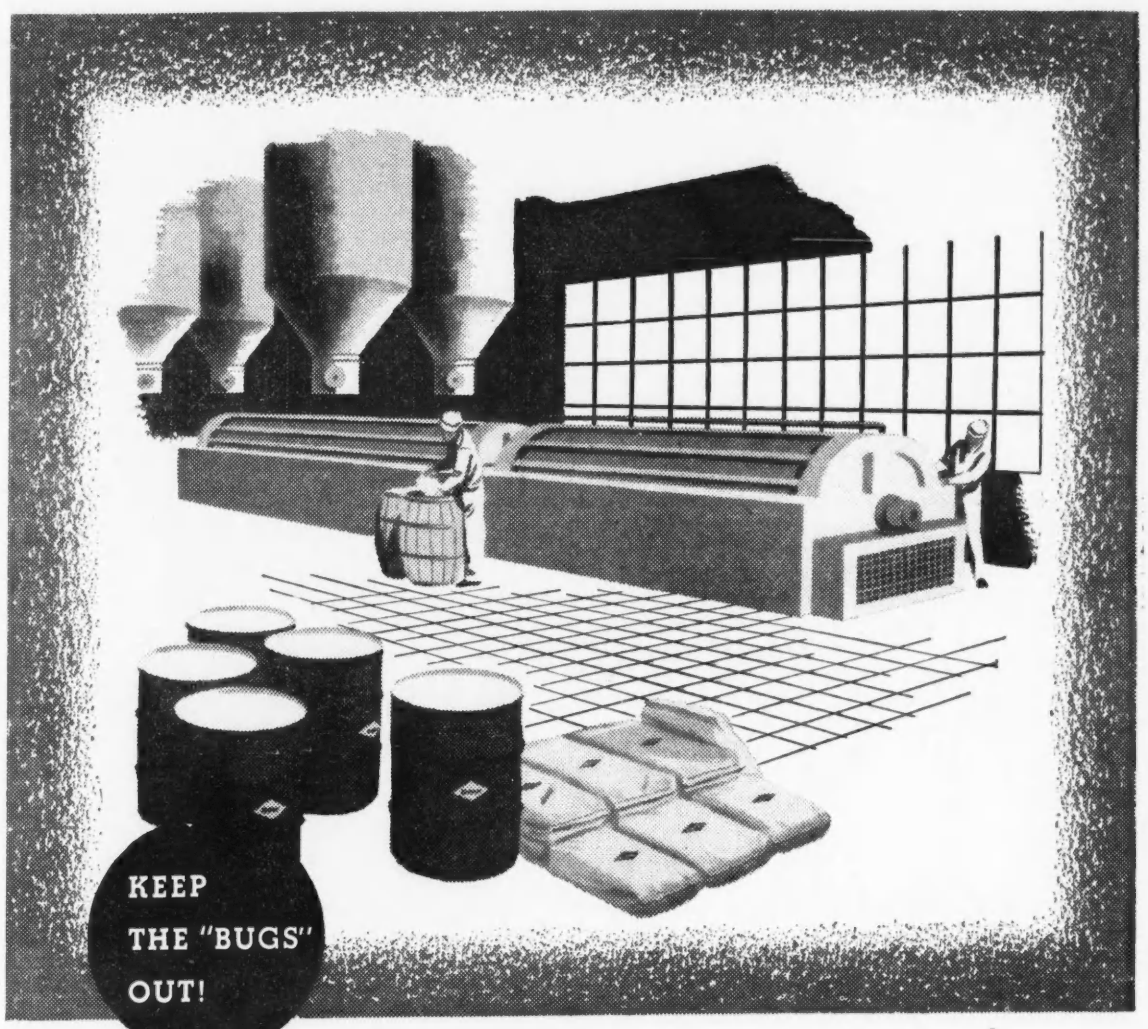
Zinc sulphide and pigment, Pac. coast prices ¾c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c. higher than bgs.

Yellow (see Yellow, zinc)			
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent, ctns., frt. alld.	lb.	2.00	- 2.80
Zinc-calcium resinate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.1180	.1360
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1220	.14
Zinc-formaldehyde sulphoxalate, basic, dms., works	lb.	.24½	.25½
normal, dms., works	lb.	.43	- .45
Zircon (see Zirconium silicate).			
Zirconium acetate, solution, bbls., works	lb.	.25½	- —
Carbonate, basic, cake, bbls., works	lb.	.30¼	- —
Hydride, cns., works	lb.	7.00	- —
Nitrate, dms., works	lb.	1.75	- —
Oxide, 98½-99%, white, grd., bbls., or bgs., works	lb.	1.50	- —
lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l. works	lb.	.44	- —
5 tons, works	lb.	.44½	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.45	- .48
milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.59	- —
5 tons, works	lb.	.59½	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.60	- .63
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5 tons, works	lb.	.29½	—
Silicate, granular, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.03¼	.03¾
10 tons, works	lb.	.03½	.04
5 tons, works	lb.	.04	- —
1 ton or less, works	bl.	.04¼	.04¾
milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04¾	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.05¼	—
1 ton or less works	lb.	.05¾	.06¾
refined, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.11	- —
5 tons, works	lb.	.11¼	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.12	- .16
Sulphate, cryst., ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.37½	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.38	- —
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.38¼	- .39

Woodflour—Zirconium Sulphate

Synthetic Resins

The customary monthly listing of prices for synthetic resins and other branded paint materials was printed in the January 3 issue of OPD.



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What's Ahead for Business

For whatever anyone desires to believe with respect to the course of business through the ensuing year he can find substantial support in the prognostications of eminent economic seers. The forecasts for 1949 certainly will not all meet the fate of those on the recent presidential election: no matter what happens, some of them will be right. The fact that not all of them can be right is of secondary importance. The much more than $64-billion question is:—Which ones will be right? Everybody knows the answer with equal definiteness. The right ones will be the ones which are not wrong.

Everything from boom to bust is foretold for 1949. Everything from A to Z is blamed for what is gloomily forecast and credited for what is rosily foreseen. Anything can happen. One thing is certain: whatever does happen will not come upon business chiefly by reason of external influences. There will, of course, be some assists by government; but, there will be no substantial contribution of the supernatural. The economic system will not be to blame; but, the use that is made of it will mean almost everything. Whatever happens to business in 1949 will be almost wholly business's own doing. It can be scared into almost anything by its own fears; for it is most emphatically true that, as business thinks, so it is.

There is more than passing significance in some of the things which business is doing. Here is one most progressively thinking manufacturer, which a few weeks ago paid its employees bonuses averaging 104 percent of their annual pay, cutting wages 2.5 percent to 3 percent in keeping with the trend of the cost of living. Here is the real estate board of one of the largest cities declaring that rent-control is "properly a matter for State regulation"—with allowances for a fair quid pro quo. Here is a good-sized city of more than average industrial activity inaugurating a system of work relief because of layoffs in private industry. Layoffs in other lines and other places are reported almost every day. But, the major opinion is that 1949 will be still better than 1948, which was better than any but a very few confirmed optimists expected.

The economic situation is not discouraging; neither is the politicomic outlook—if, in both respects, business recognizes that the way to stay out of the red is to keep in the pink. That, of course, presupposes a large measure of wisdom and courage and ability—all of which business has, if it could but make up its mind on the criterions by which the application of those qualifications should be gauged. Here is one bad example, for instance:—"Soybeans are worth more money. They are the most underpriced commodity on the American foodstuffs market today. And look what recently happened to soybean prices!! All because we have not had the facilities and the staff to sell the merits of our products as they should be sold." That's by "a nonprofit organization of growers" which is soliciting contributions for a campaign, not to promote the sale of soybeans by informing the public of their special value at existing prices, not by telling the public how much it can get for its money by buying soybeans as a source of nutrients, but to make the public pay more for soybeans because "we are giving you too much for your money."

That group is not unique among "nonprofit" organizations. The profit motive is widely characteristic. Few give any thought to the idea of bigger volume by way of bigger value. There's the other industry which, instead of increasing its output so as to increase its earnings, says that it is going to turn to products of higher quality—and higher price. The kind of a year which that sort of "public service" will make for business is not difficult to foresee.

Be Fair to Margarin

The movement for repeal of the discriminatory Federal taxes on margarin got under way again promptly with the convening of the new Congress. It is encouraging for those who resent that subsidization of the dairy interests to know that the repeal movement is earnestly supported by the chairman of the agricultural committee of the house. The signs of the time are that the weight of influence in both houses of Congress is behind the repeal of the margarin taxes. It is probable that favorable action on a repealing bill will come soon, because of the reforms which have stripped congressional committees of their usually overdone privileges in the way of preventing the will of the majority from going into action on a measure.

Repeal of margarin taxation cannot come too soon. That Federal impost, or toll, is pure favoritism of a most undemocratic type. It has always been impossible for impartial students of political economy to discover how such penalization of the public and of one legitimate industry for the benefit of another industry was reconciled with the guaranties of equality under the Constitution of the United States.

It is, of course, to be expected that the butter bund will array its not inconsiderable legislative forces against repeal of the margarin taxes, both overtly and covertly. Its tactics were sufficient to block at least a dozen tax-repealing bills in the preceding session of Congress. These tactics have been fundamentally changed because of recognition of the fact that public sentiment had become overwhelmingly against the taxation of margarin. The butter bund has declared that it is in favor of the repeal of that taxation. But, it insists that in replacement of that subsidization the sale of margarin colored in imitation of butter be prohibited. In short, the bund will be pleased to have the competition of margarin taxfree as long as no competition is allowed. Nobody has discovered that the butter bund has any objection to the sale of milkfat colored in imitation of butter.

Competition in the areas of dairy products has been strenuous and various, internally as well as externally, since long before it was sung that "skimmilk masquerades as cream." The records of the Food and Drug Administration provide continuous proof that all is not butter that is marketed as such. But, prohibition is no honest or effective way to effect reform in competition any more than it is in any other direction. Margarin should be salable as such—so should butter. Misrepresentation in respect of either should be outlawed. Coloring of a substance for purposes of eye appeal does not, of itself, constitute misrepresentation for some other substance similarly colored. It is not unfair competition against silk that a similarly colored rayon is simply offered for sale. Misrepresentation must have a more definite existence. It is time to stop misrepresenting the margarin taxes as a public benefit.

Washington Talks It Over

—*Continued from page 5*

with public opinion polls and condemn both, and this is likely to develop unfortunate consequences.

The 1948 census of business by the Bureau of Census will get underway this month, and the chamber's concern over the attitude of the people is understandable. The census will rely in part upon sampling because it is the cheapest way of getting the job done, but when it is done competently, objectively, and effectively, sampling is an economical and useful device for developing information of a factual character.

Sampling has a long history of useful service in the field of statistics. While it has definite limitations, proper allowance is made for these in the scientific operation by statisticians who are charged with the task of designing the samples and analyzing the results. It would be unfortunate if such fact-finding use of the sampling technic should suffer loss of public acceptance because of the reaction to the type of opinion sampling employed in forecasing the 1948 elections.

FTC Is Headless

Is a roadblock being thrown in the path of Lowell Mason's assuming the chairmanship of the Federal Trade Commission this year? There is a lot of speculation on this question in Washington as a result of a brief announcement by FTC that it will not choose a chairman until all members are present.

The commission now is operating with only three members, for all intents and purposes. Robert E. Freer, who was chairman in 1948, has resigned to graze in greener pastures. His salary wasn't enough to insure financial security for his family; so he has quit to enter private practice of law. Garland S. Ferguson is now in Europe making a study of German decartelization for the army. His term expired last year, and although he was reappointed by Mr. Truman the senate failed to confirm, and he is holding his job only until the senate changes its mind or the President appoints a successor.

The chairmanship has been a rotating post since the commission was first organized. Each member serves as chairman for one year and then goes to the bottom of the list until he reaches the top five years later. Mr. Mason was vice-chairman under Mr. Freer, and he was due to become chairman at the beginning of this year, but there is a possibility now that the commission is going to abandon custom and pass over Mr. Mason. At least, that is the speculation as a result of its decision not to select its chairman until "all members are present."

Aid for Agricultural Exports

Marketing and production studies conducted in foreign countries by specialists of the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, as a part of the department's research and marketing act program, have made it possible to bridge information gaps and are enabling the office to serve American agriculture more adequately and effectively.

Since the initiation of these special studies fifteen months ago, fourteen specialists have submitted over 100 special reports from about fifty different countries. These reports contain the facts behind the facts to supplement the pertinent information regularly received from the agricultural officers at various United States foreign service posts and data compiled by the office from other sources.

The specialists conduct the studies in foreign countries to obtain added information concerning the current and potential export market for, and competition faced by, American Agricultural products. Such studies are especially important at the present time when export outlets are limited and foreign production is expanded.

To make the job complete, Congress might well consider passing a similar research and marketing act for business and industry other than agriculture. While a good job is being done in trade promotion by OIT, there is still room for much improvement.

Container Conditions Pictured

The Department of Commerce has launched on a new project of making quarterly surveys of conditions in the container and packaging industry. While such surveys might have been much more helpful in the several years past when manufacturers were faced with acute shortages of these products, nevertheless the information can be expected to be very useful even under normal conditions.

The first issue of the new industry report states that the industry generally today is in a position to furnish all the needs of its consumers. The former deterrents to production, such as shortages of raw materials, lack of skilled labor, and inadequate transportation facilities, have in general disappeared. Ample supplies of paperboard and other paper packaging materials seem to be assured by newly expanded facilities and supplies of raw materials for the production of wood, glass, and textile containers are also increasing. Some metals are in short supply, but the packaging industry probably will receive the same amount of lead, aluminum, and steel in 1949 as in 1948.

The new quarterly report, "Containers and Packaging," is designed to assist both manufacturers and consumers of containers in planning their operations. The first issue was prepared by Charles A. Lewis, of the Office of Domestic Commerce. Data on supply, demand, price trends, production and distribution in specific commodities, and import and export developments will appear in each issue.

Pricing Practices Protested

A strong drive can be expected in the new congress for legislation against "unfair" price-discriminations that are hurting small businesses, against increasing controls that some manufacturers or suppliers are exercising over their independent outlets, and against monopolistic manufacturer operations in the retail field.

One of the larger of the small business organizations that have sprung up in recent years recently took a poll of its members on legislation it would like to see enacted and came up with some very heavy votes against certain practices of big business which are certain to be forwarded to "little business" champions in the senate and house.

For example, 92 percent of the balloting members favor Justice department enforcement to prohibit manufacturers from operating retail stores where such operations promote monopoly; 93 percent asked more intense Justice department enforcement to stop giant firms from dominating activities of their independent dealers; 80 percent were against manufacturer or supplier price-discriminations among various retailers; 75 percent were against freight absorption schemes to promote or maintain monopolies; and 68 percent opposed all systems of agreements between manufacturers to pay transportation charges to maintain industry-wide price-fixing arrangements.

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Heavy Chemicals

Index number for general chemicals advanced to 236.3 last week, compared with 234.6 in the preceding period and 203.1 for the corresponding week in 1948. The acid index number declined to 122.8, against 123.3 in the previous week and 119.7 for the same period a year ago. Price advances far outnumbered the declines and included such chemicals as carbon bisulphide, carbon tetrachloride, sodium metal, caustic potash, potassium carbonate, zinc chloride and several others enumerated in the accompanying box. Declines were confined to four items, the greatest revision being in the plastic grade of lactic acid.

In producing quarters it was stated that about all the 1949 contract business in the alkalies had been completed. Soda ash remained in easy supply and so did caustic soda, particularly the liquid grade. There was no appreciable easement in the supply of chlorine in tankcars and there was no improvement in available stocks of calcium chloride. The producer who advanced the price of zinc sulphate has revised quotations to a level in line with other manufacturers. The zinc sulphate market, however, was unsettled by the entrance of new production and a keener state of competitive pressure. Glacial acetic acid remained relatively quiet with stocks available to meet requirements promptly at former price levels. There was not enough activity in quicksilver to cause any real change in prices.

Fourteen wholesalers of industrial chemicals reporting to the Bureau of the Census aggregate sales of $1,094,000 in November, 1948, showed a loss of 2 percent from October. Ten wholesalers showed a loss of 3 percent in inventories from the preceding month. In comparison with November, 1947, their sales were unchanged and their inventories were up 14 percent.

Paper production based on a percentage of six-day capacity was 71.7 percent for the week ending January 3, according to the American Pulp and Paper Association. This compared with 74.3 in the preceding week and 112.1 for the corresponding week in 100.3.

Ammonia Anhydrous — Cylinders have been advanced 1c. per pound establishing the market for pure at 17c. works, cylinders extra.

Ammoniac Sal—White granular has continued to find a fair seasonal outlet with the dry battery manufacturers leading in the volume of purchases. Prices are firm at $4.75 per 100 pounds in bags, carlots and at $6.25 in bags for less than carlots f.o.b. the works.

Ammoniacal Liquor — Demand active with output being readily absorbed at $80 to $81 per ton in tankcars works. Bureau of Mines placed November 1948 production at 4,136,906 pounds, compared with 4,372,063 pounds in the preceding month and 4,196,900 pounds in November 1947. Total production for 11 months in 1948 was 45,251,459 pounds, against 46,998,200 for the corresponding period of 1947. Sales in November were 2,873,146 pounds, compared with 2,831,112 pounds in October. Stocks on November 30 were 1,086,956 pounds, against 1,164,734 on October 31.

Ammonium Bicarbonate—Prices have been anounced for 1949 shipment. Carlots in drums or barrels are priced at 5½c. per pound and in kegs at 6¼c. per pound. In less than carlots 6c. is named for barrels or drums and 6¾c. for kegs. These prices are f.o.b. the works, freight equalized with recognized competitive points.

Ammonium Molybdate — Prompt shipments of the different grades of this chemical are now available. The technical grade is priced at 80c. per pound gross, chemical grade 85c.; ACS grade 88c. and metal grade 90c. per pound gross f.o.b. the works.

Carbon Bisulphide — Priced higher at 6¼c. per pound in 50-gallon drums, carlots works, freight allowed to recognized competitive points. Smaller quantities are held at 7¼c. and 5-gallon drums at 9½c. per pound.

Carbon Tetrachloride — Technical in drums has been advanced in price to 8c. per pound in carlots and 8½c. in less freight allowed east of the Rockies and 8½c. carlots and 9c. per pound for less f.o.b. stock points west of the Rocky Mountains. The CP grade in drums is priced at 9c. to 11½c. per pound. Stocks have continued short with market position tight.

Chlorine—Consuming demand has continued broad enough to take all the available material in tankcars and the market's supply position has shown no appreciable easement. Some cylinder chlorine could have been purchased for prompt shipment but there was a definite shortage of tankcar stocks.

Copper Carbonate—In some producing quarters, orders have been accepted at $21.80 per 100 pounds for light fluffy or dark dense, green copper carbonate guaranteed 55 percent metallic copper f.o.b. works. The light fluffy is packed in paper bags 50 pounds net and dark dense is packed in paper bags of 100 pounds net. For export, wooden barrels of 225 and 500 pounds net are used for packing.

Copper Cyanide—Priced higher at 48c. per pound for technical in barrels. Stocks not excessive but meeting requirements promptly.

Nickel Sulphate — Current production has continued insufficient to meet plating demands and shipments are running a month to six weeks behind schedule. The supply situation is tight and will continue so until the market is brought into a better state of balance.

Potash, Caustic—Market firm at the advance effective on January 1. Current production has kept supply about in balance with demand both for home and export. Exports for September, 1948 amounted to 1,863,000 pounds, against 2,386,000 for the same month in 1947. Total exports for 9 months ending September 30, 1948 were 17,572,000 pounds, compared with 11,565,000 pounds for the corresponding period in 1947.

Potassium Carbonate—Stocks have continued to meet current requirements without much difficulty. Demand of seasonal dimensions is reaching the market and prices appeared firmly established at the advanced level registered at the beginning of the year.

Soda Ash—Market situation was relatively quiet last week. It was stated that the contract season has passed and a satisfactory tonnage has been booked. Stocks are meeting requirements without difficulty and prompt shipments have continued available at former price levels.

Soda, Caustic—Liquid caustic soda is meeting consuming requirements and stocks were available for prompt shipment in tankcars. Stocks of both solid and flaked have increased, although not to the same extent as liquid.

An official report from Buenos Aires states that the principal chemical item in United States exports to Argentina in the first half of 1948 was caustic soda, shipments being valued at $3,650,000.

Sodium Bisulphate—Priced higher at $1.75 for 100 pounds for bulk, $2.40 for drums in carlots and $2.90 for smaller quantities f.o.b. the works.

Sodium Cyanide—An advance of 2c. per pound took place on January 1. The market for spot was 17c. to 17½c. per pound in drums.

Sodium Hyposulphite—Technical cry-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Ammonia, anhydrous, pure, cylinders, 1c. per lb.
Carbon bisulphide, ½c. per lb.
Carbon tetrachloride, ½c. per lb.
Copper cyanide, 2c. per lb.
Lactic acid, edible, 80%, ½c. per lb.
Potash, caustic, 30c. per 100 lbs.
Potassium carbonate, 25c. to 30c. per 100 lbs.
Sodium bisulphate, 25c. per 100 lbs.
cyanide, 2c. per lb.
hyposulphite, 45c. to 60c. per 100 lbs.
metal, 2c. per lb.
sulphite, 25c. per 100 lbs.
Strontium carbonate, 1½c. per lb.
oxalate, 4c. per lb.
Tri-sodium phosphate, 25c. per 100 lbs.
Sulphuric acid, battery, 10c. per 100 lbs.
fuming, $1 per ton.
Sulphur dioxide, liquid, cylinders, 1c. per lb.
Zinc chloride, tech., 1¼c. per lb.
solution, 55c. per lb.
cyanide, 2c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Ammonia, anhydrous, commercial, tankers, $1 per ton.
Epsom salt, tech., 15c. per 100 lbs.
Lactic acid, plastic grade, 50%, 1¼c. per lb.
Sodium lactate, edible, 50%, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100 = August 1, 1914)

General Chemicals

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
236.3	234.6	235.4	203.1

Acids

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
122.8	123.3	123.3	119.7

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

tals have been advanced to $3.50 per 100 pounds for carlots in bags and at $3.90 for less, works, freight equalized with recognized competitive points. Pea crystals in the Metropolitan area were also higher at $3.75 per 100 pounds.

Sodium Lactate—All the grades of this chemical remained steady over the turn of the year with the exception of the edible 50 percent grade which was priced lower at 18c. per pound in drums, carlots and at 18¾c. for less both f.o.b. the works.

Sodium Metal—Advanced 2c. per pound at the beginning of the month to 18½c. for drums. Maintenance of heavy demand has prevented any appreciable easement in the supply situation.

Sodium Phosphate—Higher prices are named for tri-sodium crystals. The market for carlots is quoted at $3.75 per 100 pounds and at $4.15 for smaller quantities f.o.b. the works freight equalized with recognized competitive points.

Sodium Sulphite—Crystals are priced higher at $3.60 for 100 pounds in bags, carlots and at $4 in barrels. Smaller quantities are held at $4 in bags and at $4.40 in barrels f.o.b. the works.

Strontium Carbonate — Higher prices have been established for this chemical. Producers quote five-ton lots at 15½c. per pound and one-ton lots at 16½c. f.o.b. the works.

Strontium Oxalate—Technical is now priced at 42c. for five-ton lots and at 44c. per pound for one-ton lots, f.o.b. the works.

Sulphur Dioxide—Liquid, commercial, in cylinders is priced higher at 10c. per pound. Multi-unit cars are held at .05½c. and l.c.l. at .06½c. Tanks are priced at .0465c. All prices are f.o.b. the works, freight equalized with recognized competitive points.

Zinc Chloride—Recent advance in the cost of the metal has finally been reflected in prices of zinc chloride. Technical fused in drums carlots is priced at $8 per 100 pounds and at $8.40 in smaller quantities. Granular is held at $8.75 per 100 pounds in barrels, carlots and at $9.15 in less. The solution 50 percent is priced at $4.55 per 100 pounds in drums, carlots and at $5.15 in less with tankcars held at $3.90 per 100 pounds. All prices are f.o.b. the works.

Zinc Cyanide—An advance of 2c. per pound has been made effective bringing the market to 41c. per pound in kegs f.o.b. the works.

Zinc Sulphate—Entrance of new producers into this market has increased competitive pressure and the market's price condition has been rather unsettled during the past week. It was stated that the rayon mills are still placing contracts and are expected to complete their purchases this month.

Acids

Chromic — Buying conditions remained tight without sign of easement in the near future. Domestic plating demand has

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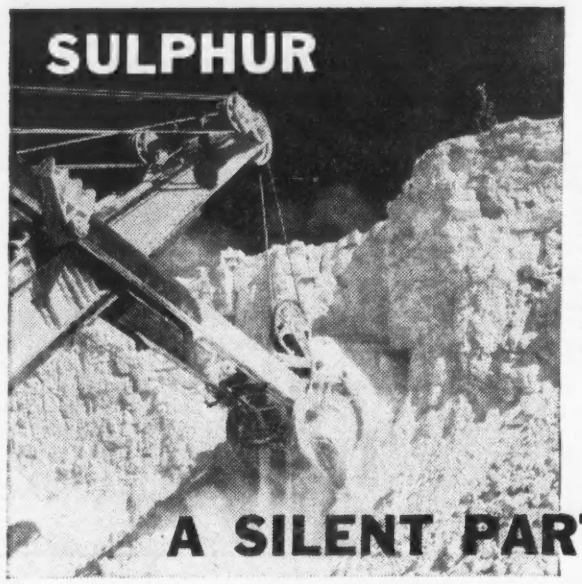

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been sustained at a high level leaving little stock available for export. Foreign shipments in September amounted to 135,000 pounds, the same as a year ago. Exports for 9 months ending September 30, 1948 totaled 1,336,000 pounds, against 1,194,000 for the corresponding period in 1947.

Formic—Buying interest of fair dimensions has reached this market. Textile mills while operating conservatively are taking quantities that compare favorably with the seasonal average. No significant change in prices could be noted.

Lactic—Producers have advanced the price of the edible 80 percent grade in 5 barrel lots to .29½c. to .337c. per pound. The plastic 80 percent grade in 5 barrel lots was priced lower at .337c. to .342c. per pound. All prices are f.o.b. the works. Other grades were unchanged.

Muriatic—Market opened the new year in a firm position with demand active and stocks about equal to requirements. Total export shipments for the first 9 months of 1948 amounted to 2,991,000 pounds, compared with 4,382,000 for the corresponding period in the preceding year.

Oxalic—Market supply situation has given no indication of easement. Production is insufficient to meet current demand and shipments have been confined to contract consumers and have run behind schedule.

Sulphuric—Battery acid in carboys in less than carlot quantities was quoted higher at $2.15 to $2.85 per 100 pounds at the works. Fuming 20 percent in tankcars was also priced higher at $19 per ton works. Other grades were unchanged with demand steady and stocks about equal to current requirements. Total exports for 9 months ending September 30, 1948 were 17,478,000 pounds, compared with 12,809,000 pounds for the same period in 1947.

Non-Ferrous Metals

Aluminum—In producing quarters it was stated that continuing strong demand for aluminum and its products, plus a combination of conditions which prevent adequate increases in production, provoked a tight supply-and-demand situation in the aluminum industry that persisted throughout 1948. It is probable that demand will continue to exceed supply for the early part of 1949 as well. Droughts throughout many areas of North America, coupled with unprecedented industrial and domestic requirements for electric power since the end of World War II, have hampered the aluminum industry for many months, as large amounts of steady electricity are required for aluminum production. Military requirements for the air force programs and other defense applications will have an increasingly substantial effect on the supply of aluminum for civilian use, as security needs must necessarily be given priority.

Copper—Although it is stated that brass and wire mills as well as other large consumers of copper are experiencing difficulty in maintaining normal operations on account of the shortage of the metal, there

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are others who take a more hopeful view of the outlook. It was stated that an adequate supply of copper for industry seems probable during the coming year despite increased demand for the metal under military and foreign aid programs. This mildly optimistic forecast at the year-end is based on the assumption of domestic production uninterrupted by labor unrest. It represents quite a change in sentiment from the year just past, when concern over supply occupied the fabricators. Resumption of government stockpiling and a last-quarter mine strike of major proportions cut heavily into domestic supplies, upsetting what had appeared to be a balanced market early in 1948.

A bill to extend the excise tax suspension for two years to March 31, 1951, has been introduced in the House.

Lead—Market conditions have shown no significant change since the turn of the year. Stocks are short, demand active and prices firm. Buyers are now interested in February shipments and producers are eager to consider business as soon as they know what their stocks will be.

Quicksilver—Buying interest was not active in this market during most of the past week. Consumers appeared willing to await developments and prices were more or less nominal at $86 to $91 per flask. Importations included 150 flasks from Tampico.

Production during the July-September period last year amounted to 3,150 flasks. Stocks on September 30 were 21,000 flasks in dealers' and consumer hands, and 5,727 held by producers, according to the Bureau of Mines.

In the third quarter of 1948 imports fell to 3,342 from the 19,410 flasks entered in the second quarter. Receipt of metal from Italy, Yugoslavia and Spain dominated the movement in July-September, 1948, whereas Spain was pre-eminent in the first two quarters.

Silver—Imports of silver ore and base bullion during November amounted to 2,903,557 troy ounces, compared with 2,009,967 in October and 1,595,616 in November, 1947. The official closing price in the New York market for silver bullion was 70c. per ounce.

Silver Bullion Price Range

	Per ounce		
	New York		London
High	Oct. 6, 1948—77⅛c.	Oct.	4, 1948—47d.
Low	Nov. 29, 1948—70c.	Nov.	30, 1948—42¼d.

Tin—Tin controls originally scheduled to end this year will be extended through June 30, 1949, the Department of Commerce announced. Tin used in the manufacture of cans was restricted through this year to one-half of the tin plate receipts of manufacturers in 1947.

Zinc—A bill advocating the suspension of import duty on zinc and zinc concentrates for a period of ten years was introduced to the House last week. The present duty on zinc ores and concentrates is ⅜c. per pound and ⅞c. on slabs, blocks or pigs. The market position is firm with more demand than supply at present. Reports were current of small export sales of high-grade stock at 18c. to 19c. per pound for February-March shipments f.a.s. gulf ports.

Eastman Promotes Five

The Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N. Y., has made a series of promotions at its Kodak Park plant. Those advanced, and their new positions, are: George H. Gustat, superintendent of the industrial engineering department; Eugene R. Clearman, assistant superintendent of the roll coating department; Allan M. Koerner, assistant superintendent of the color control department; Herbert W. Lombard, assistant superintendent of the gelatin department, and Dr. Carl F. J. Overhage, assistant superintendent of the color control department.

Trade Briefs

Thompson-Hayward Chemical Company has commenced construction of an office and warehouse building in Dallas, Tex.

American Optical Company has purchased a six acre tract in Stamford, Conn., for the creation of a research laboratory.

National Distillers Products Corporation has appointed John L. Kyff regional sales promotion manager.

Lion Match Company has appointed Louis J. Whitestone advertising director. Mr. Whitestone was formerly associated with the National Match Book Association.

Chemicals imported into Syria and Lebanon during the first quarter of 1948 totaled 4,480 metric tons, compared with 6,112 tons in the corresponding period of 1947.

Chandler Lectures Slated By Bogert and Sherman

Two lectures under the Charles Frederick Chandler Foundation at Columbia University will be given January 25 in room 309, Havemeyer Hall, Broadway at 117th street, New York, at 8:15 p.m.

Marston T. Bogert will speak on "The International Organization of Chemists." Henry C. Sherman will speak on "Current Advances in the Chemistry of Nutrition."

Victor Blagden Retires

Victor Blagden, London, England, well known in international chemical trade, has relinquished all his business activities because of ill health. He was chairman of Victor Blagden & Co., and of the Pitch Marketing Company and a director of Burt, Boulton & Haywood, Ltd. For many years Mr. Blagden was president of the British Chemical and Dyestuffs Traders Association.

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Fluorspar Investigations Reported by Geologic Survey

A preliminary report of the fluorspar deposits of the Northgate district, Jackson County, Colo., has been released by the Geological Survey. This report is based on a study of the fluorspar deposits made at intervals between 1943 and 1946, as part of the program of the investigation of strategic and critical minerals conducted by the Geological Survey.

Geologic maps accompany the report which is released as Strategic Minerals Investigations Preliminary Report 3-220. Only a limited edition of the report is available. Copies of it may be obtained from the Director, United States Geological Survey, Washington 25, D. C., by those who are directly interested.

Rheem Building Argentina Plant

Rheem Manufacturing Company, New York, is currently building a plant at Buenos Aires, Argentina, in which it expects to start the production of steel shipping containers in March. An affiliated company, Sociedad Anonima Industrial y Commercial Aceros Rheem, will operate the plant, and will supply steel drums to the petroleum, vegetable oils and fats industries and a complete line of pails.

Southern Pest Control Conference Jan. 27-29

The ninth annual Southern Pest Control Operators Conference will be held at Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, on January 27 through 29. Planned for featured discussion at the meeting are ectoparasites, termites, mice and chemical formulations.

Industrial Chemicals Data: January-September

Statistics on imports and exports of specified industrial chemicals for the first nine months of 1948, as compared with the corresponding period of 1947, have been prepared by the Department of Commerce. The data, in pounds, are as follows:—

Exports

	January-September 1948	1947
Hydrochloric acid	2.991.000	4.392.000
Boric acid	12.989.000	14.232.000
Nitric acid	1.993.000	2.181.000
Sulphuric acid	17.478.000	12.360.000
Chromic acid	1.336.000	1.194.000
Aluminum sulphate	24.247.000	40.387.000
Bleaching powder	4.068.000	8.474.000
Calcium carbide	28.519.000	21.139.000
Calcium chloride	18.200.000	19.697.000
Potassium chromate and bichromate	1.924.000	1.397.000
Potassium hydroxide	17.572.000	11.565.000
Sodium silicate	31.183.000	52.440.000
Soda ash	328.621.000	130.371.000
Sodium bicarbonate	32.028.000	44.721.000
Sodium chromate and bichromate	8.907.000	7.709.000
Sodium cyanide	1.754.000	855.000
Caustic soda	280.543.000	186.342.000
Sodium phosphate	24.168.000	14.272.000
Sodium hydrosulphite	6.959.000	8.739.000
Anhydrous ammonia	5.728.000	9.022.000
Chlorine	21.040.000	9.055.000
Sulphur, crude and refined	2.204.685.000	2.270.297.000

Imports

Sulphuric acid	46.624.000	33.413.000
Calcium carbide	3.708.000	543.000
Potassium hydroxide	103.000	44.000
Potassium cyanide	47.000	42.000
Sodium sulphate, crude	41.359.000	88.670.000
Sodium cyanide	50.149.000	60.491.000
Sodium hydroxide	183.000	1.300.000
Phosphorus	2.550.000	615.000
Zinc sulphate	283.000	391.000
Sodium silicofluoride	491.000	2.229.000
Magnesium carbonate	500.000	170.000

Lohse Assigned to New York

Iron & Steel Products, Inc., suppliers of railway cars, car parts and locomotives, industrial machinery and equipment, Chicago, announces the appointment of Arthur G. Lohse as vice-president in charge of its New York office, filling the vacancy caused by the retirement of David Newhall and John S. Wood as of January 1. Mr. Lohse will be assisted by Arthur D. Huff, jr., formerly of The Barrett Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation.

Brasington Planning New Catalog

The Brasington Corporation, manufacturer of equipment for chemical, paint, printing ink and other industries, Cincinnati, Ohio, is preparing a new catalog, to be designated number 777. The publication, which is expected to be available before the end of January, may be obtained from the company at 3132 Beckman street, Cincinnati 23, Ohio.

Jewett Named Battelle Trustee

Battelle Memorial Institute, Columbus, Ohio, has appointed Dr. Frank B. Jewett to its board of trustees, to succeed the late Dr. Rolland C. Allen. Dr. Jewett was formerly chairman of the board of Bell Telephone Laboratories and president of the National Academy of Sciences.

Trade Briefs

Citric acid production in Italy during 1947 totaled 1,300 metric tons, compared with 1,360 tons in 1946.

Raymond F. DeVoe has been elected a vice-president of Robert Gair Company, folding containers manufacturer, New York.

Precision Scientific Company has awarded a grant of $1,000 to Illinois Institute of Technology for the purchase of high pressure equipment for the catalysis laboratory.

Soda ash production goal in Italy has been set at 540,000 metric tons in fiscal year 1951-52. The target figure for sulphuric acid in 1951-52 has been set at 1,400,000 tons.

Chemicals and allied products exported from the United Kingdom during the first half of 1948 were valued at £40,105,594, compared with £31,032,823 in the corresponding period of 1947.

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Appointed by Shell Oil

Dr. R. T. Goodwin has been named manager of the Shell Oil Company's special products department in New York, to succeed R. S. Mitchell, who has been appointed head of the St. Louis marketing division. In his new capacity, Dr. Goodwin will be responsible for the marketing of liquefied petroleum gas, industrial solvents, sprays, waxes and other petroleum specialties.

Chemical Exports from Japan

The following chemicals were exported from Japan, to the destinations listed, in October, 1948, according to the records of the Chemical Importers Consultation Society, Tokyo:—

	Metric tons	
Ammonia, liquid	3.760	Korea
Borneol, flake	*500	Bangkok
Calcium carbonate	10	Bangkok
Caustic soda	200.746	Brisbane
	550.2	Durban
	49.809	Fremantle
	4 091.379	Iran
	199.71	Melbourne
	50.530	Petone, N.Z.
	502.208	Pladjoe
	149.679	Sydney
Magnesium carbonate	19.74	Korea
Sulphuric acid	3.680	Korea
Zinc oxide	2	Bangkok
	100	New York

* Pounds.

Purepac Advances Berg

The Purepac Corporation, manufacturing chemist, New York, has appointed Stanley H. Berg New York City sales manager. Mr. Berg has been associated with the company for the past seventeen years in sales capacities in the south, middle west, northwest and New York.

Pricing Practices Confusion

—Continued from page 3

FTC for more effective enforcement of its orders against conspiracy. Under the present law, when the commission finds a group of sellers guilty of conspiring to fix prices, it is powerless to do anything other than to order them to cease and desist. The commission has felt that this is not sufficiently effective in eliminating conspiracy.

Under the Johnson bill, whenever the commission finds a group of sellers guilty of conspiring to fix prices, it may not only order them to cease and desist from continuing the conspiracy, but it may also order them to each have an f.o.b. mill price for all of their products, or to give the buyer the choice of buying at either the f.o.b. mill price or at a delivered price, which may never be more than the f.o.b. mill price plus the actual cost of transportation to the seller.

Eliminates Misinterpretation

Senator Johnson also pointed out that the bill eliminates any possible interpretation that individual businessmen are required to sell at f.o.b. factory prices. The evidence before the senate trade policies committee showed, he said, that requiring all industry to sell at f.o.b. factory prices would be extremely harmful to the entire economy, including not only the owners of factories which would have to be relocated, but also to the workmen in those factories.

The bill eliminates any possibility that the word "price" as used in the antiprice discrimination statute means the sellers' "mill net return." It defines "price" as being what the buyer and seller agree to be the price. It also gives the seller the right to meet his competitors' lower prices in all markets and at all times, when done competitively in good faith.

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Organic Chemicals Imports, Exports: January-September

Statistics on imports and exports of specified organic chemicals during the first nine months of 1948, as compared with the corresponding period of 1947, have been prepared by the Department of Commerce. The data are as follows:—

Imports

		January-September 1948	1947
Casein	lb.	33,043,000	13,327,000
Benzene	gal.	1,635,000	387,000
Creosote oil	gal.	32,967,000	30,007,000
Cresylic acid	gal.	2,334,000	1,739,000
Cresols, ortho, meta, and para	lb.	408,000	260,000
Ethyl alcohol	lb.	5,689,000	9,276,000
Acetic acid, more than 65%	lb.	16,294,000	7,699,000
Camphor, nat., ref.	lb.	17,000	68,000
Glycerin, crude	lb.	4,905,000	2,075,000
Glycerin, ref.	lb.	420,000	807,000
Tartaric acid	lb.	568,000	14,000
Argols, tartrates and wine lees	lb.	8,227,000	4,927,000

Exports

Benzene	gal.	1,693,000	1,446,000
Toluene	lb.	27,872,000	24,533,000
Phenol	lb.	23,996,001	12,460,000
Aniline oil and salts	lb.	2,047,000	3,067,000
Beta-naphthol	lb.	434,000	452,000
Acetylsalicylic acid	lb.	2,040,000	2,369,000
Acetic acid	lb.	3,242,000	8,766,000
Acetic anhydride	lb.	1,433,000	1,073,000
Tartaric acid	lb.	407,000	971,000
Methanol	gal.	464,000	257,000
Ethylene glycol	lb.	8,073,000	13,389,000
Butyl alcohol	lb.	14,791,000	18,110,000
Glycerin (100% basis)	lb.	3,111,000	3,316,000
Acetone	lb.	23,899,000	29,057,000
Ethyl acetate	lb.	869,000	1,975,000
Butyl acetate	lb.	3,589,000	14,660,000
Formaldehyde	lb.	10,833,000	10,533,000
Carbon tetrachloride	lb.	3,469,000	5,034,000
Methylethyl ketone	lb.	6,001,000	4,552,000
Camphor, nat., and synth	lb.	1,287,000	2,013,000

Pyridium Corp. Appoints Director of Development

Pyridium Corporation, Nepera Park, N. Y., announces the appointment of Roland G. Benner as director of development and engineering. For the past nineteen years, Mr. Benner had been associated with E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., in various capacities, his most recent position being senior supervisor in charge of the applied process control group.

Illinois Tech. Advances Baeyertz

Dr. Mary Baeyertz has been named assistant chairman of the metals research department of Armours Research Foundation of Illinois Institute of Technology. Dr. Baeyertz, author of the recently-published book, "Non-metallic Inclusions in Steel," has been with the foundation as a senior metallurgist since March 1, 1947. Previously she was supervisor of research at the south works of the Carnegie Steel Corporation.

Hercules Appoints Nice To New Explosives Post

Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., has appointed Milo A. Nice assistant manager of the technical service division of its explosives department. The company has also named Arthur H. Sibley to succeed Mr. Nice as assistant manager of the New York office of the explosives department.

Nat'l Can Elects Murphy

Edward D. Murphy has been elected a director of the National Can Corporation, New York. Mr. Murphy has been identified with the corporation for over twenty-nine years and has been a vice-president since 1941.

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Enequist Vice-President

Harold W. Kurts has been elected a vice-president of the Enequist Chemical Company, Brooklyn, N. Y. Mr. Kurts has been the company's purchasing agent and general manager since 1930.

Hooker Starts Output Of Sodium Chloroacetate

The Hooker Electrochemical Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y., is in pilot plant production of sodium chloroacetate, and has prepared technical data sheet number 375 on the compound. The new product is described as a white, non-hygroscopic powder which dissolves completely and rapidly in water.

According to the company, sodium chloroacetate may be used in the preparation of various acetates and glycolates, and generally speaking, may be used in place of monochloroacetic acid. The sodium salt, the company states, has many advantages over the acid, particularly with respect to storage and handling.

Int. Minerals Extends Program

International Minerals & Chemical Corporation, Chicago, has instituted an advanced social benefit program that provides additional coverage in its group insurance program and extended coverage in its employees retirement income program. About 4,000 employees are eligible under the revised group insurance plan, and the new retirement income program is intended to extend eligibility to all employees not previously covered.

Chemical Output Workers Reported Higher in October

Estimated number of production workers in the chemicals and related products industries in October, 1948, as compared with the number in September, and with those in October, 1947, was reported last week by bureau of labor statistics of the Department of Labor as follows:—

	1948		1947
	Oct.	Sept.	Oct.
Ammunition, small arms	7.400	7.500	7.200
Chemicals, not elsewhere classified	210.000	210.900	204.300
Compressed and liquefied gases	9.900	9.800	9.700
Cottonseed oil	26.600	23.400	24.000
Drugs, medicines and insecticides	64.400	64.200	67.100
Explosives and safety fuses	27.700	27.600	24.100
Fertilizers	28.800	28,700	29.300
Fireworks	2.600	2.400	2.900
Paints, varnishes and colors	49.100	49,100	47.600
Perfumes, cosmetics	12.800	12.500	13.500
Rayon, allied products	63.900	63,700	62.900
Soap	27 200	27.000	25.300
Total	600.000	597.000	586 000

Department of Labor indexes for production-worker payrolls for chemicals and related products industries during the same periods (1939 average =100) follow:—

	1948		1947
	Oct.	Sept.	Oct.
Ammunition, small arms	409.4	411.2	393.3
Chemicals, not elsewhere classified	623.6	641.6	554.9
Compressed and liquefied gases	488.5	513.9	445.6
Cottonseed oil	541.9	459.3	443.1
Drugs, medicines and insecticides	506.9	491.1	499.1
Explosives and safety fuses	763.8	796.0	612.0
Fertilizers	430.8	436.1	409.7
Fireworks	545.8	621.0	747.3
Paints, varnishes and colors	340.7	341.6	304.2
Perfumes, cosmetics	252.2	245.0	250.1
Rayon, allied products	296.7	295.5	257.8
Soap	412.2	400.7	367.6

Trade Briefs

Soda production in Poland during 1948 reached sufficiently high levels to meet domestic requirements and provide a surplus for export.

Acetic acid consumption in India is estimated at 400 long tons annually, according to a recent report. During the 1934-39 period India's imports averaged 300 long tons per year.

The Lost Names

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Du Pont Has New Program Of Research Grants-in-Aid

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., has instituted a program of grants-in-aid to ten universities for the 1949-50 academic year for unrestricted use in the field of fundamental chemical research. The program, which at the start will be on a trial basis, has the aim of raising the amount of such research being done in this country above present levels.

In announcing the new program, Crawford H. Greenewalt, president of the company, said that these grants-in-aid are designed to help insure the flow of fundamental knowledge in science upon which the future industrial development of our country and the standard of living of the American people are so dependent.

The ten universities to which grants-in-aid of $10,000 each are being offered are California Institute of Technology, Cornell University, Harvard University, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Ohio State University, Princeton University, Yale University, University of Illinois, University of Minnesota, and University of Wisconsin.

The grants are being awarded for the academic year of 1949-50, but it is the company's intention, should the program work out satisfactorily, to continue each of them for a period of five years. The universities themselves will select the research projects in which the grants will be employed, the only stipulation being that they be free from any commercial implications at the time the work is initiated.

Metal Powder Ass'n Plans

—Continued from page 7

terials Involved in the Magnetic Fluid Clutch," H. D. Saunderson, National Bureau of Standards; "Powder Metallurgy from the Design Engineer's Viewpoint," J. L. Bonanno, Lionel Corporation; "Hygiene in the Metal Powder Industry," Dr. Johns, medical consultant for the Metals Refining Company and others; "Some Effects of Oxygen on the Performance of Iron Powder," J. J. Cordiano, Buel Metals Company, and "Effects of Impurities in Metal Powders," F. V. Lenel, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.

In addition there will be exhibits of leading metal powder companies, parts fabricators and equipment manufacturers. Activities will also include a social hour on the evening of the first day and a luncheon on the second day.

Columbia Chemical Names Dyer St. Louis Sales Head

Brooks M. Dyer has been appointed St. Louis district sales manager for the Columbia Chemical Division of Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, Pittsburg. Associated with the division since 1943, Mr. Dyer served as an assistant district sales manager at Philadelphia until his transfer to St. Louis last January. As district sales manager, he succeeds Vernon L. Clark who has been assigned to special sales duties.

Britain Eases Imports Into Caribbean Area

The British government has released to its possessions in the Caribbean area a limited additional amount of dollar currency which may be used to import certain goods formerly excluded as "non-essential," according to the Office of International Trade.

Among the items for which import permits will be granted to a limited extent are drugs, medicines, pharmaceutical preparations, toilet preparations (including shaving soap), tooth paste, cosmetics, toilet soap, cleansers, paints, varnishes and enamels.

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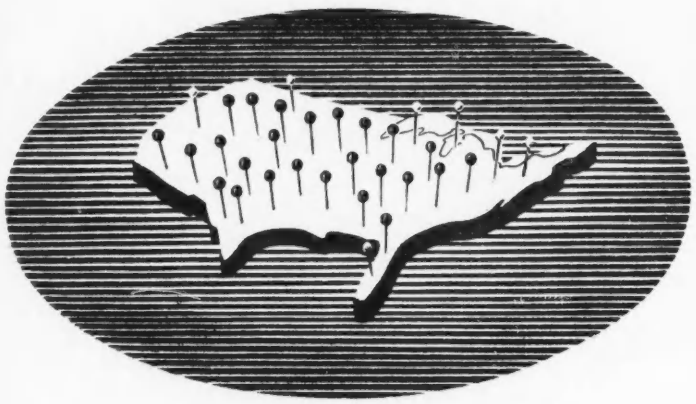
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Textile and Leather Chemicals

Price fluctuations occurred in corn derivatives, which were increased fractionally and lower quotations were named for Paraguayan quebracho extract for shipment last week. Price index dropped to 365.5, compared with 366.5, a month ago and 396.3 for this time last year.

Higher cost of corn resulted in a fractional advance in corn dextrin, starch and tanners sugar. Demand for these materials lacked volume as consumers continued to operate in a hand to mouth manner. Potato starch and tapioca flour were in limited inquiry, but remained unchanged and steady.

The feature of the tanning materials market was the lowering of the price 1⅜c. per pound for Paraguayan quebracho extract for prompt shipment, which created an easier tone in this product. Moderate volume of business was reported at the lower level; chiefly for immediate shipment, while interest in forward requirements was slow. Business in other tanning materials was inactive. Quotations for other materials replacement remained nominal and unchanged. Increased offerings of wattle bark and extract and quiet demand have taken the edge off this market.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Corn dextrin, 10c. per 100 lbs.
starch, 10c. per 100 lbs.
sugar, tanners, 10c. per 100 lbs.

Prices Reduced

Quebracho extract, Paraguayan, 1⅜c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
365.5	366.5	366.5	396.3

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Chemicals

Acetic Anhydride—Trading was reported light, chiefly for prompt delivery. Market was unchanged and steady.

Bichromates—Conditions in this market continued on a firm basis. The bulk of the production for the first quarter of 1949 was reported sold for delivery to consumers. Potassium bichromate, 12¾c. per pound, carlots and sodium bichromate, 10c., same basis. Less carlots were ½c. to ¾c. more, as to quantity.

Soda Hydrosulphite—This market was steady at the higher price schedule for 1949. Prices were increased 1½c. per pounds, effective January 1, to 24c. per pound, carlots and 24½c. for smaller lots.

Sulphonated Oils—Small lots were in fair request for actual needs. Quotations were unchanged and fairly steady.

Sodium Perborate—Prices were increased 1c. per pound, effective January 1. Technical and U.S.P. grades were quoted at 18¾c. per pound, barrels, works and 19¼c. for smaller quantities.

Zinc Hydrousulphite—Inquiry for early 1949 delivery was reported fairly active. Prices were maintained at the recent advance. Carlots were held at 19¾c. per pound and lesser quantities at 20¼c.

Sizing Materials

Blood Albumin—Good demand was noted for both albumin and dried soluble blood. Quotations were unchanged and well held.

Corn Dextrin—Prices were raised 10c. per 100 pounds for all grades, as a result of the higher cost of corn. Buying interest was reported fair, chiefly for prompt delivery. Gum was quoted at $7.19 per 100 pounds, paper pags, carlots; canary, $6.93; dark, $7.03 and white, $6.78, same basis. Small lots were 15c. higher.

Corn Starch—Increased cost of corn resulted in a price advance of 10c. per 100 pounds. Pearl was raised to $5.51 per 100 pounds, carlots, and powdered, $5.62. Smaller quantities were 15c. higher. Business was moderate, with consumers limiting demand to immediate requirements. Visible corn supply was increased 2,571,000 bushels for the week ended January 1, to 46,095,000 bushels, compared with 11,553,000 bushels for the same time last year, according to Chicago Board of Trade.

Corn Sugar—Tanners sugar was advanced 10c. per 100 pounds. Chipped was increased to $5.69 per 100 pounds, bags, and to $5.74 for barrels, carlots.

Egg Albumen—Moderate demand was noted for immediate delivery. Supplies were not heavy, but adequate to meet current needs. Edible flake was unchanged at $2.65 to $2.75 per pound, depending upon quantity. Technical was inactive and ranged from $1.48 to $1.55 per pound, as to quantity.

Production of liquid egg during November totaled 3,933,000 pounds, compared with 4,742,000 pounds in November last year, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported. Egg drying operations during the month were on a larger scale than a year ago while freezing operations were on a much smaller scale. Dried egg production during November totaled 855,000 pounds, compared with 330,000 pounds in November last year. Production consisted of 733,000 pounds of dried whole egg, 65,000 pounds of dried albumen, and 57,000 pounds of dried yolk. Production of dried egg for the first 11 months of 1948 totaled 42,938,000 pounds. This compares with 85,399,000 pounds during the same period last year. The production of 879,000 pounds of frozen eggs was only 25 percent of the 3,500,000 pounds produced last year.

Storage holdings of frozen eggs on December 1 totaled 138,938,000 pounds, compared with 164,673,000 pounds on December 1 last year, and 169,168,000 pounds, the December 1943-47 average. Withdrawals of frozen eggs from storage totaled 30 million pounds, compared with 25 million during November last year and an average November withdrawal of 43 million pounds.

Egg Yolk—Demand continued restricted to immediate requirements. Market was steady and ranged 95c. to $1.01 per pound, according to quantity and seller. Tanners yolk was unchanged at 6½c. to 7c. per pound, as to quality. Yolk production totaled 57,000 pounds during November, against 80,000 pounds for the same month last year.

Potato Starch—Consuming inquiry was light, with trading restricted to actual needs. Offers from grinders were maintained on the basis of 6¼c. to 6.30c. per pound, carlots, New York basis. Active inquiry for shipment abroad has stiffened the tone of the market. Stocks at mills were said to be liberal and were closely held pending the closing of contracts for sizable quantities for export to Europe. Less carlots on spot were quoted at 7¼c. to 7½c. per pound, as to quantity.

Sago Flour—This market was inactive. Goods afloat were quoted up to 8.40c. per pound, exdock, as to grade. Less carlots on spot were held at 8¾c. per pound.

Tapioca Flour—Demand was fairly active, mainly for prompt delivery. Market was firm. Supplies were not heavy on the spot and were well held. High grades were scarce and ranged from 10½c. for carlots and up to 11¼c. per pound, for lesser quantities; medium, 8½c. to 9¾c. and low, 6¾c., to 7¼c., as to quantity.

Tanning Materials

Divi Divi—Inquiry for shipment was fairly active. Prices at primary centers were well held. Business was slow as firm bids below asking prices were turned down. Shipments of 43 percent were quoted $64 to $66 per ton, carlots, U. S. ports. Arrivals totaled 1,098 bags at New York last week.

Mangrove Bark—This market continued featureless as offers for shipment of exportable sizes were unobtainable. Prices were unchanged and were entirely nominal. Imports of mangrove extract totaled 6,850 bags at Atlantic ports last week.

Myrobalans—There was little doing in the market last week. While offers for shipment were light because reports of a short crop, consumers showed little interest in replacements and the market was a nominal affair. Quotations were without change.

Quebracho Extract—Offers of Paraguayan ordinary extract were available at 11⅜c. per pound, ex-dock, Atlantic ports, duty extra for January-March shipment, which is 1⅜c. per pound less than the asking price for the Argentine product. Moderate trading was reported recently at the lower figure for prompt shipment. Consuming inquiry was slow for additional quantities. The Argentine material was unchanged. Arrivals were reported at 2,740 bags at New York last week.

Valonia—This market continued dull and featureless. The recent sharp advance in quotations for replacements has caused consuming inquiry to dry up.

Wattle—Trading was reported slow. Offers for shipment of bark and extract were quite liberal, with tanners showing little if any interest. Asking prices were without change, but could be shaded on firm bids, according to trade reports. Imports of extract totaled 14,100 bags at New York last week.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Agricultural Chemicals

Higher prices for domestic ammonium nitrate are now effective and Chilean sodium nitrate has also been advanced. Rotenone C. P. is priced higher. All of these revisions are the result of increased producing costs occasioned mostly by higher transportation rates, labor and materials. Ammonia, anhydrous was quoted slightly lower in tankcars in the West owing to competitive influences. No price revision was announced in domestic sodium nitrate and contract prices for coke-oven ammonium sulphate were unchanged. Demand for potash continued exceedingly active with shipments moving freely from works and fully in line with contract schedules. Superphosphate was described as firm and quiet. There was more demand for calcium cyanamide than could be supplied and producers are not looking for any nearby improvement in stocks of this material.

Packing-house byproducts remained steady with the feed trade offering the chief support to these materials. Both grades of bone meal were exceedingly short for prompt shipment. Dried blood was in fair demand at former prices and so was tankage. Some activity in hoof meal was noted at the former price level also. Menhaden meal and scrap prices remained steady along the south Atlantic coast. Production of insecticide materials is expected to pickup this month. Sodium arsenite is now being manufactured. Benzene hexachloride has assumed a more competitive position.

Use of liquid ammonia as a source of nitrogen for fertilizing crops is increasing, according to the Department of Agriculture. It is estimated that in 1947 nitrogen used in this form in the United States totaled about 35,000 tons, slightly more than 4 percent of the total of all chemical nitrogen used in the country.

Nitrogenates

Ammonia, Anhydrous—Fertilizer grade of this chemical covered a rather wide price change extending from $74 per ton in tankcars to $85, works, depending upon the seller. Demand has been steady enough to keep buying conditions tight.

Ammonium Nitrate—Higher prices for domestic nitrate were made effective January 1. The range is from $58 to $59 per ton in paper bags, untagged. The lower price is works freight equalized with recognized competitive points, the higher price is f.o.b. the works.

Ammonium Sulphate — Production of coke-oven sulphate heavily sold on contract, leaving the market supply position definitely tight. According to trade reports, there is not likely to be any easement during the remainder of the fertilizer season.

Bone Meal—No steamed or raw bone meal for prompt shipment was offered last week. Production continued well sold ahead, and buyers have found the market position definitely tight.

Calcium Cyanamide—Current production has not been sufficient to meet requirements, and shipments have remained behind schedule. Demand has continued active and the market's supply position is definitely tight, with no easement in sight at the present time.

Castor Pomace—Shipments of this material are still confined to contract consumers. No stocks were available in the open market at the beginning of the new year.

Dried Blood—Demand was fair while offerings remained light. Chicago named $9.50 per unit of ammonia and $10 was asked in New York. The feed trade showed interest in prompt shipments.

Fish Meal—Trading relatively quiet in menhaden meal, with prices unchanged last week. The feed trade has taken about all of production as soon as made available. Scrap prices remained steady at former levels. Los Angeles named $141 to $144 for 60 percent sardine meal.

Hoof Meal—Sales were reported at $7 per unit of ammonia, which is the same figure that has been named throughout the last quarter of 1948.

Nitrogen Solutions—While some producers have revised prices for the different solutions the extreme price range has not varied, and extends from $120 per ton to $137.16 in tankcars, works, with no freight equalization. There has been no slackening of demand for these solutions and in producing quarters it was stated that the discrepancy between supply and demand will likely continue over the coming year.

Sodium Nitrate—Chilean nitrate was advanced on December 31, 1948. Bulk was priced at $51 per ton and at $54.50 in 100-pound paper bags. These prices are for shipment in carload quantities, f.o.b. cars at the port warehouse from which delivery is made. For less than carlots shipped by rail add 50c. per ton to above prices plus drayage, if any, from port warehouse to railroad station. For deliveries to trucks in any quantity add 50c. per ton to carload prices plus applicable terminal use charge. For deliveries to boats at port warehouse, the actual per ton expense incurred in excess of the normal rail carlot loading charge will be added to the carload prices. Cost of fertilizer tax tags and attaching, if required, will be for buyer's account. No change in the prices of domestic sodium nitrate has been made.

Tankage—Limited stocks found buyers at $9.00 per unit of ammonia in New York while Chicago named $9.25. No unusual activity with market steady.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Ammonium nitrate, domestic, $1.50 per ton.
Rotenone, c.p., $3 per pound.
Sodium nitrate, Chilean, $3 per ton.

Prices Reduced

Ammonia anhydrous, $1 per ton in tankcars.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100 August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
81.6	81.6	81.6	72.5

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock—Market position steady with production leveling off requirements in good shape. Demand and supply appeared to be about in balance at the turn of the year and it looked as though producers were in a favorable position to take care of foreign and domestic requirements promptly.

Superphosphate—Opened the new year firm and relatively quiet. Attention last week was focussed on inventory taking and the market was left more or less to its own devices. An additional pickup in demand from mixers is expected by the end of the month. Stocks were adequate to meet requirements during the last quarter of 1948, so far as normal was concerned, triple remained in tight supply throughout that period.

Potashes

Demand has continued exceedingly active over the turn of the year. Production has kept shipments up to schedule with ample transportation facilities still available and no labor difficulties to delay the movement. Mixers appear eager to take full shipments with most of them inclined to increase commitments if stocks could be purchased. A cargo of 4,500 tons of French potash is expected to land at Norfolk on January 15 and at Savannah on the 23rd. Another cargo is due to arrive at Baltimore on January 18 with 3,300 tons. This material has been sold to fertilizer manufacturers having plants at Atlantic ports. The contract price was 95c. per unit of K_2O c.i.f. Atlantic ports.

Los Angeles Fertilizer Market

Los Angeles.—Business slow. Prices steady, with the exception of nitrogen, chemicals are in good supply. Ruling prices are:—Ammonium phosphate, $65 per ton for 16/20 grade f.o.b. Los Angeles, and $89.30 per ton for 11/48 grade f.o.b. this city. Ammonium sulphate, $48.50 in bulk, $51 in bags. Canadian material $51.60 in bags, $49.60 in bulk. Blood meal, $7.25 per unit of ammonia at source. Bone meal, $65 per ton for steamed 1x30 meal. Fish meal, $141 to $144 per ton f.o.b. Los Angeles for 60 percent California sardine meal. Potassium muriate, 45½c. per unit f.o.b. Trona basis. Bags additional. Potassium sulphate, 95 to 98 percent K_2SO_4 in bulk 79c. per unit, f.o.b. Trona. Superphosphate, $21.20 f.o.b. this city in bulk. Tankage, dry rendered, ground 50 percent protein, $5.50 per unit of ammonia at production plant, plus 10c. per unit of b.p.l.

Pesticides

Manufacturing activity is expected to increase this month although there is confusion regarding the materials that will be required and expansion in output will probably progress on a cautious basis. Stocks of white arsenic are said to be in better shape than a year ago while the available supply of lead is smaller. Prices

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

of copper sulphate have been guaranteed for the first quarter of 1949 but there have not been many other price announcements for this season's shipments.

Benzene Hexachloride—No new price changes have been announced for this material, although it is apparent that the market has developed into a more competitive affair. Technical is quoted at 2¾c. per pound of gamma isomer. Dry 50 percent dust 6 percent gamma is priced at 18c. per pound for carlots to distributors and 19c. for less. The wet 50 percent grade is held at 19½c. in carlots and 20½c. in less delivered. It was stated that a recent order for the government was placed below these figures.

Household Insecticides—Exports for the month of September, 1948, amounted to 2,466,000 pounds, about 800,000 pounds above those recorded in August. January-September shipments totaled 19,211,000 pounds, 6 percent less than shipments for the corresponding period in 1947.

Petroleum Oil Sprays—September exports totaled 71,000 pounds. Total shipments for the first 9 months of 1948 amounted to 1,933,000 pounds, compared with 1,970,000 pounds for January-September, 1947.

Rotenone—Priced higher at $20.00 per pound for C.P. and from one to 15 ounces $2.00 per ounce was named. The technical grade was held at $16.50 per pound and from one to 15 ounces $1.75 per ounce. All prices are f.o.b. the works.

Sodium Arsenite—Due to manufacturing difficulties encountered in warm weather, dry sodium arsenite 75 percent As_2O_3 is only manufactured in the Winter time. This material packed in 100-pound steel drums is now available at 13¼c. per pound in ton lots and 14¼c. in less f.o.b. works.

Sulphur and Pyrites

October production of native sulphur declined slightly from the previous month as 393,385 long tons were produced, according to reports to the Bureau of Mines. Total production for the first 10 months of 1948 slightly exceeded 4,000,000 long tons. Stocks on October 31 were 3,292,826 long tons, compared with 3,313,777 on September 30. Pyrites shipments were confined to contract consumers. There was no change in prices.

Monsanto Names Baugh To New Cleveland Post

Monsanto Chemical Company has appointed R. H. Baugh as general branch manager of its Cleveland office. Mr. Baugh will supervise sales of the phosphate division's products in the area embracing all of Ohio, and portions of Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Kentucky and Indiana. Prior to his selection for this newly-created position, he served as assistant branch manager of the phosphate division in Cleveland.

Sam F. Teague jr. has been named assistant branch manager at Cleveland. Mr. Teague was formerly located at Monsanto's Birmingham, Ala., sales office.

Trade Briefs

Phosphate rock production in Algeria in the first half of 1948 totaled 298,464 metric tons, compared with 369,546 tons in the corresponding period of 1947.

Fertilizer distribution in Albania totaled 10,517 metric tons for the 1948 season, three times the amount distributed during the 1947 season.

International Paper Company's Bagpak Division has published a folder describing its line of machines for closing multiwall paper bags. Copies may be obtained from the division at 220 East Forty-second street, New York 17, N. Y.

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For your convenience, THE BARRETT DIVISION, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, announces the following price schedule, which becomes effective January 10, 1949:

GRADE	Carload	Less Carload
Refined Pyridine 2A .....lb.	$.795	$.80
Refined Pyridine 10A & 10G...lb.	.625	.63
Refined Pyridine 15A.....lb.	.445	.45
Refined Pyridine 20A.....lb.	.275	.28
Refined Pyridine 20D.....lb.	.265	.27
Pyridine 30A .....gal.	2.69	2.72
Pyridine 30B .....gal.	1.66	1.69
Pyridine 30C .....gal.	1.92	1.95
Pyridine 30D .....gal.	3.47	3.50
Pyridine 30E .....gal.	1.10	1.13
Pyridine 50A .....gal.	.70	.73
Beta-Gamma Picoline 3-4 C ...lb.	.235	.24
Alpha Picoline 2A .....lb.	.295	.30
Commercial Pyridine .....gal.	.70	.73
Refined Quinoline 2A .....lb.	.625	.63
Pickling Compound No. 53 ....gal.	.94	.97

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Coaltar Chemicals

The new year continued to see a number of price adjustments, as last week one producer announced that it was revising its listings on cresylic acid, orthocresol, phenol and xylenol fractions, to conform to the price schedules recently announced by a first producer. Announcement was also made of coming advances in the listings for alphapicoline, denaturing and refined 2 pyridin and quinolin. These advances would not go into effect until January 10, however, and therefore would not have their bearing on the price index until next week. The index figure remained firm at 141.3.

Several other firms were still studying their price schedules and as of late last week still had nothing official to announce. It was expected, however, that there would be revisions in the schedules on at least some of the materials that had already been effected by new year changes. Announcements by these firms were expected in a week or two.

The supply and demand picture showed no considerable changes during the past week. There was still a tightness to be noted in the market for basic products and some of the intermediates were also still on the tight side. However, it could be said that as a general thing there was a tendency towards easing.

Production of steel was again scheduled at 100 percent of the capacity of the industry last week, following recent dips brought about by the holidays. Last week's production was scheduled to be 1,802,500 tons of ingots and castings as against 1,753,800 tons for the previous week and 1,708,600 tons for the corresponding week a year ago, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute.

Production figures used in this market report are from the United States Tariff Commission.

Basic Products

Benzol—Production of this material by coke-oven operators, according to a report just received for the first ten months of 1948, reached its highest point in January, when the output of the material amounted to 1,210,717 gallons. April saw the lowest output, for during that month only 618,389 gallons of the material were recorded. All other grades of the material, produced by tar distillers and from petroleum sources, were turned out in the greatest amount during the month of March. During that period, it was reported, the total output came to 1,191,891 gallons. The lowest production for the first ten months was in August. In that month the output amounted to 821,195 gallons. Production in October, the last month for which figures were available, showed that output was on the increase again, for the figure for that month came to 1,000,807 gallons. Production by coke-oven operators hit its high point in March, during which time 13,327,285 gallons of the item were recorded. The lowest production month was April, during which the output fell off to 10,423,913 gallons. October figures showed that production was on the upswing, with 13,299,171 gallons of the material recorded.

The demand for benzol continued to be felt at strong levels, and indications were that such a condition would prevail for some time yet. Supplies were not on the market in heavy quantities, although they were available and as a rule old, established customers were able to find enough of the material to satisfy their immediate demands. It was said that while there was still something of tightness in the supply, the condition between the supply and demand was about in balance. Pricewise, there were no changes reported and although from time to time there had been talk of a possibility of price revisions they had not materialized by last week and there were some quarters of the industry that said they were not expecting they would, for the immediate future at least.

Coaltar—No changes in the price of this material were announced during the past week. The supply and demand picture remained largely what it had been for some time and there were no indications that there would be any changes in this situation in the immediate future, at least none of any considerable proportions. Supply could generally be described as not entirely free. The demand for the item was strong and looked as though it might stay that way for at least the immediate future. The material was reported to be a bit easier to obtain in carload and less carloads lots, but as far as tankcar quantities were concerned, they remained a bit more difficult to get.

Creosote—Production of this material by tar distillers hit its highest point in 1948 during the month of April. During that period, according to production figures just released, the output of the material was 9,874,299 gallons, as compared to the low of the first ten months of the year, which was 8,630,036 gallons, produced in March. The output during the Autumn months held to a fairly steady average, with the production in October reported at 9,194,179 gallons. Production by coke-oven operators was at its highest during the month of March. At that time the output was recorded at 3,548,942 gallons. July saw the lowest output, for during that month 2,386,709 gallons were recorded. October, the last month for which production figures were available, saw the output holding at a fairly steady average, with 2,562,096 gallons of the material recorded.

Pricewise, there were no changes reported for this material during the past week. The range was still 16c. to 19½c., and sellers said they expected it would stay that way for the immediate future. There was some shading being done by sellers who were on the high side of the range.

Some quarters of the trade were expecting that 1949 might prove to be a better year than the one just passed. They pointed out that demand had been off for such an extended period that by this time there must be a considerable backlog of orders, and they were hoping they would come in. Constantly increasing costs of lumber, they pointed out, would probably do something to stimulate the sale of creosote as a wood preservative, because with the higher wood costs the trade felt that users of wood products would be more inclined to use preservatives rather than replace wood from time to time at costs that might continue to be high. It was also expected that the railroads might be in the market for more creosote these days because their purchases in the recent past had been largely on a hand-to-mouth basis only sufficient to cover their most immediate needs.

Supplies of the goods were still at a high level. Domestic production during the past year had been high and added to that were large quantities of the item that came in from abroad. In all cases the demand was not sufficient to take all the material that was being offered. Sellers explained, however, that the lower demand was not the only reason for large stocks—the stocks themselves were at very high levels and only the most fortunately situated sellers were able to move all that they had.

Cresol — Pricewise, there were no changes reported for this material during the past week, although there recently had been new listings announced for the para and the ortho.

Imported cresol was still reported to be in a better position as to supply than was the domestic. Stocks in this country had been boosted by the arrival of recent shipments from abroad that came in steadily and in good quantity. The domestic material was not so freely available as was the imported. Producers were doing all they could to keep their manufacturing facilities up to a point where they would

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
141.3	141.3	156.9	143.7

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Coke By-Products

Estimates of by-product cokeoven operations in the week ended January 1 indicate the following output of by-products from that source:—

Ammonia liquid NH_3	lbs.	1,242,880
Ammonia sulphate	lbs.	32,184,057
Benzol	gals.	4,055,714
Coaltar	gals.	15,045,392
Creosote oil	gals.	837,308
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	1,988,608
Phenol	lbs.	235,493
Toluol	gals.	811,142
Xylol	gals.	183,161

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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be able to turn out as much of the item as possible, but they were still not able to make the item entirely free. The demand for the domestic was still being felt at a strong level and there were no indications that there would be any let-up in the immediate days to come.

Production figures on cresol for the first ten months of 1948 indicate that the meta-para was at its highest point during the month of March, when output amounted to 903,960 pounds. The lowest production was recorded in January, when 582,893 pounds of the item were made. The last available figures were for the month of October, and indicated that during that month production was holding to a fairly good average with 791,504 pounds of the material produced. The ortho-meta-para was produced in the highest amount during the month of October. During that period production was recorded at 1,011,-150 pounds. The lowest point of the year was shown to be April, when production of the material was a 583,072 pounds.

Cresylic Acid—Following recent revisions in the listings of this material, one producer stated last week that it was following the action taken by another maker at an earlier date and was now down to the low side of the range. The high side remained unchanged as other producers still had no word on what they might do with their schedules.

The domestic cresylic acid was still a bit on the tight side as far as the supply was concerned, although recently there had been some reports of easings. The demand for this type continued to be good and the indications were that it would continue that way for some time to come. The imported material was much more freely available as to supply, but interest in purchasing the material was not brisk. Users were reported to be pretty well accommodated as far as their needs were concerned and importers were waiting for demand to increase so they could dispose of more of the stocks that they have been carrying.

Naphthalene—It was still a bit difficult last week to tell what course the price structure of this material might follow now that the new year was here. One reliable source predicted that all the grades might go down in price shortly, but on the other hand, an equally reliable producer said that as of last week it had no indications that there would be any revisions in the listings. Both the crude and the refined materials recently had been reported easing somewhat as to supply, although not to the extent that they had to go begging for a market. Imports of the crude material had been arriving in reasonably good quantities and were helping improve the supply situation.

Phenol—One producer said last week that it was dropping its price on the 90-92 percent and the 82-84 percent to equal the new low prices recently established. Another producer had no changes to announce by press time, however.

The USP material was reported to have recently shown some signs of easing as to supply, but despite this fact, which was brought about by increased production, the item was still among the more difficult to obtain materials. The technical grades were said to be in a position largely unchanged from that of the recent past.

Pyridin—New listings were announced for this material last week by one producer. They were to become effective January 10 for material shipped in non-returnable steel barrels. The denaturing, in carload quantities, was to be increased from $2.49 to $2.69. In less than carload lots it was to be increased from $2.52 to $2.72. The refined 2° material in carloads was to advance from 69c. to 79½c. and in less than carload quantities from 69½c. to 80c. There was no word available on what others might do.

The denaturing grades were said to still be in a strong demand, and although there were reports recently that the supply was easing somewhat, the material was still not absolutely free. Pharmaceutical materials continued to be on the tight side and the indications were that it might remain that way for some little time yet.

Solvent Naphtha—No price revisions were announced for this material last week. Supply and demand continued to be about what they had been for some time past. Supply of the crude material was still on the tight side and there were no indications that there would be any appreciable easings in the immediate future. The demand for the crude was being felt at strong levels and the indications were that it would continue that way for some time yet. There had been reports of some improvement in the supply of the refined material, but the demand for it was still strong, with the result that buyers were still having some difficulty in obtaining as much of the material as they wanted at the time they wanted it.

Toluol—Although there had been, during the latter part of 1948, some question

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as to what might happen to the price structure of this material, listings as of last week still had not changed and one source which is usually highly reliable on such matters, stated that it doubted there would be any changes in the immediate future at least.

Supplies of toluol were reported none too free, although it was said that the supply and demand picture was close to balance. Old, established customers were reportedly able to get enough of the item to satisfy their immediate demands, but this did not mean there was any great abundance of the material on the market. The demand was strong and was expected to continue that way for some time to come.

Xylol—Prices on this material remained without change during the past week, which marked the beginning of the new year. There had been some talk previously that this item might see price revisions, but as of last week they still had not come about and one usually reliable informant stated that it did not believe there would be any in the immediate future. Meanwhile, the supply and demand situation continued to be largely what it had been. Supplies were not entirely free, but they were at such a point that established customers could generally be accommodated. Demand was just as strong as it had been and gave indications of continuing that way.

Intermediates

Alphapicoline—One producer stated last week that as of January 10 it was revising its schedules for this material. The new price for carloads would be 29½c in non-returnable steel barrels, as compared to the former price of 27½c. The new price for less than carloads would be 30c as opposed to the former figure of 28c.

Orthocresol—Following the action recently taken by one producer in reducing its prices, another producer announced last week that it was bringing its listings down to the low side of the range. All producers by the end of the week had not announced what they would do with their schedules and therefore the high side of the range remained unchanged.

Phthalic Anhydride—Pricewise, this material remained unchanged during the past week and there were no indications that any immediate revisions might be in prospect. The supply and demand picture for the item was unchanged. New production facilities of one producer were now reported to be running at full capacity, which was about 8,000,000 pounds a year.

Quinolin—Price increases for this product were announced by one producer late last week and were to go into effect on January 10. In non-returnable steel barrels, the material in carload lots was to advance from 55c to 62½c. In less than carload lots it was to go up from 55½c to 63c. There was no word available by press time on what other sellers might do with their schedules.

Xylenol Fractions—After a recent drop of 10c per gallon for this material a second seller last week announced that it was decreasing its prices by a comparable amount.

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Petroleum Derivatives

The market for petroleum derivatives was not especially active last week, as firm prices and unchanged supply levels were carried over into the new year.

Both pure and blended aromatics moved steadily through regular contract channels. Supplies of both materials were still too short to permit accommodation of either spot or export bids. Prices were maintained in all areas.

Aliphatics continued in good supply. Offerings were available to all comers. Demand was still somewhat sluggish following the holiday lull, but a pickup was expected within the next few weeks. There were no price changes, nor were any anticipated.

With the exception of liquefied petroleum gases, lighter fractions were in excellent availability. Butane, however, was very scarce, and producers reported difficulty in meeting the needs of all regular buyers. Despite further narrowing of propane stocks, at least one seller still was offering a limited number of spot cars. Low-melting paraffin was in very short supply, but other grades were ample.

Solvents and Diluents

Aromatic Solvents—There was little change to note in the market for petroleum toluol and xylol at the outset of the new year. Supplies last week, though still very much of the short side, continued to move steadily through regular contract channels. Spot and export inquiries were on the upgrade, but few, if any, of these bids were accommodated. Prices were maintained at 30c. per gallon, tanks, delivered, in all areas.

Higher boiling range aromatics and aliphatic-aromatic blends, also in limited availability, was restricted to contract customers. Occasional buyers still reported difficulty in locating stocks. Demand was generally without change. Listings were similarly without variance.

Cleaners' Naphtha—Offerings for the most part for this and other aliphatics continued good during the past week. Both spot and contract bids were received. Producers saw no sign of any tightening in the supply situation within the immediate future. Demand remained on a par with previous levels. Prices held at 14c., East Coast, and at 10⅝c. to 12c. per gallon, group 3.

Lacquer Diluent—The price structure was firm at the beginning of 1949. Listings in the East were maintained at 16c., while in group 3, the material continued to range from 12¼c. to 13c. per gallon. There was no evidence of an early price change in any quarter. Meanwhile, stocks remained plentiful. Offerings were available to both regular and spot buyers. Demand was unchanged.

Mineral Spirits—Quotations were steady at 14c., East Coast, and at 10¼c. to 11½c. per gallon, group 3. The supply situation was similarly unvaried. Enough material was reported afloat to satisfy requirements of both spot and contract customers. Buying interest was still somewhat slow, but a pickup in demand was expected later this month.

Rubber Solvents—The supply position remained excellent during the past week. Offerings were available to all comers. Demand, which slipped off a little during the holidays, staged a slight recovery last week. Normalcy was expected within the next week or ten days. Prices were stable at 15c., East Coast, and at 11c. to 11¾c. per gallon, group 3.

Stoddard Solvent—Little change in the market was noted in this section during the period under review. Inventories were ample to cover both spot and contract demand, which was moderate during the week. Prices held at previous levels. In group 3, this aliphatic commanded 11c. to 11¾c., while on the East Coast, it brought 14c. per gallon.

V. M. & P. Naphtha—Excellent supply conditions carried over into the new year. Offerings were freely available. Demand, which slipped some during the holidays, recovered slightly last week. Prices were steady at 15c., East Coast, and at 11¼c. to 12c. per gallon, group 3.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Lighter Fractions

Butane — Supplies, which were very scarce at year-end, continued short last week. Demand was still very heavy, and some producers reported difficulty in meeting all requirements of regular customers. There was no material to be had on spot. Prices held at 6c. per gallon, group 3.

Heptane — Buying interest remained moderate during the past week. Stocks were plentiful, with offerings available to all comers. Listings were maintained at 12½c. to 13½c. per gallon, group 3.

Hexane—The supply situation continued excellent at the outset of 1949. Demand, which slipped a little during the holidays, was only slightly better last week. Quotations were steady at 13½c. to 14½c. per gallon, group 3.

Pentane—Inventories, in good condition for most of 1948, continued that way at the start of 1949. Consuming inquiry, though not heavy, was said to be up a little following the holiday lull. Listings were firm at 10½c. to 11½c. per gallon, group 3.

Propane—Despite further narrowing of the supply situation, at least one producer had a few spot cars available last week. Demand was reported on the upside. The price structure was without variance, quotations holding at 6c. per gallon, group 3.

Waxes

Paraffin—Low-melting grades continued in severely short supply. Other grades of paraffin, however, were in good availability. Demand for low melts remained very active. Other waxes brought forth only moderate call. Prices for crude-scale were still not available on the open market. However, fully-refined paraffin continued firm at a range of 6.9c. to 8c. per pound, slabs, loose, carload, refinery.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—Bizonal oil fields are at present producing crude petroleum at the annual rate of 650,000 tons compared to the 1936 output of 445,000 tons, according to the Bipartite Commerce and Industry Group. The large postwar rise was attributed mainly to the opening of the Emsland oil field, near the Dutch border, during the beginning of the occupation. Also contributing their share to the increased production are the Hannover oil fields, which are turning out greater quantities than before the war. Other Bizonal oil fields are located at Reitbrook near Hamburg and Heide in Schleswig-Holstein.

The American Petroleum Institute reported daily average crude-oil production for the week ended December 25 at 5,641,000 barrels, or 4,000 barrels below the total of the preceding week. Daily average crude runs to stills of 5,784,000 barrels were 89,000 barrels above the level of the preceding week and 297,000 barrels above the week ended December 27, 1947. Arrivals during the week totaled 32,366 tons and 328,889 barrels of crude petroleum from Fahaheel, Ras Tanura, Amuay and Puerto La Cruz.

Fuel Oil—Importations during the period under review were reported at 111,000 barrels of fuel oil from Aruba and Curacao.

Los Angeles Petroleum Market

Solvents and diluents continued in reasonably good supply during the week. Shipments moved steadily. Prices were firm. Cleaners' naphtha was quoted at 15.9c. per gallon, tank-wagon, ex-tax.

Demand for liquefied petroleum gases was active. The supply situation was fairly good. Prices remained unchanged. Propane and butane were listed at 9.3c. per gallon, tank-wagon, f.o.b. Wilmington, Calif.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended December 25 totaled 240,648,000 barrels, according to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 239,435,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents an increase of 1,213,000 barrels, comprising an increase of 435,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and an increase of 778,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude. Heavy crude-oil stocks in California, not included in the gasoline bearing stocks, totaled 9,907,000 barrels, a decrease of 22,000 barrels.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Despite the many price changes which became effective at the new year, those which increased tended to off-set the declines so that the net effect upon the price index was a 0.1 point drop making it 258.4 compared with 256.3 a year ago.

The alcohol market tended to decline still further toward the cost of manufacture in a squeeze play in which price reductions were moving faster than declining costs of production, with consequent narrowing of profit margins. The two were so close that some leveling out of prices in the immediate future was expected.

Drug and pharmaceutical price changes at the new year were few, and business conditions in the drug market were exceedingly quiet not having yet recovered from the holiday lull. Of those price changes in drugs, the most spectacular was the $35 per kilo reduction in the price of diethylstilbestrol.

Amyl acetate dropped in price during the first week of the new year, and these reductions applied to both fermentation and synthetically produced material. This action could precipitate a trend in ester solvents because of the potentially unstable price situation that has been created as a result of the gap between ester prices and the much declined alcohol market. However, the feeling was that no such break would immediately develop.

Meanwhile, isopropyl alcohol was being forced downward under the competitive pressure of the ethyl alcohol situation. Borax and boric acid were now being quoted on a new basis in which prices are f.o.b. plant, and the 1 percent cash discount has been eliminated. A price increase in the process of the change over from former borax pricing policies was also effected.

Acetanilide—The demand for this item continued low, and supplies were quite abundant. Production was reported by the Tariff Commission for October as 289,369 pounds. Prices were firm at former levels.

Acetone — Production of this item picked up with the increased Winter demand for industrial lacquer finishes. The Tariff Commission reported October production as 39,434,752 pounds, compared with September production of 30,217,320 pounds. Prices were firm at the new year, and were expected to carry well into the first quarter at 8½c. per pound in tankcars. Prices were rumored to be lower in some quarters, but this was not the fact.

Acid, Acetylsalicylic—The market for this material was steady, with the usual dip in demand as a result of the holiday season. October output was reported by the Tariff Commission as totalling 1,078,570 pounds, compared to 1,043,018 pounds in September. Prices were firm, and there was no change in prospect for the new year.

Acid, Para-aminosalicylic — The effective price on this item as of January 1 was $20 per pound in 100-pound lots, $20.15 in 50-pound lots, and smaller lots ranged as to quantity from $20.35 to $21.

Alcohol—The price structure of pure and denatured alcohol dropped further last week. The extent of the price drop was variable according to formula, and the specific price quotations are listed in the prices current section of this issue.

It was felt that there would be a leveling off of prices in the immediate future, but at just what level was as yet uncertain. The consensus was that it would be somewhere between 35c. to 40c. per gallon based on 190 proof pure tax free alcohol. It was expected that while the entire market has been falling rapidly as a result of wide-spread price shading, that a point would soon be reached where some of the major producers would assume a stiffening attitude, and hold prices unchanged preferring to lose some of their consumer volume rather than do business under such a narrow margin of profit.

Meanwhile, a number of fermentation alcohol producers were now buying molasses under quite as favorable price position as any other producer, and assumed the attitude that competition could and would be met wherever it was found to exist.

As the price of alcohol dropped, some additional new end-use volume was being picked up as alcohol moved to replace certain other materials, and this tended in part to off-set some of the losses deriving from lower profit margins. However, the old economic law of diminishing returns was having its telling effect, as that point at which no one could make any profit was being approached. In a normal market under normal and free competitive conditions, the price of a material tends to be established at or near the combined manufacturing and distributing cost of the highest-cost producer, and the lower-cost producers tend to make a higher profit per unit. In a market that is oversupplied, the price structure will normally tend to fall with the high-cost producers going out of business and the market settling at a point where output is sufficient to meet demand. The new price level will again be at or near the costs of the then highest-cost producer. If the market becomes tight in supply, the price will tend to raise, and more producers from a cost angle can get back into the field until the supply is again in balance. In the alcohol market, however, these economic laws do not operate quite that simply, because many alcohol producers are also producers of other items, the profit on which helps them to carry a loss on alcohol for an indefinite period. Accordingly, the possibility of the alcohol market dropping temporarily several cents further cannot be completely ruled out.

Producer inventories were large as a result of consumer practices of buying in minimum quantities for immediate requirements only, in view of the currently downward price movements. Consumers tanks are so dry, that when the alcohol price structure appears to stabilize, the alcohol business should be in for a very heavy volume of business.

The Alcohol Tax Unit, Bureau of Internal revenue, Treasury Department, on December 31 released data on the supply, production, withdrawals, and stocks of ethyl, completely denatured and specially denatured alcohol during the month of November, 1948, in comparison with November of 1947:—

Production

	Proof gallons	
	1948	1947
Ethyl	33,609,058	28,456,521
*Completely denatured	856,184	5,805,558
*Specially denatured	15,156,526	12,818,014

Withdrawals

	Wine gallons	
	1948	1947
Ethyl, tax paid	5,114,049	4,630,000
tax free	29,379,797	30,333,033
*Completely denatured	901,080	5,861,145
*Specially denatured	15,283,976	13,168,760

Stocks

	Gallons	
	1948	1947
‡Ethyl	31,998,054	22,787,365
*Completely denatured	169,162	101,333
*Specially denatured	1,646,721	842,562

* Wine gallons. ‡ Proof gallons.

According to the Alcohol Tax Unit, materials used in industrial alcohol plants in November of 1948 and 1947, were as follows:—

	Pounds	
	1948	1947
Corn and corn products	8,910,538	2,358,665
Rye and rye products	19,818	
Malt and malt products	4,038,438	258,320
Wheat and wheat products	11,120	
Sorghum grain and sorghum grain products	7,068,378	2,931,680
Total grain	20,048,292	5,547,665
Potatoes & potato products	213,706,405	
Ethylene gas	4,174,601	
Other materials	308,259	74,000
	Wine gallons	
	1948	1947
Molasses	10,131,638	19,750,201
Ethyl sulphate	12,533,273	9,166,917
Sulphite liquors	21,835,800	19,510,940
Other materials	1,303,392	835,459
Products used in redistillation	1,992,696	3,785,155

Amyl Acetate—There was a dual price action developed in this market last week. Both synthetic material made from pen-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Acid, boric, $9.81 per ton.
Borax, tech., USP, $4.80 per ton.
anhydrous, $7.43 per ton.
Corn syrup, 10c. per 100 lbs.
Diethanolamine, ½c. per lb.
Monoethanolamine, ½c. per lb.
Methanol dms., 1c. to 2c. per gal.
Methylene blue, USP, 21c. per lb.
Perchlorethylene, ½c. per lb.
Trichloroethylene, ½c. per lb.
Triethanolamine, ½c. per lb.
Zinc oxide, USP, 2c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Acid, camphoric, syn., 25c. per lb.
Alcohol, ethyl, ½c. to 7½c. per gal.
Isopropyl, 2c. per gal.
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, 5c. per lb.
ex pentane, 2½c. per lb.
Diethyl carbonate, 5c. per lb.
Diethylstilbestrol, $35 per kilo.
Epsom salt, USP, 15c. per 100 lbs.
Fusel oil, refined, 4c. per lb.
dl-Methionine, 35c. per lb.
Milk powder, skimmed, 1½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100 August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
258.4	258.5	258.8	256.3

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

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tane, and the fermentation product made from fusel oil were reduced in price. The new price level of the ex pentane material was established at 20.9c. per pound, freight allowed East of the Mississippi river, in tankcars. Drum carlots were quoted at 21½c., and less than carlot quantities at 22½c. on the same basis. Refined fusel oil was dropped in price 4c. per pound, and tankcar quotations on isoamyl alcohol of the 127-132°C type were revised to 32c. per pound.

Meanwhile, a producer of fermentation dropped the price of ex-fusel oil amyl acetate to 20½c. per pound in tankcars, 21½c. in drum carlots, and 22c. in less than carlot quantities. Heretofore, most producers were quoting fermentation material at 25½c. per pound in tankcars, and more recently, one producer was offering material at 24½c. Other producers were considering price revisions, but as yet were undetermined as to the extent of their drop.

Ester solvents over recent weeks have withstood the impact of markedly declining alcohol prices, for no more apparent reason than the fact that so many losses were being taken on alcohol that prices on esters were maintained to recover some of this loss.

Hence, the normal relation of the amyl, butyl, and ethyl esters to the price of alcohol has not been reflected in the market in recent weeks. However, from the standpoint of price and end-use value, it was felt in most quarters that the price of esters was not out of line. This movement in amyl acetate, accordingly, may not develop into a mass downward trend in ester prices; although such a development is potentially existant in the current situation.

Barbiturates—These materials were in a heavy seasonal demand which was being filled from ample stocks. Prices were firm at the new year, and expected to carry well into the new year. Production of phenobarbital was reported by the Tariff Commission for October as 35,280 pounds, compared with September production figures of 18,178 pounds.

Borax and Boric Acid—New prices in effect January first on these items are listed in detail in the prices current section of this issue. There was a change in pricing policy in which the 1 percent cash discount was eliminated, and the quotations were on a straight f.o.b. basis, instead of the former freight split arrangement.

The net differences in price to the buyer in the East between the new and the old prices on a bulk basis amounted to increases approximately as follows: borax, $4.80 per ton; anhydrous borax, $7.43 per ton; and boric acid $9.81 per ton.

Castor Oil—Pricewise there was no change last week in this market, and beans continued to be nominally priced at $125 per long ton based on buyers ideas, but with no trading reported.

Arrivals of castor beans so far in 1949 amounted to 11,043 bags, equivalent to 1,656,450 pounds, compared with 67,146 bags, equivalent to 10,071,900 pounds during the corresponding period of 1948.

Codliver Oil—The American market was unchanged from the tight supply position which has characterized it in recent months. Prices were firm and expected to hold. From January 1 to June 19, 1948, Norway used 109,606 gallons of codlivers to manufacture oils other than steam refined codliver oil. Oils manufactured from these livers were of the pale, light brown, and brown industrial grades. Comparable figures for codlivers used in the manufacture of such oils during the first three quarters of former years stood at 129,684 gallons in 1947; 96,662 gallons in 1946; and 125,087 gallons in 1939.

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mates place the value of Iceland's cod-liver oil output at 35,500,000 kronur, equivalent to $5,457,340 dollars. This was 39 percent greater than in 1946.

Corn Syrup—This material advanced in price 10c. per 100 pounds last week, recovering some of the previous declines. The price increase was a reflection of the currently stronger position of corn on the commodities market.

Diethyl Carbonate—A reduction in the price of this material amounting to 5c. per pound was effected January 1. The price decline is primarily a reflection of the accumulated price decreases in the ethyl alcohol market. Current quotations stood at 40c. per pound in tankcars, 41½c. in drum carlots, and 42½c. in less than carlot drum quantities.

Diethylstilbestrol—One supplier of this item, quoted prices of $255 per kilo in five kilo lots effective January 1, with lower prices offered on larger quantities or on contract. The result was a wide range of quotations varying from $255 up to $330 per kilo, on material claimed to be of USP quality.

Epsom Salt—Prices now in effect on the USP grade of epsom salt were 15c. per pound lower than previous 1948 levels. This brought carload quantities packaged in bags to $2.35 per 100 pounds, with corresponding adjustments on lesser quantities. Supplies were quite adequate under moderate demand.

Ethyl Acetate—The ethyl acetate solvents were in ample supply and appeared to be holding firm in price at the new year. Fermentation and synthetic products were quoted at comparable levels, and there was a moderately good demand for these esters. There was no indication of any price change in the immediate future, but the price structure was threatened by the heavily declined current ethyl alcohol market.

Production of the 85 percent grade was reported by the Tariff Commission as 5,007,901 pounds in October, compared with the September output of 4,829,833 pounds.

Ethanolamines — The mono, di, and triethanolamines were advanced in price effective January 1 by ½c. per pound all across the board.

Ethylene Oxide — This material last week was still quoted under a price range of 15c. to 16¾c. per pound in tankcars. One producer had apparently not as yet decided to go along with the price rise initiated and now in effect by other producers. Demand continued strong against a generally short supply.

Ethylenedichloride—The price structure of this item was unchanged from its former quotation of 8c. per pound in tankcars, due primarily to its easy supply position.

Ethyleneglycol—Tankcar quotations as of press time for this issue showed a spread of ½c. per pound, in the range of 14 to 14½c. One producer had apparently not as yet put into effect the higher price schedules now in effect by other producers. Supplies were still short, and not expected to ease for some months.

Isopropyl Alcohol—The price structure of the various grades of isopropanol dropped another 2c. per gallon last week as a result of declining prices in ethyl alcohol which to a considerable extent in some sections of the industry is competitive with isopropanol.

Isopropyl Ether — This material was quoted by one producer at 30c. per gallon in tankcars on a freight allowed basis, with drum carlots quoted on the same basis at 40c. and less than carlot drum quantities at 43c. Other producers quoted on a pound basis in which the tankcar price stood at 4½c., drum carlots at 6c. and less carlot at 6½c. per pound.

Mesityl Oxide — Demand for this material was moderate and the supply position was described as adequate. Prices were unchanged and expected to remain so for the first quarter of 1949. Quotations stood at 11½c. for tankcars, 13c. for drum carlots and 13½c. for less than carlot quantities.

Methanol—While the price of tankcar quantities of synthetic methanol was unchanged, the higher price schedules on drums became effective throughout the industry January 1. This schedule in the East was 40c. per gallon in carlots, and 43c. in less than carlot quantities. In the West, the price schedule on carlot drum quantities became 47c., with l.c.l. drum lots at 49½c.

dl-Methionine—This material was reduced in price 85c. per pound at the year end, which was equivalent to approximately 10 percent. The downward adjustment, which was one of several since this item became commercially available, was of interest to the pharmaceutical and feed industries as manufacturers passed along the savings derived from economies inherent in expanded production operations.

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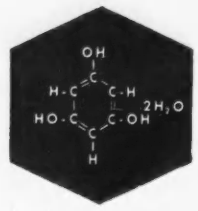

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Demand was said to still be on the increase.

Methylene Blue—The effective price prevailing on this item as of January 1 was $2.87 per pound in 100-pound lots, with smaller quantities ranging as to quantity from $3.02 to $3.22.

Methylisobutyl Carbinol—This solvent was in ample supply at the new year, with prices currently holding to 13c. per pound in tankcars, 14½c. in drum carlots, and 15c. for less than carlot quantities. These price quotations were expected to prevail for the first quarter of the new year.

Milk Powder—The purchase program on spray and roller process skimmed milk powder has been completed, so far as government agencies are concerned until further requests and authorizations are issued. Accordingly, prices were off at the new year by ¾c. to 1¾c. per pound on skimmed milk powder. Late last week reports were that prices were down some 2c. to 3c. per pound in some quarters. The drop in prices was due to the heavy oversupply that developed upon cessation of government purchases.

Government stocks, as a result of previous purchases, were very heavy and presented somewhat of a disposal problem. It was felt that some of this material would move into casein production.

Perchlorethylene—Prices uniformly ½c. per pound higher became effective at the new year.

Riboflavin—It was erroneously reported in the previous issue that the USP grade of material would be advanced February first from $118.75 per kilo to $125. The quoted price on USP has been, and is $125 per kilo, while the 95 percent grade was quoted at $118.75.

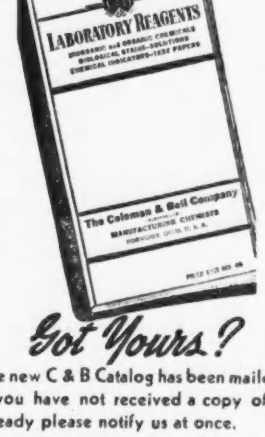
Trichlorethylene—Prices uniformly ½c. per pound higher than former schedules became effective at the new year.

Urethane—This material was quoted last week at $1.75 per pound in drums for the USP grade. The volume of business was reported as steady at a moderately low volume confined to drum c.l. and l.c.l. quantities. Prices on this ethyl carbamate are listed in the prices current section under urethane.

Zinc Oxide—The USP material was priced 2c. per pound higher than former schedules, effective January 1. This price increase reflects part of the increase in zinc metal which occured in late 1948.

Pharmaceutical Import Rules Established by Yugoslavia

The government of Yugoslavia has issued a regulation granting full control over the production, importation and marketing of pharmaceuticals to its Federal committee of public health protection. Importations of foreign pharmaceuticals will be carried out under an annual plan to be formulated by the committee, and all importing agencies must furnish samples for testing by the committee's institute before products may be marketed.



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Hoffmann-La Roche Names Three Vice-Presidents

Paul J. Cardinal has been appointed vice-president in charge of the bulk vitamin division of Hoffmann-La Roche, Inc., Nutley, N. J. He has been with the company since 1924. Dr. Max F. Furter, who

Paul J. Cardinal

joined the firm in 1939, has been named vice-president in charge of pharmaceutical research and production, and Robert A. Hardt, with the company since 1946, has been appointed vice-president in charge of sales and advertising.

Mr. Cardinal spent his first few years with the company in the pharmaceutical sales promotion department and then, in 1927, became the first head of the firm's hospital sales department. Later, he was a co-director of the company's staff of medical detail men and in 1939 was singled out to direct the new bulk vitamin division.

Congress Launches

—*Continued from page 3*

tural Adjustment act to provide parity for tung nuts.

H.R. 30 (Colmer), to impose a duty of 5 cents per pound on imports of tung oil.

Amend Food and Drug Act

H.R. 160 (Crosser), to amend section 801 of the Food, Drug and Cosmetic act to require that all Federal expenses connected with the destruction or relabeling of articles refused entry into the United States shall be borne by the owner or consignee.

H.R. 260 (Patterson), to suspend import taxes on copper.

H.R. 303 (Stefan), to establish a Department of Transportation.

H.R. 354 (Celler), authorizing the Federal government to develop oil reserves in the tidelands.

H.R. 360 (Celler), to repeal the silver purchase act.

H.R. 345 (Celler), to provide for a compulsory health insurance program.

H.R. 194 (Jenkins), to establish an experiment station in the Hocking Valley, Ohio, coal region for research on the production, refining, transportation and use of petroleum and natural gas from coal and oil shale.

H.R. 204 (McDonough), to repeal the retailers' excise tax on toilet preparations.

H.R. 184 (Harris), to create a Department of Health, Education and Security.

H.R. 267 (Priest), to assist the states in the development and maintenance of local public health units.

H. R. 40 (Dingell), to enact the Reciprocal Trade Agreements act into permanent law and repeal amendments written into the act by Congress last year.

H. R. 42 (Dingell), to reimpose the wartime excess profits tax.

H.R. 57 (Fulton), to provide for a research program by the Public Health Service on the cause, prevention and treatment of multiple sclerosis.

H.R. 104 (O'Hara), to repeal the Bulwinkle act exempting transportation rate making bodies from prosecution under the antitrust laws.

H.R. 454 (Keogh), to prohibit the registration of trademarks containing the words "White House."

H.R. 976 (Engle of California) to provide incentive payments for the exploration and production of strategic and critical ores, metals and minerals.

H. J. Res. 72 (Klein) to create a joint commission on basic industries to investigate production facilities in basic industries.

Proposals in Senate

Among the some 200 bills proposed in the senate were the following:

S. 60 (Maybank), S. 254 (Hill) and S. 117 (Fulbright), to repeal the tax on oleomargarin.

S. 35 (McCarran), to create a natural resources council and to take an inventory of national resources.

S. 155 (Knowland), to establish title to the tidelands in the states.

S. 179 (Butler), to suspend import duties on aluminum for one year.

S. 6 (McCarran), to provide Federal aid in the production of synthetic fuels.

S. 240 (Murray) to provide incentive payments for the exploration and production of strategic ores, metals and minerals.

S. 247 (Thomas of Utah) to establish a National Science Foundation.

Hart, Sherwood Assigned

—*Continued from page 7*

director of clinical research of the Winthrop Chemical Company. In the latter year he was made vice-president of Winthrop Products, and in 1947 was appointed vice-president in charge of professional relations of Winthrop-Stearns.

Dr. Sherwood was assistant chief of the civilian requirements branch, War Food Administration, before joining Winthrop-Stearns in 1946. He had formerly been director of research of General Mills, Inc.

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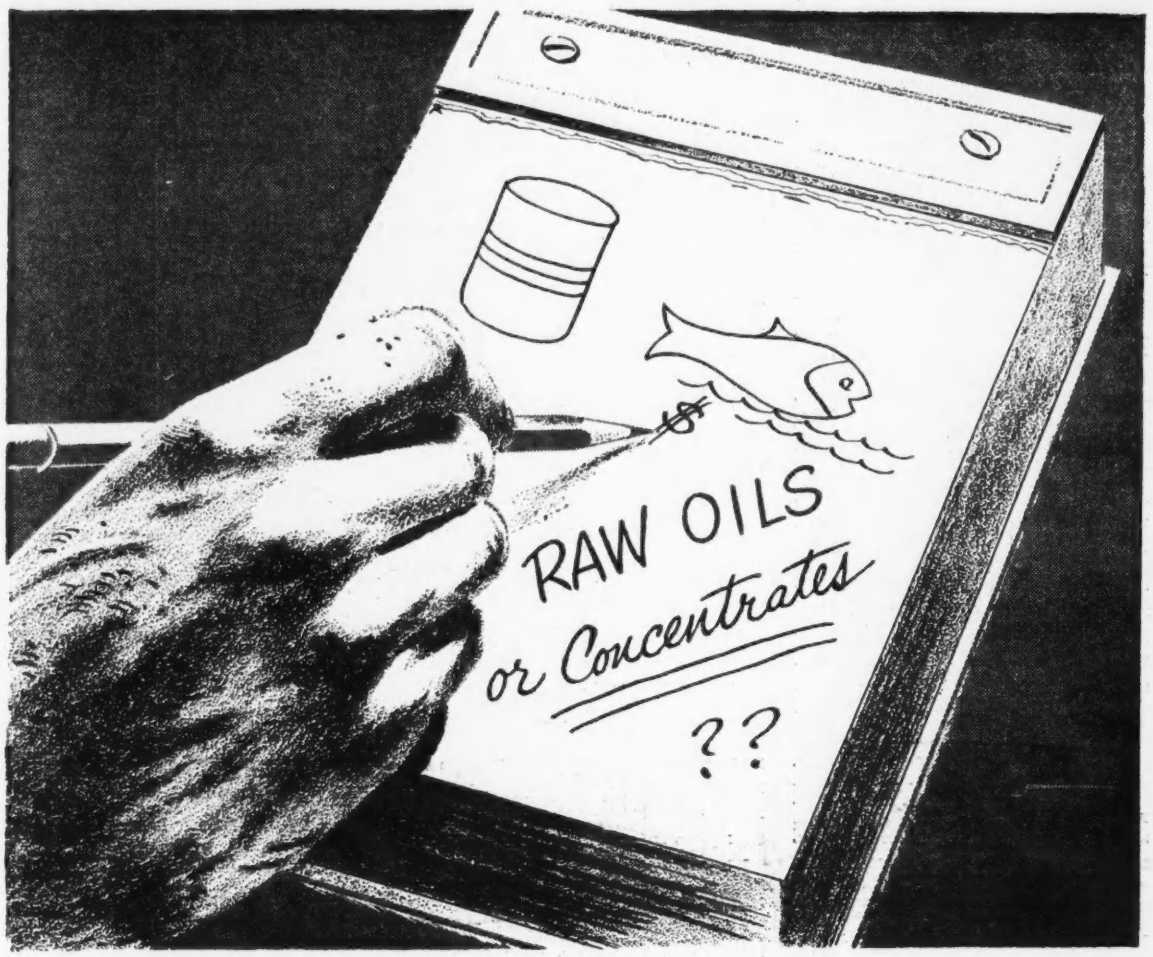

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ACETARSOL—1 cs. European Chemical Co. Parthia, Liverpool
ALCOHOL—21 dms. American Alcohol Co, Rattler, Havre
ANILIN COLORS—8 dms. Burckel, Antwerp
1 cs. Sellers Transport Co. Parthia. Liverpool
ANISEED—200 bgs. S B Penick & Co. Pioneer Tide, Hongkong
100 bgs. R J Prentiss & Co. Pioneer Tide, Hongkong
OIL—10 dms. Ungerer & Co. Pioneer Tide, Hongkong
5 dms. Consumers Import Co. Pioneer Tide, Hongkong
5 dms, George Lueders & Co. Pioneer Tide, Hongkong
5 dms. Lo Curto & Funk Co. Pioneer Tide, Hongkong
ANTIMONY ORE—885 bgs. Chase National Bank, Exemplar, Casablanca
1,524 bgs. South American Minerals & Merchandising Co, Marna Dan, Salaverry
ARABIC GUM—300 bgs. Innis, Speiden & Co. Maidan, Port Sudan
705 bgs. Paul A Dunkel & Co. Maidan. Port Sudan
256 bgs. Thurston & Braidich. Maidan. Port Sudan
ARGOLS—3,784 bgs. Tartaric Raw Materials Co, Exeter, Marseilles
ARSENIC—171 bbls. Cia Minera Asarco. Agwistar, Tampico
90 bbls. Cia Mineria Asarco. Agwiprincess, Tampico
ASBESTOS FIBER—9,984 bgs. Union Ashestos & Rubber Co. African Crescent. Lourenco Marques
800 bgs. Philip Carey Mfg Co. African Crescent. Lourenco Marques
ASPHALT, PETROLEUM—25,269 bbls. Shell Oil Co, Liparus, Willemstad
BABASSU KERNELS—2,500 bgs. Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc. Livarden. Parnahyba
8,333 bgs. Spencer Kellogg & Sons. Inc. Livarden. Sao Luiz
15,000 bgs. General Foods Corp. Livarden. Sao Luiz
BEESWAX—24 bls. Agwistar. Vera Cruz
30 bgs. Agwistar. Tampico
84 bgs. Guaranty Trust Co. Agwistar. Tampico
42 bgs. E Vadillo Ruiz. Agwistar. Havana
50 bgs. Will & Baumer Candle Co. Agwistar, Havana
32 bgs. General Import Distrib. Agwistar. Havana
14 bgs. Schutte & Focke Co. Borinquen. Trujillo City
72 bgs Guaranty Trust Co. Mount Mansfield, Port Said
39 seroons. Porcella Vicini. Agwicomet. Puerto Plata
23 bgs. J Garza. Agwiprincess. Tampico
10 bgs. E Vadillo Ruiz. Agwiprincess. Havana
9 bgs. Catz Trading Co. Agwiprincess. Havana
BENZOIN GUM—92 cs. Wessel, Duval & Co. Mount Mansfield, Singapore
BERGAMOT OIL—20 cs. Lo Curto & Funk Co, Mount Mansfield. Messina
45 cs. Exemplar. Messina
40 cs. Guaranty Trust Co. Exemolar. Messina
BISMUTH—65 cs. Cerro de Pasco Copper Corp, Marna Dan. Callao
CARAWAYSEED—100 bgs. H Marmorek & Sons, Jessie Maersk. Rotterdam
100 bgs. M J Golombeck Co. Jessie Maersk, Rotterdam
100 bgs. Levy & Levis Co. Jessie Maersk, Rotterdam
CARNAUBA WAX—312 bgs. S C Johnson Co, Livarden. Parnahyba
250 bgs, Livarden, Parnahyba
562 bgs. S C Johnson Co. Peter Jebsen. Tutoya
263 bgs. W R Grace & Co. Peter Jebsen. Tutoya
125 bgs. Peter Jebsen. Tutoya
187 bgs. Wex & Rosin Products Corp. Peter Jebsen. Tutoya
125 bgs. Frank B Ross & Co. Peter Jebsen, Tutoya
63 bgs. J W Hanson & Co. Peter Jebsen, Tutoya
CASEIN—2,000 bgs. Wilbur Ellis Co. Bowrio. Buenos Aires
CASSIA—400 bls. W M Allison & Co. Pioneer Tide, Hongkong
100 bls. Archibald & Kendall Co. Pioneer Tide, Hongkong
150 bls. J Berlage Co. Pioneer Tide. Hongkong
700 bls. C M Van Sillevoldt Co. Pioneer Tide, Hongkong
100 bls. R J Spitz Co. Pioneer Tide. Hongkong
200 bls. Arthur G Dunn & Co. Pioneer Tide, Hongkong
150 cs. Arthur G Dunn & Co. President Tyler, Hongkong
OIL—10 cms. New York Trust Co. Pioneer Tide, Hongkong
CASTORBEANS—3,400 bgs. Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc. Livarden. Cabedello
1,693 bgs. Baker Castor Oil Co. Peter Jebsen, Tutoya
5,950 bgs. Baker Castor Oil Co. Bowrio. Santos
CERAMIC COLORS—5 cs. Croxall Chemical Co, Parthia, Liverpool
CINNAMON QUILLS—3 bls. McKesson & Robbins, Inc. Fort Cadotte. London
200 bls. Irishank. Colombo
BARK OIL—1 cs. Ungerer & Co. Maidan. Colombo
CITRIC ACID—32 kgs. Grace Lines, Inc. Exemplar, Palermo
CLOVER SEED—148 bgs. American Defender. Antwerp
COCONUT OIL—1,514 tons. Guaranty Trust Co, Irishank. Colombo
280 tons. Frank Fehr & Co. Mount Mansfield, Colombo
220 tons. Mount Mansfield. Colombo
200 tons. El Dorado Oil Works. Pioneer Tide, Manila
450 tons. Los Angeles Soap Co. Pioneer Tide, Manila
COD OIL—60 cks. Fred W Damon. Fort Amhurst, St Johns
COLCHICUM SEED—13 bgs. Peek & Velsor. Inc, Vulcania. Genoa
COLORS—5 cs. Comeco International Co. Rattler, Havre
COPAL GUM—12 bgs S Winterbourne Co. Mount Mansfield. Singapore
CRESYLIC ACID—50 dms. Sydney, Paducah Victory
DAMMAR GUM—100 cs. S Winterbourne Co. Mount Mansfield. Singapore
12 bgs. S Winterbourne Co. Mount Mansfield, Singapore
DIVI-DIVI—1,093 bgs. Curacao Trading Co. Agwicomet. Puerto Plata
EARTH COLORS—200 bgs. Smith Chemical & Color Co. Mount Mansfield. Genoa
445 bgs. Richard Coulston. Exemplar. Larnaca
400 bgs. Whittaker, Clark & Daniels. African Crescent. Durban
ESSENTIAL OILS—6 dms. Agwistar. Vera Cruz
2 cs. A Chiris, Inc. Mount Mansfield. Marseilles
12 cks. Bertrand Freres Co. Mount Mansfield. Marseilles
11 cks. Brown Bros-Harriman Co. Mount Mansfield. Marseilles
2 cs. Brown Bros-Harriman Co. Mount Mansfield. Marseilles
2 cs. Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co. Exeter. Marseilles
1 dm. Polak & Schwarz, Inc. Exeter. Marseilles
8 dms. Yardley of London. Exeter. Marseilles
15 dms. Dodge & Olcott, Inc. Exeter. Marseilles
1 cs. Roure-Du Pont, Inc. Exeter. Marseilles
ESSENTIAL OILS—1 dm. Tombarel Products Co. Exeter. Marseilles
5 dms. Lo Curto & Funk Co. Exeter. Marseilles
2 dms. New York Trust Co. Exeter. Marseilles
2 dms. Naugatuck Aromatics Co. Exeter. Marseilles
1 dm. Fritzsche Bros, Inc. Exeter. Marseilles
2 dms. Ungerer & Co. Exeter. Marseilles
1 cs. Fritzsche Bros. Inc. Exeter. Marseilles
5 dms. William Naor. Exeter. Marseilles
1 cs. William Naor. Exeter. Marseilles
EUCALYPTUS OIL—10 dms. Commercial Banking Co. Paducah Victory. Melbourne
10 dms. Paducah Victory. Sydney
FENNEL SEED—87 bgs. M J Golombeck Co. Mount Mansfield. Bombay
FISHLIVER OIL—4 dms. Consumers Import Co, Pioneer Tide. Yokohama
FLEASEED—60 bgs. Mount Mansfield. Marseilles
HUSKS—81 bgs. Parke, Davis & Co. Mount Mansfield. Bombay
112 bgs. Peek & Velsor, Inc. Mount Mansfield. Bombay
FUEL OIL—101,000 bbls. Esso Standard Oil Co. Esso Raleigh. Aruba
10,000 bbls. Asiatic Petroleum Corp. Santa Rosa. Curacao
27,043 bbls. Asiatic Petroleum Corp. Liparus, Willemstad
67,613 bbls. Shell Oil Co. Andrew A Humphreys. Willemstad
GALANGAL ROOT—17 bgs. R J Prentiss & Co, Pioneer Tide. Hongkong
GELATINE—15 cs. Coignet Chemical Co. Burckel. Antwerp
GERANIUM OIL—1 cs. Holland Nohas Import & Export Co. Irishank. Port Said
GRAPHITE—250 bgs. Central Hanover Bank. City of Calcutta, Colombo
500 bgs. Asbury Graphite Mills. City of Calcutta. Colombo
GYPSUM, CRUDE—400 bgs. Whittaker. Clark & Daniels. Parthia, Liverpool
ILMENITE SAND—9,700 tons. National Lead Co, Sounion, Koilthottam
3,900 tons. National Lead Co. Kristina Thorden, Jossingfjord
IODINE CRUDE—60 cs. McKesson & Robbins, Inc, Pioneer Tide. Kobe
IRISH MOSS—600 bls. Rietman Pilcer. Mormacport. Gdynia
KAMALA POWDER—5 bgs. The Meer Corp. Irishank. Calcutta
KARAYA GUM—61 bgs. Dodwell & Co. Mount Mansfield. Bombay
KYANITE ORE—550 tons. Chas Taylor Sons Co. Irishank. Calcutta
605 tons. Golwynne Chemical Co. Great Falls Victory. Mombasa
LAVENDER OIL—50 dms. Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co. Exeter. Marseilles
LEAD—105 blocks. The Imbey Merchandising Corp. Fort Amhurst. St Johns
1,090 bars. American Metal Co. Agwistar, Tampico
33,253 bars. American Smelting & Refining Co, Agwistar. Tampico
2,783 ingots. Alwaki. Rotterdam
28,406 bars. American Smelting & Ref Co. Agwiprincess. Tampico
15,949 bars. American Metal Co. Marna Dan, Callao
LEMON OIL—19 dms. Agwistar. Vera Cruz
80 cs. Guaranty Trust Co. Exemplar. Messina
200 cs. Bank of Manhattan Co. Exemplar, Messina
60 cs. A G Cailler. Exemplar. Messina
40 cs. W J Chudleigh Co. Exemplar. Messina
LIME OIL—7 cs. Florasynth Laboratories. African Crescent. Port of Suain
LIVER MEAL—1,119 bgs. Weaver & Hugi. Bowrio, Buenos Aires
LOCUST BEAN GUM—200 bgs. T M Duche & Sons Co. Mount Mansfield. Genoa
250 bgs. Brown Bros-Harriman Co. Mount Mansfield. Genoa
650 bgs. E A Adamopolos. Exeter. Genoa
10 bgs. Innis, Speiden & Co. Exemplar. Limasol
70 bgs. Stein Hall & Co. Exemplar. Limasol
100 bgs. Public National Bank & Trust Co, Parthia. Liverpool
256 bgs. Stein Hall & Co. Asbjorn. Lisbon
MANDARIN OIL—10 cs. Guaranty Trust Co. Exemplar. Messina
MANGANESE ORE—9,000 tons. Carnegie Illinois Steel Co. Zone Grey. Vizagapatan
MANGROVE EXTRACT—5,535 bgs. Irving Trust Co. Great Falls Victory. Kilwa
MEDICINAL HERBS—60 bls. J W Lyon Co. Mount Mansfield. Leghorn
100 bls. Irving Trust Co. Pioneer Tide. Hongkong
ROOT—3 cs. S B Penick & Co. Exeter. Leghorn
SEED—15 cs. Lo Curto & Funk Co. Mount Mansfield. Leghorn
MENTHOL CRYSTALS—20 cs. Paul A Dunkel & Co. Pioneer Tide. Hongkong
40 cs. Werner G Smith Corp. Pioneer Tide. Shanghai
MICA Jalakirti, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels Co. Calcutta
71 cs. Eugene Munsell Co. Jalakirti. Calcutta
100 cs. Cornelius & Suhr Co. Jalakirti. Madras
90 cs. Asheville Schoonmaker Mica Co. Jalakirti. Madras
13 cs. American Mica Works. Jalakirti. Madras
2 cs. Brown Bros-Harriman Co. Jalakirti, Madras
133 cs. W Brand Co. Jalakirti. Madras
43 cs. Otto Gerdau Co. Jalakirti. Madras
270 cs. Hal Deghin Co. Jalakirti. Madras
9 cs. United Mineral Corp. Jalakirti. Madras
517 cs. Cornelius & Suhr Co. Jalakirti. Madras
45 cs. Brown Bros-Harriman Co. Rattler. London
112 cs. Stein, Hall & Co. Irishank. Calcutta
50 cs. James F Garneau Co. Irishank. Calcutta
5 cs. Cornelius & Suhr Co. Irishank. Calcutta
59 cs. Eugene Munsell & Co. Bowrio. Rio de Janeiro
88 cs. Cosmopolitan Trading Corp. Bowrio, Rio de Janeiro
17 cs. Sylvania Elec Products Co. Bowrio. Rio de Janeiro
59 cs. Asheville Schoonmaker Mica Co. Maiden. Calcutta
830 cs. Eugene Munsell & Co. Maiden. Calcutta
544 cs. Asheville Schoonmaker Mica Co. City of Calcutta. Calcutta
254 cs. Otto Gerdau & Co. City of Calcutta. Calcutta
540 cs. United Mineral & Chemical Co. City of Calcutta. Calcutta
16 cs. Cornelius & Suhr Co. City of Calcutta, Calcutta
109 cs. James F Garneau Co. City of Calcutta, Calcutta
2 cs. Perfection Mica Co. City of Calcutta. Calcutta
277 cs. Ford Radio & Mica Co. City of Calcutta. Calcutta
60 cs. Whittaker. Clark & Daniels Co. City of Calcutta. Calcutta
49 cs. Eugene Munsell Co. City of Calcutta, Calcutta
860 cs. Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co. City of Calcutta. Calcutta
NAPHTHALENE—502 bgs. Chematar. Inc. Alwaki, Antwerp
NIGER SEED—96 bgs. Levy & Levis Co. Mount Mansfield. Bombay
OITICICA OIL—190 dms. Livarden. Parnahyba
OLIVE OIL—262 dms. Balbo Oil Corp. Exemplar, Tripoli
78 dms. J Ossola Co. Exemplar. Izmir
145 dms, Comex Trading Co. Asbjorn. Seville
OSSEIN—1 bg. Franco Belgium Trading Co. Alwaki. Antwerp
PALM OIL—1,697 tons, Balfour, Guthrie Co. Fulani, Matadi
2,135 tons. Balfour, Guthrie Co. Fulani. Bona
PAPAIN—33 cs. Chas L Huisking Co. Great Falls Victory. Mombasa
33 cs. National City Bank. Great Falls Victory, Mombasa
1 cs. Balfour, Guthrie Co. Great Falls Victory. Mombasa
PEPPER, BLACK—66 bgs. American Shipping Co. Mount Mansfield. Bombay
80 bgs. Balex Co. Mount Mansfield. Bombay
75 bgs. Azalea City, Rotterdam
75 bgs. Lespi Trading Corp. Alwaki. Rotterdam
WHITE—319 bgs. Joensson & Cross Co. Mount Mansfield. Genoa
83 bgs. Agwiprincess, Havana
PETROLEUM ASPHALT
25,269 bbls. Shell Oil Co. Liparus. Willemstad
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—15,963 tons. Esso Standard Oil Co, Wagon Box. Fahaheel
105,302 bbls. Esso Standard Oil Co. Esso Bethlehem Amuay
16,403 tons. Esso Standard Oil Co. Esso Augusta. Ras Tanura
POPPYSEED—300 bgs, V M Van Sillevoldt Co, Jessie Maersk. Rotterdam
350 bgs. Catz American Co. Azalea City. Rotterdam
100 bgs. Louis Furth, Inc. Alwaki. Rotterdam
100 bgs. Alwaki. Rotterdam
POTASH PERCHLORATE—1 cs. Hummel Chemical Co. Mormacport. Gothenburg
114 bbls. Hummer Chemical Co. Marna Dan, Antofagasta
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—125 bls. Great Falls Victory. Mombasa
250 bls. R J Prentiss & Co. Great Falls Victory. Dar Es Salaam
PYRIDINE—10 dms. Paducah Victory. Melbourne
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—2,749 bgs. International Products Corp. Bowrio. Buenos Aires
QUICKSILVER—150 flasks, Chase National Bank, Agwistar. Tampico
150 flasks. Chase National Bank. Agwiprincess, Tampico
QUININE SULPHATE—5 cs. Bank of New South Wales. Paducah Victory. Sydney
RED GUM—3 cs. S B Penick & Co. Onward, Adelaide
RUTILE SAND—3,957 bgs. Manufacturers Trust Co. Paducah Victory, Sydney
SAFFRON—14 bgs. Agwistar. Vera Cruz
SARSAPARILLA ROOT—12 bls. Agwistar. Tampico
SEEDLAC—200 bgs. The Mac Lac Co. Irishank. Calcutta
200 bgs. The Mantrose Corp. Irishank. Calcutta
200 bgs. Schwab Bros Corp. Maidan. Calcutta
400 bgs. C H Timm & Co. Maidan. Calcutta
200 bgs. Haeuser Shellac Co. Maidan. Calcutta
450 bgs. Ralli Bros. Maidan, Calcutta
100 bgs. Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co. Maidan. Calcutta
200 bgs. G H Dockstader Co. Maidan. Calcutta
SHELLAC—100 bgs. William Zinsser Co. Maidan. Calcutta
50 bgs. Schwab Bros. Maidan. Calcutta
750 bgs. Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co. Maidan. Calcutta
500 bgs. The Mac Lac Co. Maidan. Calcutta
100 bgs. Ralli Bros. Maidan. Calcutta
200 bgs. P N Rowe, City of Calcutta. Calcutta
ORANGE—16 bgs. Fort Cadotte. London
SODIUM CYANIDE—200 dms. Alwaki. Antwerp
SWEET BASIL—4 bls. Peck & Velsor, Inc. Vulcania. Genoa
TEA WASTE—2,112 bgs. Maywood Chemical Works, City of Calcutta. Calcutta
THEOBROMINE—20 bbls. Alwaki. Rotterdam
TRAGACANTH GUM—38 cs. V Simidian. Exemplar, Beirut
TUCUM KERNELS—923 bgs. Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc. Livarden. Parnahyba
3,537 bgs. Spencer Kellogg & Sons. Inc. Peter Jebsen, Tutoya
769 bgs. Peter Jebsen. Tutoya
TUNG OIL—1,326 tons. Universal Trading Co, Pioneer Tide. Shanghai
300 tons. Pacific Vegetable Oil Co. Pioneer Tide. Shanghai
200 tons. Vongher Low China Co. Pioneer Tide. Shanghai
153 tons. Enco Chemical Corp. Pioneer Tide, Shanghai
450 tons. Werner G Smith Corp. Pioneer Tide, Shanghai
UMBER, POWDERED—238 bgs. Chase National Bank. Exemplar. Larnaca
VALERIAN ROOT—17 bgs. The Meer Corp. Irishank. Calcutta
VANILLA BEANS—42 cs. Wedman & Godnecht Co. Mount Mansfield. Marseilles
46 cs. Damman & Smeltzer, Mount Mansfield. Marseilles
12 cs. Thurston & Braidich. Mount Mansfield. Marseilles
39 cs. Wedman & Godnecht Co. Exeter. Marseilles
10 cs. Thurston & Braidich. Exeter. Marseilles
30 cs. Manufacturers Trust Co. Onward. Papeete
25 cs. J Henry Schroder. Onward. Papeete
10 cs. Seattle Bank. Onward. Papeete
VEGETABLE EXTRACT—6 dms. Bank of Manhattan Co. Monte Brasil. Lisbon
WATTLE EXTRACT—1,093 bgs. M S Kattenhorn, African Crescent. Durban
1,068 bgs. American Cyanamid Co. African Crescent. Durban
2,745 bgs. The Olson Sales Agency. African Crescent. Durban
6,090 bgs. Manufacturers Trust Co. African Crescent. Durban
3,113 bgs. Barkey Import Co. Great Falls Victory. Mombasa
WHITING—2,300 bgs. Nicholas H Weitzner Co. Burckel. Antwerp
280 bgs. Nicholas H Weitzner. Alwaki. Antwerp
WOLFRAM ORE—10,000 bgs. Treasury Dept. U S Govt. Pioneer Tide. Shanghai
YACCA GUM—160 bgs. Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co. Onward. Adelaide
YAKEL GUM—5 bgs. O G Innes Corp. President Tyler. Manila
ZIRCON SAND—2,900 bgs. Bank of New South Wales. Paducah Victory. Sydney
5,700 bgs. Paducah Victory. Sydney
5,900 bgs. Brown Bros-Harriman Co. Paducah Victory. Sydney
2,250 bgs. Bank of New South Wales. Paducah Victory. Sydney
6,417 bgs. Brown Bros-Harriman Co. Paducah Victory. Sydney

Baltimore

IRISH MOSS—60 bls. Rietman Pilcer Co. Mormacport. Gdynia

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MANGROVE EXTRACT—1,315 bgs. Irving Trust Co. Great Falls Victory. Kilwa
IRISH MOSS—1,000 bls. Rietman Pilcer Co. Mormacport. Gdynia

Philadelphia

December 28 to January 4

BONES, CRUSHED—3,947 bgs. Kind, Knox Gelatine Co. Atlantic City. Karachi
CHROMITE ORE—[illegible] tons. E J Lavino & Co. Fernfield, Massinioc
3,009 tons. E J Lavino & Co, Pioneer Sea, Massiniloc
GREAVES CAKES—578 pkgs, Baugh & Sons. Inc, Wilhelmina. Buenos Aires
GYPSUM, CRUDE—5,856 tons. U S Gypsum Co, Gypsum King, Hantsport
IRON OXIDE—1,471 bgs, Minerals Pigments Corp, Exceller, Malaga
LEAD—25,000 kilos. Chas Gitlan & Co. American Judge. Antwerp
SCRAP—345 dms. H Neu Corp. Afoundria. Antwerp
8 dms H Neu Corp, Afoundria, Rotterdam
MANGANESE ORE—45,000 tons. E J Lavino & Co, Cabano, Takoradi
MOLASSES—1,210,455 gls. Publicker Industries, Inc, Paco, Manila
763,216 gls. Publicker Industries. Inc. Havana
OLIVE OIL—21 dms, Chemical Bank & Trust Co, Exceller. Malaga
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—100,205 bbls. Atlantic Ref Co, Atlantic Belgium, Puerto la Cruz
123,182 bbls. Atlantic Ref Co. Atlantic Producer. Puerto la Cruz
VEGETABLE WAX—1 cs, Edward Tryon, American Veteran. Liverpool

San Francisco

December 30 and December 31

CASSIA—200 bls, H M Newhall & Co. President Grant. Hongkong
COPAL GUM—42 bskts. Henry W Peabody Co, Manx Navigator, Macassar
COPRA—1,027 tons, El Dorado Oil Works. Manx Navigator. Macassar
1,969 tons. El Dorado Oil Works. Manx Navigator, Macassar
1,350 tons. El Dorado Oil Works. Don Jose, Mashate
500 tons. El Dorado Oil Works. Don Jose, Surigao
1,000 tons. El Dorado Oil Works. Don Jose, Boronegan
181 tons. El Dorado Oil Works. Don Jose, Jose Panganigan
DAMMAR GUM—10 cs. Internatio Rotterdam Co, Borneo. Singapore
GYPSUM, CRUDE—895 tons. Standard Gypsum Co of California, Permanente Silverbow. San Marcos
NUTMEGS—24 bgs. Holland Colombo Trading Co, Manx Navigator. Singapore
PEPPER BLACK—450 bgs. Manx Navigator. Singapore
VARNISH GUM—160 bgs. Henry W Peabody Co, Borneo. Manila

Fertilizer Exports, Imports Increased During July-Sept.

United States imports and exports of fertilizer materials during the first quarter of the 1948-49 fertilizer year, as compared with the corresponding period of the 1947-48 year, have been reported by the bureau of the census of the Department of Commerce. The statistics, in short tons, are as follows:—

Imports

	July-Sept. 1948	July-Sept. 1947
Nitrogenous—		
Ammonium sulphate	30,195	22,215
nitrate and mixtures	30,779	37,655
Sodium nitrate	129,209	122,557
Calcium cyanamide	34,764	51,209
Other nitrogenous materials	4,527	5,589
Total nitrogenous	229,574	229,215
Phosphatic—		
Crude phosphate inc. apatite	13,420	8,069
Superphosphates	352	1,053
Other phosphatic	100	.....
Total phosphatic	13,972	9,122
Potassic—		
Potassium chloride	937	.....
Other potassic	.....	.....
Total potassic	937	.....
Miscellaneous and mixtures—		
Ammonium phosphates	36,996	25,510
Guano and manures	.....	1,099
Peat moss	14,043	12,032
Mixed fertilizers	378	161
Other materials	596	4,050
Total miscellaneous	52,513	42,902
Total imports	296,956	281,239

Exports

Nitrogenous—		
Ammonium sulphate	59,228	14,317
Sodium nitrate	8,040	5,425
Other chem. nitrog. materials	121,127	21,516
Organics	1,046	1,446
Total nitrogenous	189,441	42,407
Phosphatic—		
Florida land pebble	155,924	121,915
hard rock	29,978	25,439
Other phosphate rock	164,505	96,007
Normal superphosphate	197,033	65,638
Concentrated superphosphate	6,322	3,105
Other phosphatic	219	397
Total phosphatic	554,031	312,551
Potassic—		
Potassium chloride	20,179	17,603
Other potassic	4,681	5,203
Total potassic	24,860	22,806
Miscellaneous and mixtures—		
Nitrogenous phosphatic types	1,520	20,135
Other mixtures	3,151	4,697
Total miscellaneous	4,671	24,832
Total exports	773,003	402,913

Naphthoresorcinol Use Data Published by Schwarz Labs

Schwarz Laboratories, Inc., has prepared a bulletin describing the application of naphthoresorcinol as a chemical reagent for the analysis of glucuronic acid and its derivatives. The bulletin outlines the action of glucuronic acid as part of the primary defense mechanism of the human body, explains the various quantitative methods of estimating glucuronates in urine, and describes in detail a procedure of measurement by means of naphthoresorcinol wnich permits most accurate determination on the basis of color.

A list of thirteen references to studies and reports on investigations is also included. Copies of the bulletin may be obtained by addressing Schwarz Laboratories, Inc., 202 East Forty-fourth street, New York 17, N. Y.

Squibb Gets Menadione Patents

E. R. Squibb & Sons, drug manufacturer, New York, has been granted patents covering certain preparations of menadione and some derivatives thereof, marketed by the company under the name "Thyloquinone." The company is granting non-exclusive licenses under the patents.

Butler Univ. to Erect New Pharmacy Building

The pharmacy finance committee of Butler University, Indianapolis, has announced plans to begin construction of a new pharmacy building early this year. Decision to erect the building resulted from a merger of Butler and the Indianapolis Pharmacy College three years ago, when a campaign to raise sufficient funds was put in motion.

The pharmacy finance committee has decided to continue the fund-raising campaign in order to insure construction of the building. It states that several donors have already pledged amounts equal to what they gave two and three years ago. Chairman of the committee is William J. Mooney, of the Mooney Mueller Ward Company, and co-chairman is Albert C. Fritz. Other members are:—

Eli Lilly and Charles J. Lynn, of Eli Lilly & Co.; G. Barret Moxley and A. Kiefer Mayer, of Kiefer-Stewart Company; K. F. Valentine and Carl Angst, Pittman Moore Company; Edward F. Roesch and A. H. Hook, Hook Drug Company; M. Maurice Goodnight and Henry W. Heine, president and secretary, respectively, of the Indiana Pharmaceutical Association; Clemens O. Mueller, Mooney Mueller Ward; Keller T. Brock, Haag Drug Company, and Frank Lobraico, Will Rossiter and Wayne Warrick, retail druggists.

Sharp & Dohme Building New Plant in Canada

Sharp & Dohme (Canada) Ltd., pharmaceuticals and biologicals, is constructing a new plant in East York Township, suburb of Toronto, to replace present operating facilities in downtown Toronto. Besides providing for general offices, the new structure will house manufacturing facilities for production of many of the Sharp & Dohme products supplied to the Canadian market. The plant is expected to be completed this summer.

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Aluminum stearate, 65,200 pounds. Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 3872, part 1, January 18.

Aqua ammonia, 374,760 pounds. Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 3852, part 1, January 19.

Cadmium, metal, 3,000 pounds, Army Chemical Center, Md., invitation 267, January 18.

Calcium chloride, hydrated, 500,000 pounds, Army Corps of Engineers (Chicago 6) invitation 503, January 11.

Calcium hypochlorite, technical, 10,000 pounds, Quartermaster General of the Marine Corps, Navy Department (Washington 25) invitation 535, January 25; 7,348,750, Navy Purchasing Department (New York 3) invitation 3852, part 2, January 19.

Carbon dioxide, 75,000 pounds, Army Signal Corps (Philadelphia 45) invitation 1607, January 11.

Carbon remover, 362,475 gallons, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 3852, part 5, January 19.

DDT, concentrate, 2,700 gallons, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 3966, part 3, January 17.

Diphenylamine, 14,500 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 3981, January 17.

Dishwashing compound, 750,000 pounds, Quartermaster General of the Marine Corps, Navy Department (Washington 25) invitation 455, February 1; 30,000,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 3962, part 6, January 19.

Duplicating liquid, 7,100 gallons, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 3966, part 2, January 17.

Ethyl alcohol, denatured, 10,000 gallons, Quartermaster General of the Marine Corps, Navy Department (Washington 25) invitation 534, January 26.

Ethylene glycol, 6,600 gallons, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 3951, January 12.

Glue, gelatin, 12,000 pounds, Bureau of Engraving & Printing (Washington 25) invitation BEP-391, January 13.

Hydrochloric acid, 275,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 3837, January 17.

Hydrofluoric acid, 17,380 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 3837, January 17.

Methyl ethyl ketone, 14,080 gallons, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 3966, part 4, January 17.

Naphthalene, flake, 5,794 pounds, Bureau of Federal Supply (Washington 52) invitation 3M-71417-R, January 13.

Nitric acid, 7,500 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 3837, January 17.

Paint, enamel, 38,600 gallons, Quartermaster General of the Marine Corps, Navy Department (Washington 25) invitation 532, January 27; 7,000 gallons, Army Engineers Corps (Chicago 6) invitation 504, January 17; **various,** City of Cleveland, Transit Board resolution No. 1417-48, January 14; 48,900 gallons, Quartermaster General of the Marine Corps, Navy Department (Washington 25) invitation 552, January 27; 11,200 gallons, Army Engineers Corps (Chicago 6) invitation 504, January 17; 5,060 gallons, Bureau of Federal Supply (Washington 25) invitation 5G-71173-R, January 11.

Paradichlorobenzene, deodorant blocks, 78,700 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 3966, part 1, January 17.

Potassium bichromate, 1,800 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 3953, part 2, January 11; 72,750 pounds, U. S. Air Force (Wright-Patterson Base, Dayton, Ohio) invitation 038-926, January 25.

Protective compound, strippable, 15,500 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 3872, part 6, January 18.

Pyrethrum, 20% purified extract, 75 pounds, Department of Agriculture (Washington 25) invitation 547-49, January 18.

Rust inhibitor, 1,025 gallons, Aviation Supply Office, Navy Department (Philadelphia 11) invitation 3705, supplement 1, January 19.

Scouring powder, 20,550 pounds, Quartermaster of the Marine Corps, Navy Department (Washington 25) invitation 536, February 2.

Silica grit, 39,450 pounds, Aviation Supply Office, Navy Department (Philadelphia 11) invitation 4506, January 19.

Slag, 900 tons, Army Chemical Center, Md., invitation 259, January 14.

Soap, low-titer, 16,000 pounds; grit, 125,000 pounds; laundry, 275,000 pounds; laundry powder, 66,000 pounds; white floating toilet, 4,750 pounds, Quartermaster General of the Marine Corps, Navy Department (Washington 25) invitation 536, February 2; high-titer powdered laundry, 50,000 pounds, Quartermaster Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 746, January 19.

Soda ash, 10 tons, U. S. Air Force (Wright-Patterson Base, Dayton, Ohio) invitation 096-325, January 14.

Sodium carbonate, 30,000 pounds, Aviation Supply Office, Navy Department (Philadelphia 11) invitation 4504, January 19.

Sodium bichromate, 20,500 pounds, U. S. Air Force (Wright-Patterson Base, Dayton, Ohio) invitation 038-926, January 25.

Sodium metaphosphate, 5 tons, U. S. Air Force (Wright-Patterson Base, Dayton, Ohio) invitation 096-325, January 14.

Sodium phosphate, dibasic, 105,000 pounds, U. S. Air Force (Wright-Patterson Base, Dayton, Ohio) invitation 038-926, January 25.

Spices, including capsicum, nutmeg, black pepper, cinnamon, and allspice, Bureau of Federal Supply (Washington 25) invitation 1N-71375-R, January 17.

Sulphuric acid, 300,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 3958, January 12; 1,631,000 pounds, invitation 3857, January 17.

Trisodium phosphate, 45,000 pounds, Post Office Department (Washington 25) invitation 2092, January 14.

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Medicinal Preparations Jan.-Sept. Exports Listed

Preliminary statistics on United States exports of medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations in the first nine months of 1948, as compared with the corresponding period in 1947, have been issued by the Department of Commerce. The data on the value of these exports are as follows:—

	January-September 1948	1947
Castor oil, medicinal grade	$217,648	$243,390
White mineral oil	1,075,676	3,047,560
Vitamins, fish oils, fish liver oils, vitamin A concentrate	20,793,917	21,079,815
Biologicals—		
For animal and veterinary use	901,305	965,418
Serums, antitoxins, and toxoids for human use	1,876,972	1,719,181
Vaccines for human use	932,000	1,191,113
Glandular products, organotherapeutics, enzymes, ferments and culture media	8,451,303	10,261,234
Druggists' nonproprietary preparations: Elixirs, tinctures, fluidextracts, and similar liquid solutions	5,738,390	7,716,890
Medicinal chemicals for prescription use	81,323,738	61,804,469
Household medicinal chemicals and pharmaceuticals in small packages	1,469,457	1,009,492
Proprietary medicinal preparations: Mouth washes, gargles, and personal antiseptics, etc	17,325,004	25,129,325
Total	$140,106,010	$134,167,887

Holiday Mementoes Received

With grateful appreciation to its friends, OPD hereby acknowledges the receipt of holiday greetings and expressions of good will from the following:—

Carus Chemical Company, La Salle, Ill.
Lion Oil Company, chemical sales division, El Dorado, Ark.
Croton Chemical Corporation, New York.
Continental Ore Company, New York.

Obituaries

—Continued from page 4

cal Association, died January 6 in Bradford, Pa. He was eighty-three years old. During the first World War, Mr. Goodfellow had served as National Charcoal Fuel Administrator.

James S. Douglas

James S. Douglas, retired mining executive and father of James Douglas, secretary of the Phelps Dodge Corporation, died January 2 in Montreal, Canada. He was eighty-years old.

Between 1891 and 1909 Mr. Douglas was superintendent and manager of various metal mines in Arizona and Mexico for the Commercial Mining Company and the Phelps Dodge Corporation.

Joseph Kaltenbacher

Joseph Kaltenbacher, one of the founders of the Seton Leather Company and a leader in the development of leather tanning processes, died January 6 in Beth Israel hospital, Newark, N. J. He was seventy years old.

Thomas L. Leeming

Thomas L. Leeming, vice-president and director of Thomas Leeming & Co., drugs and cosmetics, New York, died January 3 in Delray, Fla. He was forty-four years old.

E.A. Olds, jr.

Edward Allen Olds, jr., long connected with the executive personnel of the Packers Tan Soap Company, Mystic, Conn., and its president for a number of years prior to his retirement in 1944, died unexpectedly December 31 in his home in Mystic. His wife, three sons, and a daughter survive.

Allen T. Post

Allen T. Post, eastern division manager of the Linde Air Products Company, a unit of the Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York, died January 5 at his home in Bronxville, N. Y. He was forty-eight years old. Mr. Post had been associated with the Linde organization for twenty-five years.

Dr. Ross C. Purdy

Dr. Ross C. Purdy, ceramic engineer who retired as general secretary of the American Ceramic Society in 1946, died January 5 in Columbus, Ohio. He was seventy-three years old.

Dr. Purdy was a charter member and former president of the American Ceramic Society and was one of the few men ever elected to honorary membership in the society.

Charles N. Anawalt, secretary-treasurer of the Charles R. Long Company, paint manufacturer, Louisville, Ky., died recently in that city. He had been associated with the paint company for thirty-one years.

Cecil Gray, member of the sales staff of the West Disinfecting Company, Long Island City, N. Y., died recently at his home in New York. He was fifty years old.

Dr. James E. Harris, retired research metallurgist of the Bell Telephone Laboratories, New York, died January 5 in Presbyterian hospital, Newark, N. J. He was sixty-six years old. Dr. Harris had been professor of chemistry and physics at the University of Michigan before joining the Bell organization in 1917.

Dr. Homer W. Hillyer, former instructor in organic chemistry at the University of Wisconsin, died January 3 in Farmington, Conn. He was eighty-nine years old.

Albert R. Pfeltz, a vice-president of the American Can Company, New York, died January 4 in Mountainside hospital, Montclair, N. J. He was sixty-two years old.

James H. Plunkett, retired technical engineer of the Barber Asphalt Company, died January 2 at his home in Rahway, N. J. He was seventy-two years old.

Edward Shadburne, retired salesman of the Merchants & Manufacturers Paint Company, Louisville, Ky., died recently at his home in that city. He was eighty years old.

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Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

Price activity in the market for essential oils and aromatic chemicals was at its nadir. Spanish spike lavender oil was down, stocks of snakeroot oil were more widely in evidence than they had been and the appearance of oil in a quarter formerly not quoting was at more attractive consumer quotations. In the main, the market showed evidence of growing stability and resistance to selling at buyers' bids. The index showed no change, standing at 102.6 as compared with 150.4 a year ago when it declined considerably.

The war in China and the so-called "police action" of the Dutch in Indonesia continued to keep anise, cassia, ho, citronella, cajeput, cananga, patchouli, and palmarosa oils in firmer price position and present reserve on the part of sellers was expected to remain until time shall reveal to what extent Chinese armies and Dutch military "police" may affect future exports.

Most domestic oils began the new year with a show of firmness. Little dillweed oil was offered in more prominent circles of supply. Peppermint and spearmint showed definite resistance to bidding. Less competition was noted in orange and practically none in lemon oils. Spruce and hemlock oils were well maintained in price. Weakness appeared to have been wrung out of wormseed and wormwood and price improvement was expected.

In the spice oil, clove was an item of considerable strength but mace and nutmeg seemed likely to reflect recent raw material price declines in the not distant future; much will depend on demand.

According to the last report received from the Department of Commerce, importations of essential oils in September were almost 40 percent smaller than those in August. In the January-September period, over 4,500,000 pounds of foreign oils were received and citronella oil accounted for 25 percent of the aggregate. Nine countries supplied the materials but the major suppliers were Guatemala, Ceylon, and the Netherlands Indies.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Lavender oil, spike, Spanish, 10c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
102.6	102.6	101.4	150.4

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Essential Oils

Almond—Bitter oil held steady in price at home and at the origin. Importations in September totaled 771 pounds, comparing with 220 pounds arrived in August.

Anise—The situation continued to be extremely tight, with very few dealers quoting the minimum figure in the market and with the majority naming prices within the range of 85c. to $1 per pound. No importations took place in September, according to the Department of Commerce; those in August had been 370 pounds. This failure of goods to arrive in normal quantities counts much now in holding the market to relatively strong position.

Bergamot — Some gain in jobbing transactions contributed added firmness to prices prevailing of late. Importations during September totaled 11,421 pounds, comparing with 18,847 pounds in August, according to the Department of Commerce.

Bois de Rose—Undertones were reported as being firmer on spot and at the origin, but prices failed of change in local circles. September importations totaled 3,213 pounds, against 3,680 pounds in August, according to the Department of Commerce.

Cajeput—The situation ruling in the Netherlands Indies seemed unrelieved, and most sellers awaited further developments in the form of definite effect of the Dutch government's "police action" on the shipment of NEI oils to this country. September importations totaled 4,800 pounds, according to the Department of Commerce. None arrived in August.

Camphor—The excellent importation of 36,352 pounds in August was not maintained in September; in the latter month none arrived here, according to the Department of Commerce.

Cananga—This was another NEI oil subject to influences on its export by reason of the "police action" of the Dutch against the Indonesians. Local dealers were much reserved pending the outcome as regards further exporting from the source. Import arrivals during September totaled 2,445 pounds, against 1,782 pounds in August, according to the Department of Commerce.

Cassia—Considering the turn of events in the Chinese Kuomintang-Communist war in China, it was not surprising that the spot market has steadied materially as sellers became somewhat reserved. It also made considerable value attach to the 5,460 pounds of oil that arrived in September, against none in August, as reported by the Department of Commerce.

Cedarleaf—Business was still within jobbing limits, but some dealers indicated a gain in that type of purchasing. Prices were very steady. September imports totaled 375 pounds, against none in August, according to the Department of Commerce.

Citronella—According to the Department of Commerce, 152,265 pounds of oil arrived here in September, comparing with 224,638 pounds in August. The first week of the new year proved to be quiet as to sales but it was very steady as to prices.

Clove—Reports indicated that a disease called "sudden death" in the vernacular of Zanzibar has curbed production substantially, and dealers in spot in this market suggest that it probably accounts in part for the extremely high prices that must be paid by those who distill Zanzibar clove buds to obtain oil. Importations of oil in September totaled 20,482 pounds, against 2,345 pounds in August, according to the commerce department.

Costus—The market failed of further advance but the few stocking the article at this time had strong price views that reflected the limited availability of the oil and its production cost.

Cubeb—The Far Eastern situation was one likely to affect the shipment of raw material and for that reason the prices on oil have turned firmer without showing actual change as yet.

Dill—Though the market on weed oil might with justification be called slightly more competitive, on the other hand the main suppliers of this oil in quantity continued to maintain a firm position. Little seed oil was available; most dealers had none.

Eucalyptus—The spot market was lacking in new price developments and it was not certain that competition had worked

Essential Oils Imports for January-September

A report on total imports of essential oils into the United States during the first nine months of 1948, as well as for September, has been released by the Department of Commerce. Import figures, in pounds, for the various oils were as follows:—

	Sept.	Jan.-Sept.
Almond, bitter	771	1,927
Anise		28,510
Bergamot	11,421	143,542
Bois de rose or lignaloe	3,213	91,950
Cajeput	4,800	12,220
Camphor oil (natural)	- -	167,723
Camphor oil (spec. grav. 1.07)	- -	92,250
Cananga or ylang-ylang	2,445	23,608
Caraway		2,885
Cassia	5,460	67,040
Cedarleaf	375	2,230
Cinnamon leaf	- -	20,618
Cinnamon, n.s.p.f.	- -	223
Citronella	152,265	1,147,299
Clove	20,482	117,310
Coranint		2,769
Eucalyptus	11,225	518,112
Fennel		1,102
Geranium	7,396	32,552
Guaiac wood	1,500	10,044
Ho oil		615
Juniper	331	2,690
Lavender	9,187	259,270
Lavender, spike		53,591
Lemon	15,209	209,747
Lemon, terpeneless		342
Lemongrass	39,300	343,099
Lime	21,066	111,394
Ocotea cymbarum†		416,771
Orange	5,440	129,890
Orange, terpeneless	4	20
Orange flower or neroli	23	647
Origanum	46	644
Orris	4	160
Palmarosa		3,333
Patchouli	1,027	17,396
Peppermint		62
Petitgrain	2,074	236,409
Pine needle		33,166
Rose or otto of rose*	50	688
Rosemary		23,313
Sandalwood	110	9,772
Thyme		11,300
Vetiver	2,573	19,067
All other oils	25,893	732,387
Total	344,190	4,662,966

* Converted from ounces to pounds.
† January-August total.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

completely toward the level at which quotations might gain strength. Importations in September totaled 11,225 pounds against 27,637 pounds in August, according to the Department of Commerce.

Geranium—Imports of all varieties of this oil totaled 7,896 pounds in September, against 630 pounds in August, according to the Department of Commerce. Prices on Algerian oil failed to decline further last week, the spot being generally more steady. Bourbon oil was also well held in relatively firm hands. Demand was light.

Guaiacwood—Orders were few and always small last week. Prices on the spot seemed steadier than the recently current demand would suggest. September importations totaled 1,500 pounds, compared with 441 pounds arrived in August, said the Department of Commerce.

Juniper—Not much call for this article existed last week—in which respect the market was normal in terms of the recent takings of buyers. Prices remained inert; little competition was noted. September imports totaled 331 pounds; August none.

Lavender—Price movements went no further but the market still seemed to be gaining strength in undertone in line with replacement conditions of late. September importations totaled 9,187 pounds of flower oil, comparing with 70,796 pounds in August, according to the Department of Commerce.

Spot prices on Spanish spike oil were lowered to a minimum of $1 per pound, though as high as $2.25 was noted in some quarters. No imports took place in September or August and those in nine months totaled 53,591 pounds, according to the Department of Commerce.

Lemon—The spot price for domestic oil ranged $2.55 to $2.95 per pound according to seller. Italian oil was $2.75 minimum but encountered substantial competition from the home-made item of California. September imports totaled 15,209 pounds, comparing with 9,076 pounds in August, said the Department of Commerce.

Lemongrass — The market undertone was firm and prices still had an upward tendency which was expected to become fact if demand shall broaden even moderately. September importations totaled 39,300 pounds, against 42,134 pounds in August, according to the Department of Commerce. Spot stocks were moderate in size.

Lime—Demand was more than sufficient fully to support prices at their recently acquired levels. Replacement was at firm prices in the West Indies islands producing distilled oil. Importations in September totaled 21,066 pounds, against 20,329 pounds in August, according to the Department of Commerce report which, however, does not breakdown the total into distilled and expressed material.

Mandarin—Prices have become somewhat steadier and last week they were said to be strictly in line with replacement costs. Demand was light, being mainly for oil in jobbing quantities.

Neroli—The September arrivals were but 23 pounds as compared with the 305 pounds landed in August, according to the Department of Commerce. Not much competition prevailed on spot mainly because of the relation between prices and replacement cost.

Ocotea Cymbarum—A move was reported underway to give this oil a separate import listing; previously, the Census Bureau had the article in one of its "basket" classifications. According to a Department of Commerce tabulation, imports of ocotea cymbarum in recent years were as follows:—

	Pounds
1943	185,703
1944	214,053
1945	221,393
1946	1,119,157
1947	746,029
1948 (eight months)	416,771

Patchouli—September imports totaled 1,027 pounds, comparing with the 2,475 pounds landed in September, according to the Department of Commerce. Because of the situation in the Netherlands East Indies, sellers were inclined toward a slightly reserved position.

Peppermint — Dealers retained steady prices and felt that the first quarter of the year was likely to witness a firming of prices unless country prices break more than seemed likely.

Petitgrain—Local undertones showed some gain in firmness and a checking of the late tendency toward lower prices. September importations totaled 2,074 pounds, against 5,673 pounds in August.

Rose—The market was firmer in undertone, reflecting the difficulties attached to getting usual shipments from Bulgaria, the top flight primary market for the world. September imports totaled 50 pounds as compared with 26 pounds in August, according to the Department of Commerce.

Sandalwood—The Department of Commerce reported September imports at 110 pounds, comparing with 710 pounds in August. Unfortunately, the department does not say what kind of sandalwood was landed. More than likely it was Australian oil, a totally different article than oil made from Mysore billets.

Snakeroot—More oil than had been known to exist developed locally last week at prices ranging $18.75 to $19.75 per pound according to quantity. As high as $22.50 had been quoted previously.

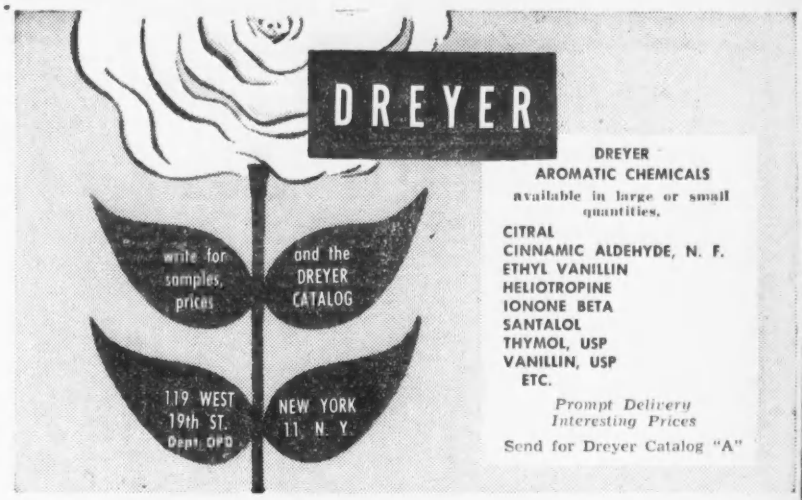
Vetiver—The spot market was generally dull at steady prices. September saw imports totaling 2,573 pounds, comparing with 450 pounds in August, according to the Department of Commerce.

Wormwood—Not much activity was possible because the largest consumers have covered needs fairly well, leaving only jobbing trade. The market continued to be very steady in price.

Aromatic Chemicals

Ambergris—According to the Department of Commerce, September imports totaled 44 pounds as compared with but 2 pounds arrived in August. The market was completely stable in price and routine so far as the present variety of consuming request.

Anethol—Undertones were firm and re-



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flected the strengthened situation in raw material the supply of which is in considerable peril because of the situation at the origin.

Benzyl Compounds—The supply seemed fully equal to the present calls of manufacturing consumers and, in general, suppliers quoted steady prices that showed little tendency toward fluctuation.

Castoreum—The import situation shows that little has been imported thus far this year; the total in nine months was but 3 pounds. Suppliers have managed to retain a steady price position for several months and look for stabilization for the immediate future at least.

Cetyl Alcohol—Conditions seemed to work in the direction of price stability. Production costs tend to limit the ability of sellers to meet buyers' views when less than $1.50 to $1.55 per pound.

Musk—The Far Eastern situation is such as doubt exists concerning future exports of natural musk to this market. In September, 84 pounds were received and the nine month total was 389 pounds. Synthetic musk was generally steady and demand was said to be fully normal for all three varieties.

Octyl Alcohol—The stronger position has not changed since prices last changed and, in fact, the entire group of higher alcohols were on the strong side.

Safrol—Arrivals during the first nine months of this year totaled 2,206 pounds. This stock, in addition to a very fair domestic output of the item, has kept buyers well supplied on a reasonably prompt delivery basis. The market was firm last week.

Aromatic Chemicals Imports: Jan.-Sept.

A report on total imports of aromatic chemicals into the United States during the first nine months of 1948, as well as for the month of September, has been released by the Department of Commerce. Import figures, in pounds, are as follows:—

	Sept.	Jan.-Sept.
Enfleurage greases	92	887
Floral essences and concretes	..	1,686
Ambergris	44	171
Anethol, citral, heliotropin (except from coaltar), ionone, and rhodinol	150	385
Geraniol	53	163
Castoreum*	..	3
Civet*		608
Musk, in grain or pods	84	339
Safrol	..	2,206
Hydroxycitronellal	53	162
Linalyl acetate	..	86
All natural or synthetic odoriferous or aromatic chemicals, n.s.p.f.	527	3,276
All mixtures containing essential oils, natural or synthetic, odoriferous aromatic substances	4,772	29,379
Total	5,777	39,401

* Converted from ounces to pounds.

Van Dyk Assigns Klein

Van Dyk & Co., manufacturer of synthetic aromatic chemicals and perfumery raw materials, Belleville, N. J., has added Samuel Klein to its technical staff and has assigned him to head a newly formed division of aromatic products research and development. Mr. Klein was formerly associated with Synfleur Scientific Laboratories, Inc.

Ecuador Makes Changes In Import Priority Lists

The government of Ecuador has reportedly transferred the following commodities from its priority list A to priority list B:—Essential oils for soaps; essential oil for syrups and gaseous beverages; oil soaps of any kind, combined with phenol or sulphur; common laundry soaps, and medicinal soaps not elsewhere mentioned. The official exchange for commodities on priority list B is furnished at 20.04 sucres to the dollar, as against a rate of 15.04 sucres to the dollar for commodities on priority list A.

Toilet Goods Import Rules Set by Philippine Government

The government of the Philippines has announced that toilet preparation licenses will be issued on a quota basis, the amount to be based on a prewar average plus 20 percent additional for increased population. Of the entire quota, 10 percent will be granted to new traders, and the balance allocated in proportion to actual imports between January, 1946, and September 30, 1947.

Warner Buys Chen Yu Business

William R. Warner Co., New York, has purchased the business of Chen Yu, Inc., cosmetics manufacturer, and will operate it through its affiliate, Richard Hudnut Sales Company. However, the business purchased by the Warner organization did not include two cosmetic items, which will continue to be made and sold by a division to be known as 5-Day Laboratories, Inc.

Soap and Toilet Goods Imports, Exports: Jan.-Sept.

Statistics on United States imports and exports of soap and toilet preparations during September and the January-September period of 1948 have been prepared by the Department of Commerce. The data are as follows:—

Imports

	September	Jan.-Sept.
Soap	$44,855	$252,949
Perfume materials	107,088	1,124,687
Perfumery and toilet waters	135,055	844,521
Total	$286,998	$2,222,157

Exports

Soap	$691,224	$8,240,931
Dental creams	181,623	2,373,104
Other dentifrices	6,642	65,157
Toilet powders	95,174	1,675,159
Creams, rouges, and cosmetics	185,172	2,150,788
Manicuring preparations	32,339	284,866
Depilatories, deodorants	12,440	136,852
Hair preparations	172,348	1,948,364
Perfumery, toilet waters	123,410	828,117
Other toilet preparations	81,348	1,085,601
Total	$1,580,720	$18,788,939

Fritzsche Brothers 'Ad' Record Smashed by OPD

OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER of January 3 was the first issue in more than seventy years which failed to carry an "ad" of Fritzsche Brothers, Inc., essential oils and aromatic chemicals, New York. Through the frimsam of the plotskan of our make-up man the Fritzsche ad was omitted and that of another firm put in twice—once for FREE. That is also some sort of record.

M.M.&R. Opens Annual Sales Conference in N.Y.

The three-day, fifty-second annual sales conference of Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, essentials oils, New York, was opened last Friday with a luncheon at the Warwick hotel, attended by eighty of the company's salesmen and key executives from the United States and several foreign nations. Morris I. Pickus, president of The Personnel Institute, spoke on "Seven Successful Steps for Overcoming Sales Resistance."

Chemical Specialties Seeks Ciba Patents Invalidation

The Federal District Court in Newark was asked on January 4 by Chemical Specialties Company, New York, to rule that hormone patents held by Ciba Pharmaceutical Products, Inc., Summit, N. J., on testosterone propionate were invalid under the patent laws and were unenforceable because they were misused as part of a conspiracy in violation of Federal antitrust laws.

Chemical Specialties, which sells hormone products, challenged these patents by filing suit for a declaratory judgment. The court was asked to declare the two patents issued in 1938 and 1943 to Ciba invalid for lack of invention and for failure to comply with the patent laws, and also to rule that they were unenforceable because of the misuse of the patents as part of an unlawful monopoly in hormones.

Vilco Loses Export License Privileges for Three Mos.

All export license privileges of Vilco, Inc., New York, have been suspended for three months for violating export control regulations, according to the Office of International Trade. The suspension order also applies to Hans S. Victor, president and sole owner of Vilco, and to Aribert J. Vasco, export manager.

Vilco and the two men associated with the firm were charged with making or attempting to make certain shipments of streptomycin to China without obtaining export licenses. The charge was not contested.

U.S. Commerce Chamber Sets World Trade Week May 22-28

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States has set this year's observance of World Trade Week for May 22 to May 28. Theme of the week's promotion will this year emphasize that "World Trade Brings Goods and Good Business." Attention during the week will be particularly focused on the two-way significance of international exchange, to stress the increasing value of imports, as well as exports, to the American producer, merchant, and consumer. Local participation in the week will be arranged by chambers of commerce, civic groups, schools, clubs, and individual business plants all over the country.

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Oil and Gas Leases Regulations Amended

A number of amendments were made December 31 by the Bureau of Land Management to its regulations governing the issuance of oil and gas leases. For the most part the modifications were of a minor or clarifying nature and did not affect the fundamentals of leasing.

The most important changes were in the sections of the regulations relating to issuance of noncompetitive leases. This type of lease was provided for through an amendment to the law several years ago and the regulations were changed to spell out more clearly the manner in which application may be made for the leases.

It is provided that the applications may be filed in the proper district land office or with the director of the Bureau of Land Management. Applications must be accompanied with at least one-half of the first year's rental and after March 1, 1949, they must be accompanied by the full rental payment for the first year. No special form of application is required.

Leases will be granted only to citizens of the United States, whether native born or naturalized, in the case of individuals. In the case of corporations a certified copy of the articles of incorporation must accompany the application together with a list of all stockholders who are known to be non-citizens.

A statement of the interests, direct or indirect, held by the applicant in oil and gas leases issued under the act of February 25, 1920, must be shown, together with a statement that such additional lands sought to be leased will not aggregate more than 15,360 acres within the state. Each application shall be for one lease only which may not exceed 2,560 acres, except where the rule of approximation applies.

N.Y. Trade Board Section To Hold Forum on Controls

The International Trade Section of the New York Board of Trade will hold a forum on export controls at the board's headquarters on January 21. Guest Speaker for the occasion will be George L. Bell, associate director of the Office of International Trade.

AIC Votes Medal To Dr. W.K. Lewis

Dr. Warren K. Lewis, emeritus professor of chemical engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has been selected to receive the 1949 gold medal of the American Institute of Chemists. Lawrence H. Flett, president of the institute, stated that the award is made in recognition of Dr. Lewis' administrative ability, leadership, and outstanding success as a teacher. Presentation of the medal will be made at the annual meeting of the institute, to be held in Chicago, on May 6 and 7.

Goding Leaves FDA

James B. Goding, senior attorney and hearing examiner of the Food and Drug Administration, has resigned after six years of service with the agency to enter into the private practice of law with offices in Washington, D. C. Mr. Goding will specialize on appearances before the administrative agencies of the government, particularly in the food and drug fields.

ECA Announces Additional

—Continued from page 4

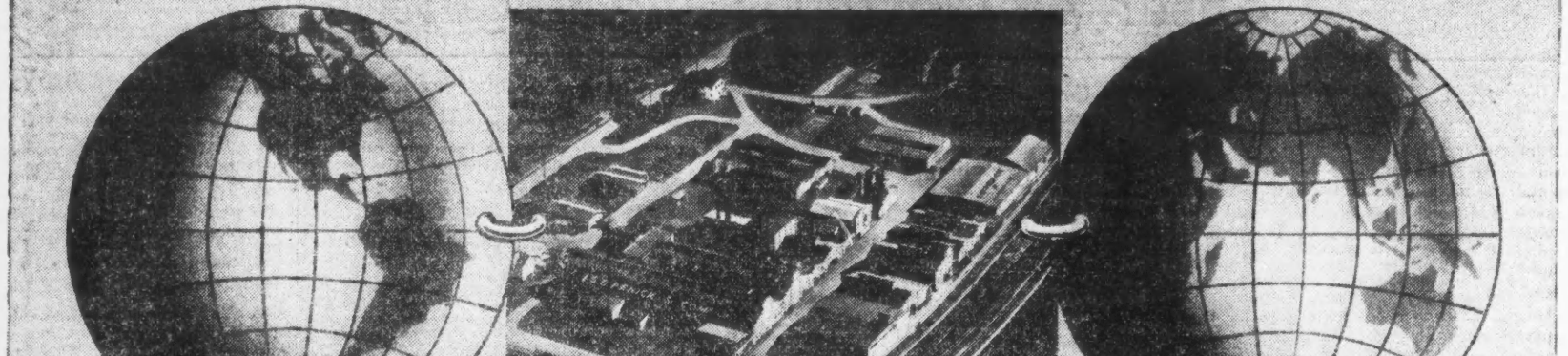
linseed oil, $313,000 for hides and skins, and $128,000 for naval stores from the United States; $950,000 for hides and skins from Latin America; $3,000 for belladonna leaves from Canada and Newfoundland and $2,000 for Jaborandi leaves from the Western Hemisphere other than the United States, Canada and Newfoundland.

To Greece—A decrease of $255,000 from a previous authorization for oil cake and meal from the United States.

To Netherlands — $111,000 for naval stores from the United States; and $1,762,000 for linseed oil, $687,000 for metallic ores and concentrates, and $28,000 for oil seeds from Latin America.

To Trieste—$103,000 for lard, $9,000 for tallow and other animal fats and oils and $111,000 for soybean oil from the United States.

To the United Kingdom—Decreases of $500,000 from previous authorizations for hides and skins from the United States and of $7,850,000 for metallic ores and concentrates from Latin America.



● Our manufacturing plant at Lyndhurst, N. J. linked to 2 hemispheres.

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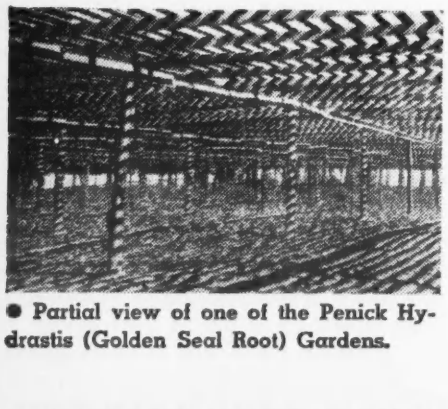
These plant principles are of great importance in medicine and their manufacture in the U. S. A. constitutes a valuable branch of the "fine chemical" industry.

The growing and importation of botanicals from world sources have been the main function of S. B. Penick & Company for many years. This logically places us in a favorable position as alkaloid extracting manufacturers.

Our ability to produce is limited only by the availability of crude materials. Present world conditions offer serious interference with the supply and for this reason we urge that customers anticipate their requirements well in advance.



● Partial view of one of the Penick Hydrastis (Golden Seal Root) Gardens.

We shall be pleased to advise you regarding any individual items in this list. ⟶

●

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Aconitine Mild Amorphous
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Cinchonine
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Emetine Bismuth Iodide
Emetine Hydrochloride U.S.P.
Eserine Alkaloid
Eserine Salicylate U.S.P.
Eserine Sulphate U.S.P. VIII

Helenin
Homatropine Hydrobromide U.S.P.
Homatropine Hydrochloride
Homatropine Methyl Bromide
Homatropine Methyl Nitrate
Homatropine Sulphate
Hydrastine Alkaloid U.S.P. IX
Hydrastine Hydrochloride N.F.
Hydrastine Sulphate
Hyoscine Hydrobromide U.S.P.
Hyoscyamine Alkaloid
Hyoscyamine Hydrobromide U.S.P. X
Hyoscyamine Sulphate

Lobeline Hydrochloride (Alpha)
Lobeline Sulphate

Ouabain U.S.P. (Strophanthin (G))

Physostigmine (See Eserine)
Picrotoxin U.S.P.
Pilocarpine Alkaloid
Pilocarpine Hydrobromide
Pilocarpine Hydrochloride N.F.
Pilocarpine Nitrate U.S.P.
Pilocarpine Salicylate
Pilocarpine Sulphate
Podophyllin N.F.

Quassin
Quinidine Sulphate U.S.P.
Quinine Hydrochloride U.S.P.
Quinine Sulphate U.S.P.

Rutin

Salicin
Sanguinarine Nitrate
Sanguinarine Sulphate
Santonin N.F.
Saponin
Scopolamine Hydrobromide U.S.P.
Sparteine
Sparteine Camphosulphonate
Sparteine Sulphate N.F.
Strophanthin (K) N.F.

Totaquine U.S.P. (Penick Improved)
Totaquine Hydrochloride
Totaquine Sulphate

Veratrine
Veratrine Hydrochloride
Veratrine Sulphate
Yohimbine Hydrochloride (so called)

The above represents the complete list. Some items are in limited supply because of crude material.

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735 WEST DIVISION STREET, CHICAGO 10, ILL.
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Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

A sudden reversal in the ergot market price trend resulting in sharply higher spot prices, without change in quotations at the origin, was countered in part by reductions in quotations on blood and senega roots, together with a slight shading of prices on cocillana bark but the net result of the shifting of prices was a 1.1 points rise in the market index which became 200.0 as compared with 246.0 a year ago when the index dropped 1.5 points. Medicinal botanicals as a whole showed considerable resistance to price reductions.

Mails received during the week were generally small. In condimental items, they consisted mainly of the usual end-of-the-year "hoots and howls" relating to contract incompletions, qualities, and the like. In medicinal items, they did contain some orders but the quantities were moderate in size and the items called for were but a minor section of botanical drugs in general. The calls were rather specialized, being the result of immediate necessity rather than the coverage of more distant requirements.

Unless demand shall expand to seasonal size between now and the beginning of new crop collections, it seems likely that present stocks will be sufficient to meet consumer needs. Dealers also said last week that unless red ink be used to record future sales, most articles must continue to sell at or above present levels, especially in view of the fact that information obtained from the collection areas in this country indicate higher rather than lower prices to gatherers during the 1949 collection season. Dealers also said that it would be interesting to see if collectors in the country issue Spring buying lists at levels above those which last year proved unproductive of adequate collections and later forced substantial advances to get any goods whatsoever.

Most recent reports concerning imports of botanicals cover September arrivals which were 40 percent off from August totals. Substantial increases were noted in henbane and senna leaves, but decrease came in most of the other materials. The January-September arrivals of crude drugs totaled 12,944,332 pounds and psyllium, senna and nux vomica accounted nearly half of the total. About 41,000,000 pounds of other crude materials for drug and other uses were imported, of which those of licorice root represented 61 percent of the total.

Balsams

Copaiba—Limited trading of the jobbing sort kept prices steady and confined competition within narrow limits because of the firmness of replacement costs. Imports in September totaled 9,025 pounds, comparing with 6,671 pounds in August.

Fir—Canadian balsam arrived in September to the extent of 950 pounds, a gain over the August total of 494 pounds.

Peru—No tendency toward price shading resulted from the steady position at which shipment merchandise was held at the source. September importations were lacking. Total arrivals in the third quarter were 68,957 pounds.

Tolu—Little tendency toward further reduction of prices was reported last week, the recent drop having brought spot into line with sources prices. September importations at 1,014 pounds compared with 6,970 pounds.

Barks

Cinchona — September importations totaled 29,929 pounds, in comparison with 4,396 pounds imported in August, according to the Department of Commerce. Among the cinchona bark derivatives from the Netherlands Indies, a product called "cinchona refuse" is officially recognized. The Netherlands government describes it as follows: By cinchona refuse is meant what is left over of the cinchona bark after quinine has been extracted. This material contains some value in view of redisual alkaloids.

Cocillana — Under competition, some spot bark sold last week at 20c. per pound, though the general asking price remained at 21c to 22c. per pound, according to supplier and quantity.

Sassafras — Spring requirements have started to the market but the move to cover needs was still in its infancy and substantial sales were still a matter for the not distant future, it was hoped.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Drugs

Ergot, 17c. per lb.

Other Articles

Cardamom, bleached, bold, 20c. per lb.
green, Alleppy, 2c. per lb.
Cassia, Yunnan, 1c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Turkish, ½c. per lb.
Sesame seed, Turkish, yellow, ½c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Drugs

Bloodroot, 1c. per lb.
Cocillana bark, 1c. per lb.
Senega root, 2c. per lb.

Other Articles

Anise, Syrian, ½c. per lb.
Cassia, China rolls, ½c. per lb.
Saigon, thin, 1c. per lb.
Clove, Madagascar, ½c. per lb.
Coriander seed, Morocco, ½c. per lb.
Mace, Sinaw, No. 1, 3c. per lb.
West Indian, 5c. per lb.
Nutmegs, West Indian, 1c. per lb.
Paprika, Chilean, 2c. per lb.
Pepper, black, spot, 4c. per lb.
futures, nearby, 7c. per lb.
distant, 4c. per lb.
white, 1c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Dutch, ½c. per lb.
Sage, Dalmatian, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
200.0	198.9	200.6	246.0

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Beans

Vanilla—Present prices on beans were considered advantageous in view of the situation developed in the primary market and duly reported here in the past fortnight. With about two years American needs remaining in primary market stocks, most sellers are disposed to the view that values are likely to strengthen. In any event, it was said that the present market is probably as low as it is likely to go for some time to come. Demand was moderate last week. Stocks available on the spot were substantial in size and well distributed.

Berries

Juniper—Substantial spot stocks of this very slow moving item have reduced interest in import parcels offered here more or less steadily from the origin. Except for some distressed material, the spot market was generally 9c. to 18c. per pound. Most dealers say that the rectifiers show hardly any disposition to buy at the present time—not forgetting some distressed goods they took out of the spot market recently at "bargin" prices.

Flowers

Chamomile—Local activity was narrow and not very steady but quotations showed no further movement or weakening. September imports totaled 2,431 pounds; there were none in August.

Lavender — A lot of 4,446 pounds reached here last September, according to the latest report of importations as issued by the Department of Commerce. There had been none in August.

Gums

Arabic—Some unsettlement in replacement costs was attributed to questions of exchange and some manipulation of the same through secondary markets—Holland, for example. However, fixed charges in the Sudan account for more than fifty percent of the present spot price and such charges are not subject to fluctuation. New crop is starting, the period being January through April. September importations totaled 626,083 pounds, a sharp drop from the 1,093,928 pounds arrived in August, according to the Department of Commerce.

Karaya—Difficulties relating to the sorting of this gum in Bombay—caused by a strike of the workers in that city—has curbed arrivals in this market and brought a firmer undertone to the spot. No gum came in during September, according to the Department of Commerce, comparing with 939,148 pounds in August. This strike has gone on for two months and offerings have decreased.

Locust Bean—World consumption of this merchandise in 1948 was at least 50 percent above any previous total for the globe—an indication of the expanded interest shown in many countries, particularly the United States. September im-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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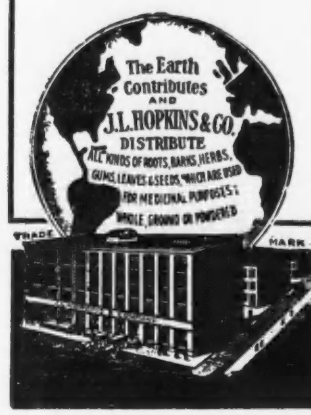
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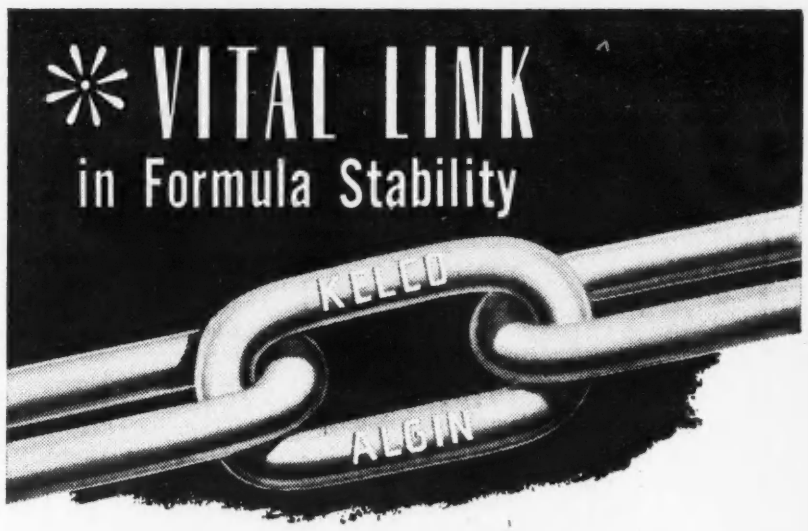

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Action and Uses

In an overdose of belladonna, the throat may become dry, the pupils of the eyes dialate, difficulty in swallowing is experienced, a flush comes above each cheek bone, the skin becomes hot and dry, and body temperature may be raised as much as 2 degrees.

Belladonna is used to check profuse sweating, alleviates diarrhoea, and is useful in excess saliva. Also for profuse urinary flow. Some muscular spasms are relieved, purgative, pill griping is checked, and the acute spasm of asthama may be relieved. Atropine, so useful in eye examinations, is obtainable from belladonna.

WAREHOUSE AND MILLS
JERSEY CITY NEW JERSEY

From Forty Nations

ports totaled 608,703 pounds, against 553,455 pounds arrived in August.

Herbs and Leaves

Belladonna—Though the import statistics combine arrivals of leaves and root into a single figure, it seems likely that the September importation of 3,361 pounds was mainly of leaves. The figure compares with August arrival of 2,205 pounds.

Buchu—September importations dropped to 2,400 pounds from the August total of 8,935 pounds, according to the Department of Commerce. Current business was only for immediate needs. Coverage of more distant requirements was held in abeyance.

Digitalis—Plentiful production in this country has affected, interest in foreign goods to some extent. September witness the arrival of only 490 pounds while in August there was none and total imports for nine month was but 2,698 pounds.

Henbane—A substantial quantity, 44,207 pounds, came in during last September as against no arrivals in the previous month. Domestic production nowhere near meets national requirements.

Sage—The only change came in the quotation on Dalmatian material, which item was lower at 23½c. to 24c. per pound. The balance of the market was very steady despite the low level of demand.

Miscellaneous

Ergot—Prices were raised sharply to $1.35 per pound, minimum for spot delivery, and to $1.25 for later arrivals. Selling has created a temporary shortage. In September, 22,400 pounds of this item reached the United States, against no arrivals in August, according to the Department of Commerce.

Kola Nuts—Though not active from spot holdings, considerable interest was said to have existed in goods to come forward, although the interest did not often extend to actual purchases. September arrivals totaled 165,546 pounds, a sharp rise from the 48,220 pounds arrived in August, according to the Department of Commerce.

Papain—The spot market continued unsettled and subject to a deal of competition that usually resulted in actual prices paid somewhat uncertain but with conditions favoring the buyers for the most part. September imports totaled 92,234 pounds, an increase from the 42,770 pounds arrived in August, said the Department of Commerce.

Roots

Blood — Inactivity softened primary market price views and any reasonable bid

—Continued on page 79

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Protective Coatings Materials

The protective coatings price index reached a new high last week, rising 10.9 points to 235.2, under the impetus of increases in CP chrome green, chrome yellow, American vermilion and zinc oxide. Apart from other advances announced earlier, which also became effective during the week, shellac was up, while bone glues and tricresyl phosphate fell off. Natural resins moved in both directions.

Carbon black steadied following increases of eight-hundreth cent in carload quotations of channel beads and very fine furnace. Of the chrome colors, orange and yellow were 2½ cents higher, while CP and reduced greens were up 2 cents and one cent, respectively. Mercuric oxides were steady, as quicksilver held firm. Molybdate orange and all grades of zinc oxide received 2-cent boosts. American vermilion jumped 2½ cents per pound. Zinc yellow brought 1½ cents more.

Blanc fixe remained as scarce as ever during the week. Mica supply was said to be meeting demand, though there was no surplus. One maker of hydrocarbon resins upped one grade one-tenth cent and lowered pulverized grades one-tenth cent to 6 cents. Trading in natural resins remained sluggish, but East India pale chips brought one cent more and Singapore No. 3 dammar skidded 3 cents per pound. In New York, superfine shellac moved up 2 cents per pound. Bleached and other lacs were steady.

Spurred primarily by sliding coaltar acid prices, tricresyl phosphate was lower. Both coaltar and petroleum grades were off 4½ cents to 5 cents per pound throughout the trade. Asbestos settled down at higher levels following January 1 increases of $3 to $11.50 per ton. Bone glues tumbled one-half cent to 3 cents per pound, and a maker of specialty grades lowered schedules 6 cents all along the line. Waning demand and mounting inventories were held responsible.

Domestic casein production got a shot in the arm last week following announcement by the Commodity Credit Corporation on December 31 that it had completed its purchase program for dry milk solids. The move, which resulted immediately in a break in the mild powder market, was expected by the trade to produce more and lower-priced domestic casein during 1949.

Twenty-three paint and varnish wholesalers reported to the Bureau of Census that November sales by dollar volume totaled $1,268,000, a decline of 15 percent from the previous month and a drop of 4 percent under November, 1947. Inventories of 11 wholesalers by dollar volume in November were $963,000, a rise of 3 percent over October and a gain of 15 percent over November, 1947.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Asbestos, 5D and 5K, $11.50 per ton.
5R, $10.50 per ton.
6D, $8 per ton.
7D, $6 per ton.
7F, $5.50 per ton.
7K, $4.50 per ton.
7M, $3.50 per ton.
7R, $3.50 per ton.
7RF, $4 per ton.
7T, $3 per ton.
7TF, $4 per ton.
Black, carbon, channel, beads, 8 100c. per lb.
furnace, very fine, 8/100c. per lb.
Green, chrome, CP, 2c. per lb.
reduced, 1c. per lb.
Gum, dammar, East India, pale, chips, 1c. per lb.
Orange, chrome, CP, 2½c. per lb.
Molybdate, 2c. per lb.
Red, vermilion, American, 2½c. per lb.
Rosin, gum, New York, E, 15c. per 100 lbs.
Savannah, B, D, 2c. per 100 lbs.
Shellac, superfine, 2c. per lb.
Turpentine, gum, New York, ½c. per gal.
Savannah, ¼c. per gal.
Yellow, chrome, CP, 2½c. per lb.
Zinc, 1½c. per lb.
Zinc oxide, all leaded and lead-free grades, 2c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Glue, bone, 40 jellygrams, 3c. per lb.
40-45 jellygrams, 3c. per lb.
65-90 jellygrams, 3c. per lb.
95-145 jellygrams, 1c. per lb.
145-180 jellygrams, ½c. per lb.
ground, 40-45 jellygrams, 6c. per lb.
pulverized, 30-60 jellygrams, 6c. per lb.
Gum, dammar, Singapore, No. 3, 3c. per lb.
Rosin, gum, New York, D, N, 10c. per 100 lbs.
G, H, I, K, M, 15c. per 100 lbs.
WG, WW, X, 20c. per 100 lbs.
Savannah, E, 3c. per 100 lbs.
F, 9c. per 100 lbs.
G, H, I, K, M, 15c. per 100 lbs.
N, 22c. per 100 lbs.
WG, 25c. per 100 lbs.
WW, X, 29c. per 100 lbs.
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, 4½c. to 5c. per lb.
petroleum, 4½c. to 5c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
235.2	224.3	224.3	182.2

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Prime Pigments

Aluminum Paste, Powder—The Bureau of Census reported November shipments of powder, flake and paste at 1,446,000 pounds, which compares with 1,512,000 pounds during October and 1,123,000 pounds in November, 1947. Shipments during the first eleven months of 1948 totaled 15,243,000 pounds, opposed to the aggregate of 15,261,000 pounds during January-November, 1947.

Black, Bone—Conditions remained firm, as they have for some time. Listings were maintained at a range of 14⅜c. to 22⅜c. per pound, less carload, delivered.

Black, Carbon—The market stabilized following minor increases in carload quantities of channel beads and very fine furnace. These materials are currently quoted at 7.4c. per pound, bags, carload, works. Stocks of channel grades continued to improve, although they were still somewhat short of meeting all requirements. Furnace blacks were ample.

Black, Lamp—The market position of this pigment material was relatively unchanged at the outset of the new year. Prices were steady at 7c. to 30c. per pound, carload, works.

Black, Mineral — The price structure was stable at a range of 1.6c. to 6.75c. per pound, works.

Black, Synthetic Iron Oxide—Shipments were still subject to delays of up to two weeks. However, producers reported further improvement in the supply situation. Prices were steady at 10¾c. to 11c. per pound, works.

Brown, Metallic—Supplies were excellent. Demand was fair. Prices continued steady at 3c. to 3¼c. per pound.

Brown, Sap Crystals — Heavy inventories and moderate demand featured this section. Listings were maintained at 12c. to 13c. per pound.

Brown, Sienna — Availability of both burnt and raw grades continued excellent. Buying interest was on the sluggish side. Quotations held firm at a range of 3¾c. to 15c. per pound.

Brown, Synthetic Iron Oxide — Though still somewhat short of demand, supplies of this pigment material were said to be getting better. Deliveries were still delayed up to two weeks. Prices were unchanged at 12½c. per pound, less carload.

Brown, Umber—American and Turkey types continued in ample supply. Consuming inquiry was only fair. The price structure was stable at 3¾c. to 6¾c. for the American and 5¾c. to 8c. per pound for the Turkey grades.

Chrome Colors—The market steadied at higher levels following a variety of January 1 increases. Reduced and CP grades of chrome green are currently quoted at range of 13c. to 29¼c. and 38c. to 48¾c. per pound, respectively. This represents a rise of 1c. on reduced greens and 2c. per pound on CP grades. Orange and yellow chromes command 34c. per pound, 2½c. higher than previous levels. The week was otherwise without feature, as demand continued somewhat slow and supplies remained excellent.

Earth Colors—Importations during the past week totaled 1,045 bags of earth colors from Genoa, Larnaca and Durban.

Mercuric Oxides — Quicksilver, which held steady at a range of $86 to $91 per flask last week, received little or no buying interest and the prices were regarded as almost entirely nominal. Meanwhile, red and yellow mercuric oxides were unchanged at $2 to $2.02 and $1.93 to $1.95 per pound, respectively. Oxide sellers reported that they contemplated no price moves until the mercury market assumed reasonable stability.

Orange, Molybdate—Prices steadied at 45c. per pound following a 2c. increase on January 1. Buying interest was only fair. Supplies were good.

Red, Iron Oxide—Supplies of Spanish oxide continued to improve slightly, but were still short of all trade requirements. Persian Gulf remained tight. However, another shipment from the Middle East was expected sometime during the first quarter. Synthetic iron oxide was in good availability. Buying interest generally was reported fair to moderate. Prices were maintained. Imported last week were 1,471 bags of iron oxide from Malaga.

Red, Venetian—In excellent supply, this pigment material was in only moderate demand during the past week. Listings

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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held steady at a range of 3.5c. to 4.9c. per pound.

Red, Vermilion—The American grade stabilized at higher quotations during the week following a January 1 increase of 2½c. per pound. The material is currently listed at 34c.

Yellow, Synthetic Iron Oxide—Availability of this material continued excellent last week. Buying interest was sluggish. The price structure held firm at 9c. to 9¼c. per pound.

Yellow, Zinc—The market steadied following January 1 increases of 1½c. per pound. Current quotations are uniform at 24½c. per pound.

Zinc Oxide—Prices steadied at new higher levels following January 1 increases of 2c. per pound on all leaded and lead-free grades. With one exception, most new schedules are guaranteed for all orders accepted for January delivery. The excepted producer has announced that current quotations are subject to change without notice. Meanwhile, supplies continue short, while demand remains intense.

Fillers and Extenders

Barytes — The Chemical and Health Products Branch reports that new and apparently somewhat extensive deposits of barytes have been discovered at Camanu, Bahia, Brazil.

Blanc Fixe — Supply levels continued very short last week, as they have for some time. Buying interest was reported to be as strong as ever. Prices were unchanged, and there were no such moves contemplated within the near future.

Calcium Carbonate—Stocks were abundant. Demand was only fair. Prices were maintained. Imported during the week were 2,580 bags of whiting from Antwerp.

Kyanite—Arrivals last week aggregated 1,155 tons of kyanite ore from Calcutta and Mombasa.

Mica—Although there was no oversupply, stocks were said to be meeting demand easily last week. Buying interest was reported fair. Normally demand during December and January is sluggish. However, some pickup was expected with the approach of Spring. Domestic prices held steady, although export quotations were reported to have risen slightly. Importations during the past week totaled 5,450 cases of mica from Calcutta, Madras, London and Rio de Janeiro.

Natural Resins

The market in New York last week failed to emerge from the holiday slump. Demand was largely inactive. Nevertheless, East India pale chips were quoted 1c. higher than previously, rising to a range of 13c. to 15c. per pound. These prices, however, were considered almost entirely nominal because of the small-volume nature of the material. At the same time, Singapore No. 3 dammar weakened considerably, dropping 3c. per pound to a market quotation of 10c. to 12c. Supplies were viewed as adequate in the face of small inquiry. Arrivals during the week totaled 12 bags and 42 baskets of copal gum from Singapore and Macassar, 110 cases and 12 bags of dammar from Singapore, 160 bags of varnish gum from Manila and 160 bags of yacca from Adelaide.

Shellac—Reflecting strength in the Calcutta market, superfine lac moved up 2c. per pound in New York last week. Bleached grades and other orange lacs were firm. In India, the supply situation was reported to be narrowing considerably, due to transportation difficulties in getting raw lac down from up-country, the unexpectedly low yield from the Kusmi crop and the disappearance of 1948 Bysacki stocks. Although supplies in this country last week were fair in view of relaxed demand, shortages, particularly in the better grades, were expected to crop up within the next two to four weeks. Following are current market quotations:—Bleached, bonedry, 65½c. to 68c.; bleached, refined, 75½c. to 78c.; lemon No. 1, 70c. to 71c.; lemon No. 2, 68c. to 69c.; superfine, 66c. to 67c., and TN, 62c. to 63c. per pound. Arrivals during the week totaled 1,950 bags of seedlac and 1,700 bags of shellac from Calcutta and 16 bags of orange lac from London.

Synthetic Resins

Alkyd Resins—Market conditions continued steady into the new year. Prices were maintained throughout the trade. Buying interest was still reported sluggish last week. Supplies were said to be adequate in view of current demand.

Chlorinated Rubber — Quotations held firm at 42c. to 43c. per pound. The market was otherwise without feature.

Ester Gums — Producers reported that supplies were meeting demand easily. The price structure was steady during the week.

Ethylcellulose — Stocks were adequate. Demand was on a par with previous levels. Prices continued at a range of 52c. to 62c. per pound.

Film Scrap—Demand from abroad continued to improve last week. The supply situation continued good. Prices held firm at 13c. for the colored grade and 14c. per pound for the water-white material.

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week upped one grade 1/10c. and lowered pulverized grades 1/10c. to 6c. per pound. At the same time, this producer announced the addition of a new grade to its line of hydrocarbon resins. The material, which is designed primarily for use in rotogravure inks and tire manufacturing, is said to have a melting point of 130 degrees F. by the ball-and-ring method and is susceptible to practically all solvents except the alcohol group.

Methylcellulose — Demand continued sluggish last week. Supplies were plentiful. Carload quantities were reported to be available for prompt shipment. Prices were steady at 68c. to 80c. for special viscosities and 62c. to 73c. per pound for standard types.

Melamine Resins—Firm prices and unchanged demand was reported in this section. Supplies continued on a par with previous levels.

Phenolic Resins—The supply position of all but butylated grades continued excellent. Demand was without variance, as were prices.

Vinyl Resins—The price structure was steady during the week. Demand and supplies were similarly unchanged.

Lacquer Materials

Trieresyl Phosphate—In the wake of reductions in coaltar acids, prices of coaltar and petroleum grades declined 4½c. to 5c. per pound last week. As a result of the week's activity, the coaltar grade, manufactured by three producers, moved down to 38c., drums, carload; 38½c., l.c.l., and 37c. per pound, tanks. Petroleum grades, supplied by two companies, dropped to 38c., drums, carload; 38½c., l.c.l., and 36½c. to 37c. per pound, tanks. Differential on the tankcar quotation represents a price variance between grades. Supplies, meanwhile, were still reported to be running a close race with demand.

Naval Stores

The records of the gum naval stores markets over the week ended January 7 were as follows:—

Gum Rosin

	Price per 100 lbs.						
	Savannah Exchange (Low of range)					New York c.l. f.o.b. N. Y. whse.	New York l.c.l. ex whse.
	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Friday	
B	$6.65	$6.65	$6.65	$6.65	$6.65	$8.00	$8.75
D	7.21	7.21	7.21	7.21	7.21	8.25	9.00
E	7.45	7.43	7.43	7.43	7.40	8.50	9.25
F	7.49	7.49	7.49	7.49	7.40	8.50	9.25
G	7.65	7.65	7.65	7.65	7.50	8.55	9.30
H	7.65	7.65	7.65	7.65	7.50	8.55	9.30
I	7.65	7.65	7.65	7.65	7.50	8.55	9.30
K	7.65	7.65	7.65	7.65	7.50	8.55	9.30
M	7.65	7.65	7.65	7.65	7.50	8.55	9.30
N	7.72	7.72	7.72	7.72	7.50	8.60	9.35
WG	7.85	7.85	7.85	7.85	7.60	8.65	9.40
WW	8.06	8.06	8.06	8.06	7.77	8.75	9.50
X	8.06	8.06	8.06	8.06	7.77	8.75	9.50
	Drums						
Sales	25	...	...	...	...	270	
Receipts	65	6	16	12	...		
Shipments	250		5,570	44			
Stocks	22,258	22,264	16,710	16,678	16,678		

Gum Turpentine

	Savannah Exchange Bulk					New York (ref. drms.) tanks l.c.l. f.o.b. ex N.Y. whse. (7 lbs.)	
	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Friday	
Per gal	.37	.37	.37	.37	.36¼	.44	.55
Sales, bbls.	80	...	320	...	516		
Receipts, bbls.	...	511	2	4	136		
Shipments, bbls.	286	1	866	192	557		
Stocks, bbls.	17,317	17,827	16,963	16,775	16,404		

Miscellaneous Materials

Asbestos—Prices stabilized at higher levels during the week following January 1 increases of $3 to $11.50 per ton. Demand for long-fibered asbestos continued to outrun production by a wide margin. However, short fibers were still in excellent supply. Arrivals during the past week totaled 10,784 bags of asbestos from Lourenco Marques.

Asphalt—Importations last week aggregated 25,269 barrels of petroleum asphalt from Willemstad. The market was otherwise without feature.

Casein—Domestic producers were jubilant last week following announcement by the Commodity Credit Corporation on December 31 that it had completed its purchase program for spray and roller process nonfat dry milk solids. The first encouraging sign in months, this action was interpreted by the trade as meaning that 1949 would see more and lower-priced domestic casein afloat on the market. Immediate result of the CCC move was a break in the milk powder market, with prices declining 2c. to 3c. per pound. One domestic casein manufacturer reported that signs of loosening solids stocks were already evident, but that widespread availability would not become apparent until the March-April milk flush. Meanwhile, domestic casein held firm at 30c. per pound, with few, if any, takers.

Imported casein was similarly steady, at 25¼c. to 27c. per pound, but buyers were also inactive. During the week, the new 8 percent Argentine export tax went into effect, but there was no apparent effect on the market. Some New York dealers believed that producers will absorb the levy to insure a continued flow of business. Arrivals last week totaled 2,000 bags of casein from Buenos Aires.

Glue—Bone grade prices tumbled ½c. to 3c. per pound last week, as demand waned and inventories mounted. Hide glues were still in very short supply, but demand was said to have slackened off somewhat from previously high levels. Interest in the upper-range hide grades remained intense. Prices of all hide glues were steady. Meanwhile, a maker of specialty grades of bone glue announced reductions of 6c. per pound all along the line. Following are current bone glue quotations:—40 jellygrams, 14½c.; 40-65 jellygrams, 16½c.; 65-90 jellygrams, 18c.; 95-145 jellygrams, 22½c.; 145-180 jellygrams, 25c.; ground, 40-45 jellygrams, 16c. to 17c., and pulverized, 50-60 jellygrams, 18½c. to 19½c. per pound.

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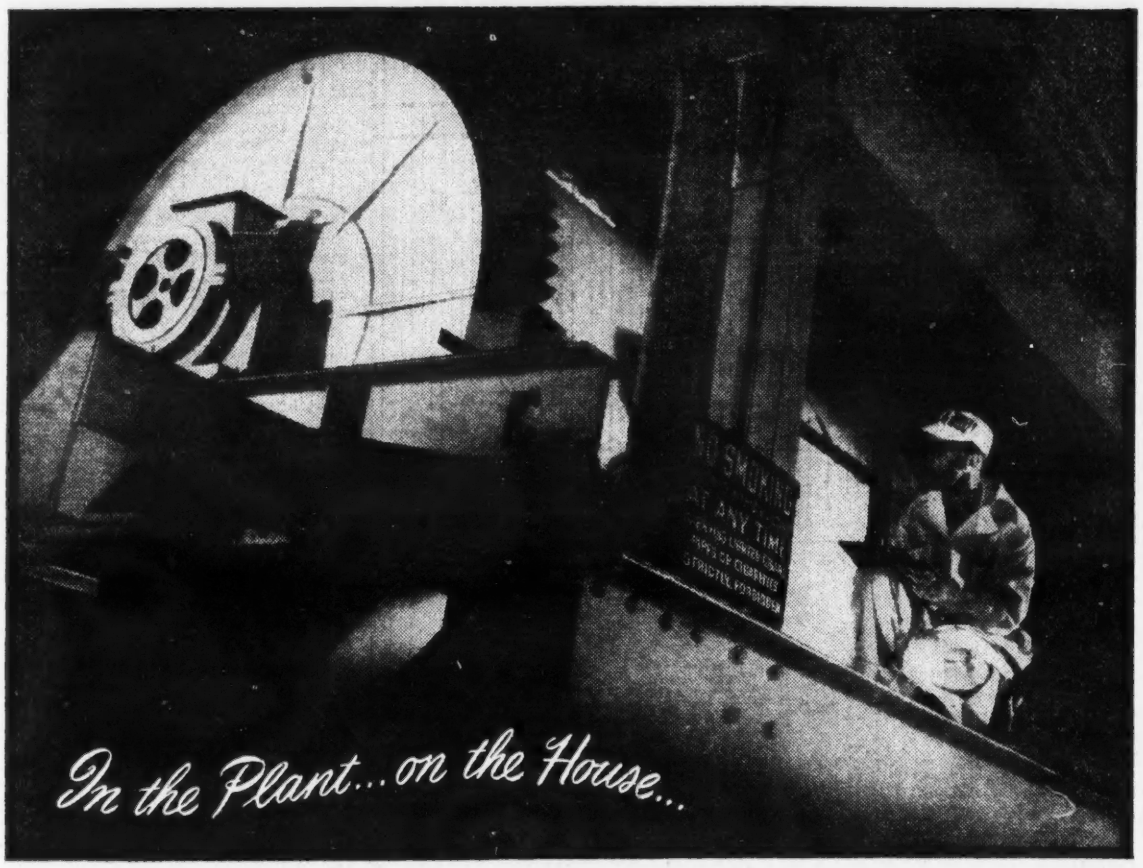

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Varnish Specification Revision Considered

Varnish, Interior, Federal Specification TT-V-71a is under consideration for revision, and the revised specification will be designated as TT-V-71-b. The important differences between the proposed TT-V-71-b and the present TT-V-71-a under its current amendment 2 involves, in addition to the new system of paragraph identification, the following:—

Set to touch time is reduced from the present range of two to four hours to half to two hours; dry hard time is reduced from a maximum of twenty-four hours to seven hours; the freedom from after-tack time is reduced from forty-eight hours to twenty-four hours, and a hot water test is again specified.

Copies of the proposed specification, which has been sent out under a covering letter dated December 29, can be obtained from E. F. Hickson, chairman of the technical committee on paint, varnish, lacquer and related materials, Federal Specifications Board, National Bureau of Standards, Washington 25, D. C. Comments and constructive criticism of the proposed specification should be sent to Mr. Hickson at the above address in time to be received by him not later than January 29.

N.Y. Paint Technicians Discuss Rustproofing

At a meeting of the New York Paint and Varnish Production Club, held at 2 Park avenue, New York, on January 6, Arthur Minich of the Nuodex Products Company discussed the new organo-metallic rustproofing composition developed by his company and designated as "X-545."

The new rustproofing material is a concentrated liquid of organo-metallic composition in which are included a balanced combination of several different chemical agents, it was stated. Mr. Minich claimed that the most outstanding feature of the new composition was that when 2 to 5 percent of the concentrate was dissolved in volatile solvent and applied to bare metal, the resulting deposit coating acted as a highly efficient interim rust-preventative which does not have to be removed before painting with primers or topcoats. The new product was designed to give protection against rust to metal surfaces which by the nature of the product cannot be painted, he said, and to paintable metal products as a shop coat until such time as they are ready to be painted.

Shellac, Varnish Gums Imports: January-September

Imports of lac, shellac and natural gums and resins into the United States during September and during the January-September period of 1948 have been reported by the Department of Commerce. The data, in pounds, showing the country of origin, are as follows:—

	September	Jan.-Sept.
Lac, crude, seed, button and stick	1,678,418	18,023,321
India	1,574,685	16,752,561
Siam	99,733	1,262,355
Lebanon	.....	7,378
Unbleached shellac	1,174,240	17,542,314
India	934,424	12,859,609
Siam	189,816	4,456,404
Italy	.....	123,000
Netherlands Indies	.....	56,000
Germany	.....	31,355
Lebanon	.....	8,024
Canada	.....	3,280
Sweden	.....	2,205
United Kingdom	.....	1,658
China	.....	1,103
Argentina	.....	176
Bleached shellac	37,209	138,563
Siam	.....	22,046
Sweden	4,409	9,917
India	32,800	106,600
Damar	153,129	4,516,654
British Malaya	132,720	3,659,910
Netherlands Indies	20,409	687,746
China	.....	100,300
Siam	.....	68,198
Kauri	60,000	283,783
New Zealand	60,000	176,783
British Malaya	.....	112,000
Sandarac-French Morocco	2,299	37,168
Copal gums	590,627	6,604,091
Netherlands Indies	116,250	2,060,218
Philippine Republic	91,100	1,283,385
Belgian Congo	282,477	2,493,664
British Malaya	67,200	451,625
Australia	33,600	233,696
Netherlands	.....	34,554
Belgium	.....	21,989
Gold Coast	.....	17,739
British East Africa	.....	1,883
United Kingdom	.....	338
Other varnish gums	.....	302,614
Philippine Republic	.....	147,610
India	.....	143,804
Netherlands Indies	.....	11,200

Pigments Output Reported Below Normal in Netherlands

The raw materials situation in the Netherlands paint industry is considered good, according to a recent report from the American vice-consul in Amsterdam, but pigments are still in short supply. Pigment plants were not greatly damaged during the war, with the exception of those at Roermond and Maastricht, but production is below normal because of shortages of materials and fuel, the report explains.

In general, it adds, supplies of white pigments are only 60 percent of those in 1939, and manufacture of colored pigments is hampered by the scarcity of bichromates and lead. The output of zinc white and white lead is unsatisfactory and imports have been small. Production of lithopone will meet domestic demand if not more than 50 percent is exported.

Canadian Paint Chemists Plan February 8 Meeting

The protective coatings group of the Chemical Institute of Canada will hold its eastern regional conference at the Royal York hotel, Toronto, on February 8. Among the papers to be presented at the conference will be the following:—

"The Measurement of Surface Roughness," by E. Green, metrology section, National Research Council; "Electrical Measurements on Metal Protective Paints," by William E. Shaw, National Lead Company; "Gelvatex Emulsion Paints," by F. H. Foxlee, Shawinigan Chemicals, Ltd., and "Porcelain Enamel as a Protective Finish," by H. D. McLaren, Ferro Enamels (Canada), Ltd.

Bollaert Vice-President Of Great Lakes Carbon

Armand R. Bollaert has been elected vice-president in charge of the Great Lakes Carbon Corporation's Dicalite division. Mr. Bollaert, manager of the division for the past year, was its former technical director. He makes his headquarters at the corporation's Los Angeles office, which is near the division's plants and deposits of diatomaceous earth.

Before becoming associated with the Great Lakes Carbon Corporation, Mr. Bollaert was head of research and development of the Celotex Corporation, director of research and development of the J. W. Mortell Company, and chief chemist of the Lehon Company.

National Gypsum Opens New District Sales Office

National Gypsum Company, Buffalo, N. Y., began operation of a new sales district, with headquarters in Pittsburgh, on January 1. William M. Ritchey, formerly manager of the company's Cincinnati district, has been placed in charge of the new office, and has been succeeded at Cincinnati by Walter J. Stroud.

Du Pont Opens Chicago Field Service Laboratory

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., has opened a field service laboratory in Chicago to assist industries in the middle west in handling finishing problems. The laboratory has facilities for spraying and baking furniture, refrigerators and other metal and wood articles, and a large workroom for preparations of panels and similar work.

New York Paint Club To Meet on January 13

The New York Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association wi'l hold its first luncheon meeting of the 1949 season at the Biltmore hotel on January 13. The principal speaker at the meeting will be Charles Hodges, professor of foreign trade, international relations and politics at New York University.

Wilson Carbon Company Introduces New Resin

Wilson Carbon Company, New York, has introduced an addition to its "Vanadiset" line of resins. The new product is said to have a ball and ring method melting point of 130 degrees F., and to be susceptible to practically all solvents except the alcohol group. It is designed principally for use in rotogravure inks and tire manufacturing.

Bartlett Leaves Morton Chemical

A. E. Bartlett, manager of the paint and coatings department of the Morton Chemical Company, Greensboro, N. C., has resigned from that company. Prior to his association with the Morton organization, Mr. Bartlett had been successively director of technical service, assistant to the vice-president in charge of sales, and manager of sales promotion and advertising of the Nuodex Products Company. He had formerly been associated with E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. and the General Printing Ink Corporation.

Plastic Materials Exports In January-Sept. Reported

United States exports of specified plastics materials in the January-September period of 1948, as compared with the corresponding period in 1947, have been reported by the Department of Commerce. The data, in pounds, is as follows:—

	January-September 1948	1947
Alkyd resins*	10,697,000	11,817,000
Tar acid resins*	25,955,000	19,556,000
Urea resins*	8,145,000	6,729,000
Synthetic resins, n.e.s.*	13,982,000	11,244,000
Sheets, plates, rods, tubes and other unfinished forms—		
Laminated	1,328,000	1,681,000
Not laminated	1,653,000	1,659,000
Cellulose nitrate—		
Scrap and film scrap	863,000	2,186,000
Film support and base	3,576,000	4,506,000
Sheets, rods, tubes and other unfinished forms	898,000	1,474,000
Cellulose acetate—		
Molding compounds	5,171,000	14,490,000
Sheets, rods, tubes and other unfinished forms	974,000	1,549,000
Film support	2,094,000	1,626,000
Polymers of styrene, vinyl acetate, etc	26,693,000	28,739,000

* In powder, flake or liquid form, including scrap.

Cleveland Paint Club Plans Meeting Tonight

The Cleveland Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association will sponsor a "National Association Night" at the Carter Hotel tonight. Guests at the meeting will be Joseph F. Battley, president of the NPVLA, and Dr. John C. Moore. Mr. Battley will review the activities of the association and outline plans for the future, and Dr. Moore will present the work of the scientific section.

Nat'l. Lead Names McNair

—Continued from page 7

with the company since 1910, was formerly manager of the Atlantic branch. He started with the company as a salesman of paint materials and metals in the south and was transferred to the New York office of the Atlantic branch in 1913. In 1917 he was named assistant to the white lead sales manager, became sales manager in 1926, and was named assistant branch manager in 1928.

Mr. Carroll, who also joined the company in 1910, succeeds C. A. Geatty, who retired December 31, as manager of the metal department. He has been with the metal department since 1919 and will continue as manager of the Chicago branch in addition to his current appointment. Mr. Coale, who succeeds Andrew Mayer as chief engineer, joined the company as chief engineer of the Sayreville plant of its titanium division in 1935.

Mr. Hurley, who was formerly assistant manager of the Atlantic branch, became associated with the company in 1911. He was appointed sales manager of painters' products in the branch in 1942 and was named assistant manager in the same year.

Daniel D. Roberts has been appointed branch manager of the Pacific Coast branch, to succeed the late James L. Caruth. C. A. Sondhaus has been named assistant manager of the branch and K. S. Specht has been appointed manager of the southern division of the branch, to succeed H. S. Irwin.

Gutschow Moves Offices

Paul Gutschow, New York, representative of the Holland Color & Chemical Company, Holland, Mich., has moved his offices to 505 Fifth avenue. His telephone number at the new location is Murray Hill 7-4017.

N.Y. Paint Club Plans Class

The New York Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association will start its next "Paint Power" class on January 24. Registration for the course will be at the Textile Evening Trades School on 8 p.m. of that date.

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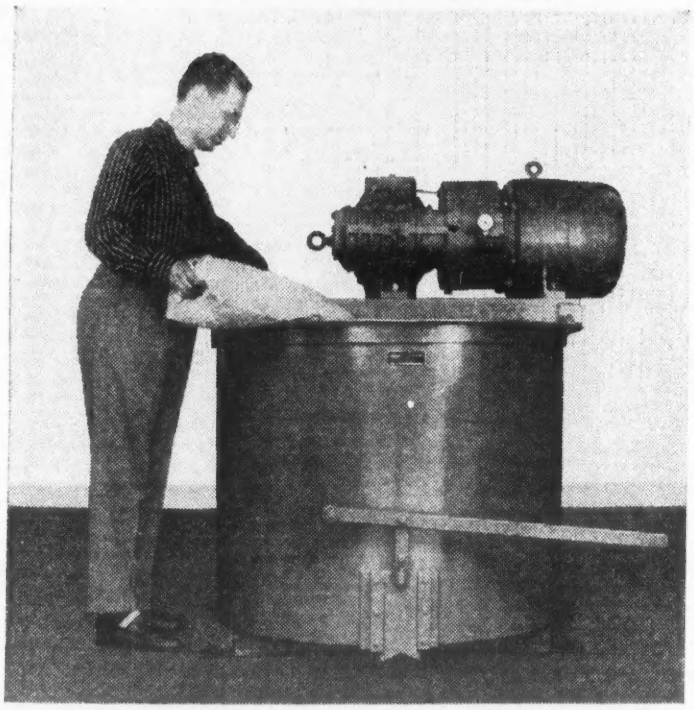

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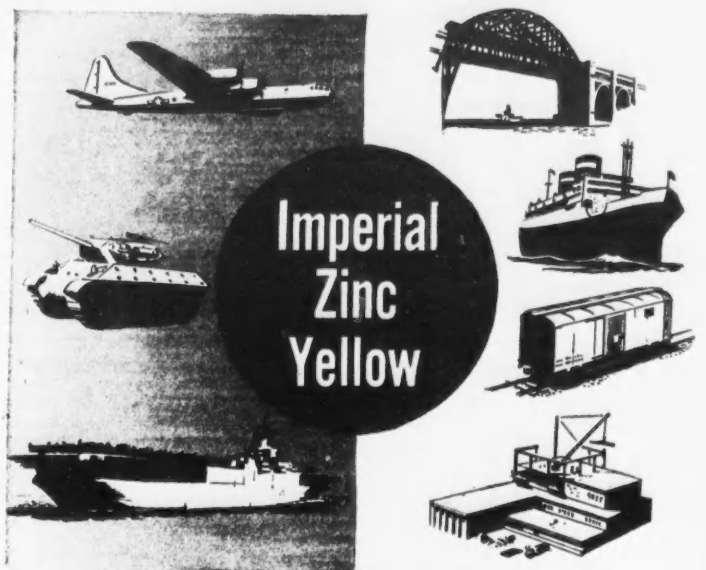

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TECHNICAL DATA

Grades	X, WW, WG, N, M, K
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Melting Point (drop method)	175 to 182F
Acid Number	160 to 169
Saponification Number	165 to 174

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Further weakness dominated the oils and fats market last week and resulted in price declines in practically all groups. Buying interest continued at a minimum and increased offerings, caused the market to work downward. Price index declined to 169.4, compared with 187.3 last month and 251.3 for the same time last year.

Coconut oil was sharply lower, with increased offers both for Pacific and Atlantic coasts delivery, and cheaper copra. Crude cottonseed oil was off fractionally, but rallied later and was slightly steadier. Corn oil was in fair demand and remained unchanged. Trading in crude peanut oil was active with refiners taking over fifty tankcars at a reduction of 1c. per pound. Soybean oil also was weaker and declined fractionally for all positions.

Refined vegetable oils were reduced with crude oils, though consuming inquiry was reported quite active at the lower levels.

Tallow and greases continued unsettled, declining fractionally. Active export demand developed at the lower levels and a good volume of business was reported at premiums for lower grades of tallow and greases. Yellow grease received the most attention and was firmly held fractionally above the best bids. Soapmakers purchased moderate quantities of tallow at the decline, but later restricted interest to grades below fancy.

As a result of recent price reductions of crude menhaden and sardine oils, the refined grades were cut 1 cent per pound. Sperm oil also was easier and declined fractionally.

Tung oil continued to ease off and was again reduced fractionally last week. While other drying oils were in slow demand, quotations were unchanged and fairly steady.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Coconut oil, 2c. per lb.
Copra, $20 per ton.
Corn oil, ½c. per lb.
Cottonseed oil, ¼c. to ½c. per lb.
Greases, ½c. per lb.
Fish oil, refined, 1c. per lb.
Palm oil, ½c. per lb.
Peanut oil, 1c. per lb.
Soybean oil, ⅜c. to ½c. per lb.
Sperm oil, ½c. per lb.
Tallow, ½c. per lb.
oil, ¾c. per lb.
Tung oil, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
169.4	173.9	187.3	215.3

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Cottonseed Oil

Bleachable cottonseed oil futures market was unsteady last week. Volume of trading was fairly active, the market backing and filling and registered moderate declines. Prices were influenced by the easier tone in crude oil, lard and competing oils. Hedging and selling pressure promptly checked the upturns.

The futures market broke sharply on Friday, dropping 40 to 50 points. The declines, which followed the President's economic report to Congress, established new lows for this movement. Grains, lard and soybean also were lower.

Crude oil was easier, declining ½c. early in the week, with trading at 16c. per pound, tankcars, in the Valley and Texas. Later the market rallied and sales ranged from 16c. to 16¼c. in the Southeast and Valley. Volume of sales was reported limited.

Prices of refined bleachable prime summer yellow cottonseed oil in tankcars on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended January 7 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
January	2	19.05	18.70	18.40@18.80
March	531	19.39	18.56	18.60—18.56S
May	286	19.12	18.40	18.44—18.40S
July	53	18.80	18.20	18.25—18.20S
September	9	17.50	17.00	17.00S
October	..	....	....	16.40@16.75
December	..	....	....	15.75@16.50

Total sales—891 tankcars.

Memphis—Recent sales of crude cottonseed and soybean oils took place at 16c. per pound, nearby shipment. Mills reluctant sellers. Inquiry fairly active. Cottonseed meal, 41 percent, quoted at $67 per ton, sacked, Memphis. Soybean meal held at same level. Cottonseed hulls quoted at $9 per ton, bulk, and $15, sacked, Memphis. Export demand better, with domestic interest fair.

Linseed Oil

Activity in this market was restricted to an improved call for oil against former orders. New business continued light with consumers limiting demand to prompt needs, and showing little interest in forward requirements. Market remained steady. Raw oil was generally quoted at 27.8c. per pound, tankcars, with occasional sales at 2 points less for tankcars.

Production and Marketing Administration reported purchases of 20 tankcars of raw linseed oil at 26.7c. per pound, f.o.b. Minnesota, December 20 and 25 tankcars at 28.5c. f.o.b. Texas, December 22.

PMA purchases of raw linseed oil totaled 3,975,000 pounds in October and 24,915,000 pounds of raw oil and 44,092 pounds of boiled oil during July-October inclusive.

Minneapolis—Crushers were delivering liberal amounts of oil to the CCC on the contract, obtaining the 26.7c. support price from the government agency because they were unable to sell only limited quantities to the private trade. No official figures as to the amount of oil held by the CCC have as yet been made public but shrewd observers are of the opinion that the government owns enough oil at the present time to keep the oil consuming industries of the country operating at full time for a period of 30 to 45 days. Plant operations held at a fairly high level last week, despite the holidays, and shipping instructions in domestic channels were somewhat better with the turn of the year.

The local shipping situation failed to be disturbed by weather conditions to the South and West, two blizzards missing the Minneapolis and St. Paul area completely.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1948-49	1947-48
This week	5,520,000	7,860,000
Since Sept. 1	74,558,000	127,580,000

Flaxseed—Moderate sales were reported at $6 per bushel, the support price for crushers account. PMA reported flaxseed purchases of 157,612,000 pounds in October and 157,785,419 pounds during July-October inclusive.

Minneapolis—Demand for cash flaxseed was fading as the new year got under way and while crushers were still buying spot offerings and taking supplies on a 90 day delivery basis the bloom was definitely off the market. One or two buyers eased out of the market in the closing moments of the old year and at least one buyer was extremely selective in purchases insisting that the flax originate in a few special spots in North Dakota. Other buyers were taking run of the market seed without any strings attached but their interest waned as more and more supplies came their way. CCC, which has not purchased any seed since early November, was standing ready to pick up the buying baton at any time that demand ceased. It was as yet too early in the year to determine the country selling attitude and furthermore, heavy rains, followed by sleet and blizzard conditions halted traffic in most sections of North and South Dakota during the week, preventing movement of flax and other grains to market.

Shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:—

Bushels—	Receipts 1948-49	Receipts 1947-48	Shipments 1948-49	Shipments 1947-48
This week	212,500	244,800	20,400	56,100
Since Sept. 1	24,565,300	16,046,000	4,419,040	2,257,900

Other Vegetable Oils

Castor Dehydrated—Demand was fairly active, mainly for immediate delivery. Prices were unchanged and steady.

Coconut — Market was weaker with lower copra and inactive demand, and declined 2c. per pound. Crude oil was reported sold at 17c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast for January shipment. Refined cochin and deodorized also were off 1c. per pound. Imports totaled 2,344 tons of crude coconut oil at New York last week.

Copra—Light trading was reported at $245 and $240 per short ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast, with offers later available at $235, denoting a net loss of $20 per ton for the week. PMA reported copra purchases of 1,000 long tons at $250 per long ton, f.o.b. Philippine ports, December 16; 1,000 long tons at $255 per ton, December 20; and 1,000 long tons at $254.50, December 21, same basis.

Corn—This market was unsettled by lower competing oils. Sales of crude oil were reported at 17c. and later at 16½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, January shipment. Refined oil declined to 20¼c. per pound, tankcars, same basis.

Oiticica — Trading was restricted to small drum lots for actual needs. Prices were unchanged. Liquid in tankcars were quoted at 18c. per pound and drums ranged from 18c. to 18½c. depending upon quantity, New York delivery.

Olive—Business continued slow. Prices were maintained at former levels. Spanish oil was quoted at $4.50 to $4.75 per gallon, drums, as to quantity and Moroccan at $4.10 to $4.15, same basis. Imports totaled 585 drums from Africa and Spain last week.

Palm — Market was easier and Congo

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

was available at 21c. per pound, tankcars, and 22c. drums, carlots, New York. Arrivals of 3,832 tons were noted at New York last week.

Peanut—Prices were off 1c. per pound. Crude oil was sold at 16½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Southeast and later at 17c. Texas. Offerings were maintained at this figure. Refined oil was lower at 20½c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery. Consuming demand for refined was slow.

Rapeseed — Offerings of refined were light and the market was unchanged and nominal at 24c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Soybean—Market was easier and quotations declined fractionally for all positions. Trading was light and spotty. Crude oil sold down to 15⅜c. per pound, tankcars, January shipment. January-March was offered at same price and April-June at 15¼c. same basis. Refined edible oil was lower at 19¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery. Refined alkali and clarified grades were off about ½c. per pound, and tankcars were offered at 19.02c. and 17.82c. per pound, respectively. PMA reported purchases of 3,302,000 pounds of hydrogenated soybean oil, 1,993,000 pounds of crude, 102,300 pounds of refined edible oil and 24,978,000 pounds of soybeans during October.

Prices of refined bleachable soybean oil, in tankcars, on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended January 7, follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound—High	Low	Close
January	..	....	....	16.75B
March	..	....	....	16.50@17.50
May	..	....	....	16.50@17.50
July	..	....	....	16.25@17.25
September	..	....	....	16.00@17.00
October	..	....	....	14.25N
December	..	....	....	14.25N

Total sales—None.

Tung—Business was reported slow at lower prices. Sales were reported at 21¼c. and 21½c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery. Firm bids at the lower price it was stated were acceptable in some quarters. While new business was limited, demand against former contracts was reported active. Drums were quoted at 22¾c. per pound, carlots and 23¼c. for less carlots. Imports at New York totaled 2,431 tons from Shanghai last week.

Fats and Greases

Greases — Active inquiry for yellow grease for domestic and export delivery kept this grade firm, while other grades were off ½c. per pound. Domestic buyers bids of 9c. were not accepted and the bulk of trading took place at premiums for export. Supplies of this grade was light and were well held at 9¼c. to 9½c. loose. Choice white was quoted at 10c. per pound, loose and house was nominal at 8¼c. to 8½c., same basis.

Lard — This market was easier with lower hogs and competing vegetable oils. Prime steamed lard declined to 16.05c. per pound, tierces, Chicago. Lard production totaled 40,800,000 pounds for the week ended January 1, against 41,300,000 pounds the week previous and 33,700,000 pounds for the same period last year.

Tallow — Considerable export inquiry was reported for extra tallow and lower grades, while fancy attracted less attention last week. Prices were off ½c. per pound, and a moderate volume of business took place at the lower levels, for soapmakers account. Buying interest later was restricted to the lower grades. Fancy was quoted at 10½c. per pound, loose, extra, 10¼c. and special, 9¾c. same basis.

Animal Oils

Degras—This market remained steady, reflecting the tightness of the common grade. Quotations were without change.

Grease Oils—Lower prices did not improve consumers interest for replacements. Market was dull and reflected the unsettlement of basic materials.

Oleo Oil—Buying interest was confined to small lots for actual requirements. Extra was nominal at 20c. per pound, tierces, New York basis.

Oleo Stearine — Market was inactive with quotations nominal at 15c. per pound, barrels, New York delivery.

Tallow Oil—Lower cost of basic materials created a weaker tone and prices declined to 15½c. to 16c. per pound, drums, depending upon quantity.

Fish Oils

Crude Fish Oils—Trading was inactive and quotations were more or less nominal at the recent price declines. Crude menhaden and sardine oils were quoted nominally at 14c. per pound, loose, works.

Los Angeles.—The sardine oil market was inactive last week. Inquiry was moderate. Market was nominal at 14c. U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service reported 135,859 tons landed through December 31, compared with 91,965 tons for the same period last season.

Refined Fish Oils—Market was easier

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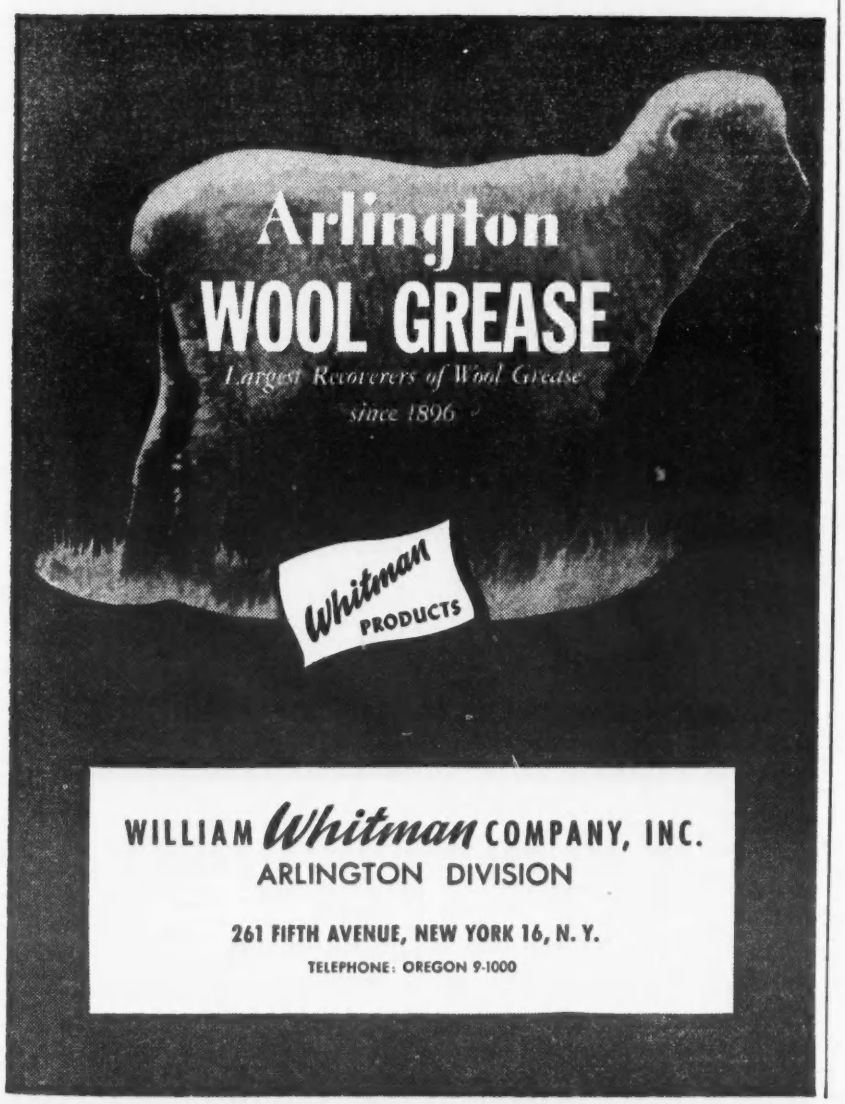

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with lower cost of crude and quotations were reduced about 1c. per pound for all grades. Light pressed was quoted at 17c. per pound, tankcars and 18.20c. to 18.60c. per pound, drums, according to quantity. Refined alkali ranged from 19.70c. to 20.10c. per pound, drums, as to quantity and kettle bodied, 21.20c. to 21.60c., same basis.

Sperm Oil—Prices were reduced about ½c. per pound. Natural Winter, 45 deg. was quoted at 20c. per pound, tankcars and 21c. to 21½c. in drums, as to quantity. Bleached Winter 45 deg. ranged from 21½c. to 21.70c. per pound, tankcars, as to seller and drums, 22½c. to 23c., according to quantity.

Fatty Acids

Market for fatty acids was easy and reflected the weakness of basic oils and fats. Prices were unchanged at the recent decline. Business was reported slow.

Red Oil — Demand was spotty and mainly for prompt delivery at the recent decline of quotations.

Stearic Acid — Outside a moderate request for immediate needs, this market was dull and featureless. Prices were steady at the recent price reductions.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—There is no activity in this market which, however, is holding fairly steady. Sacked 41 percent was offered in South Carolina at $64 and at $63 per ton, f.o.b. Georgia mills, where available.

Linseed Meal—Offers for January shipment were limited as the output was sold up. Market was steady. Inquiry for deferred delivery was moderate.

Minneapolis—Meal market took a pre-year-end dip and slid off somewhat a week ago but in the closing moments of 1948 the market recovered and quoted at $80 per ton (bulk) f.o.b. mills. Crushers had little meal for sale in January and price was firm for the month at the $79@80 level. Asking price on February meal was $74@75 per ton with demand fair. Instructions on maturing contracts were good and there was no accumulation of linseed meal in the market.

Shipments of linseed meal in pounds, were as follows:—

	1948-49	1947-48
This week	12.120.000	10.620.000
Since Sept. 1	223.200.000	195.040.000

Peanut Meal—Scattered sales reported in Alabama, Georgia at $63.50 per ton for sacked 41 percent, with 45 percent at $5 higher. Domestic demand continued dull but last week exporters bought 2,000 tons 44 percent solvent process at $61, Alabama mill January shipment.

Soybean Meal—Spot bulk 41 percent quoted at $64 to $66 per ton, basis Decatur, with just enough moving to keep processors satisfied. In North Carolina sacked 45 percent moved in a limited way at about $71.

Waxes

Beeswax—Despite quiet demand, this market remained steady. Refined grades were unchanged and reflected the strength of crude replacements. Offers for shipment were maintained at current levels.

Candelilla—Business was reported slow. Quotations were unchanged and more or less nominal. Crude ranged from 66c. to 67c. per pound, and refined at 69c. to 70c. for spot delivery.

Carnauba — Trading was chiefly for dealers account, as consumers showed little interest in replacements. Market in Brazil was steady and shipments were well held at former levels. On spot chalky, No. 3 was quoted at 75c. per pound; No. 2, North country, 82c. nominal; crude No. 3, North country, 79c. to 80c. and refined, 82c. to 84c., yellow, No. 1, $1.15 to $1.16 and No. 2, $1.13 to $1.14 as to quantity.

Ouricury—Light stocks on spot and scanty offers for shipment kept this market in a firm position. Crude was quoted at 75c. to 77c. per pound and refined, 83c. to 84c. on spot, according to quantity.

Soap Production in Malaya And Singapore Reported

Production of soap in Singapore during the first six months of 1948 totaled 147,612 hundredweight, and in the Federation of Malaya, 75,063 hundredweight, according to a recent report from the American Consulate General in Singapore. In the same period, the combined quantity of soap sold in these areas was 127,577 hundredweight, and the stocks on hand at the end of June were 22,676 hundredweight.

Malayan imports in the first six months of 1948 totaled 23,477 hundredweight, mostly from the United Kingdom. Toilet soap imports totaled 608,214 pounds, of which 90 percent came from the United Kingdom, and most of the remaining quantity from Canada, Australia and the United States. There were 222,207 pounds of other soap imported, again mostly from the United Kingdom.

Exports of washing soap during the January-June period totaled 101,577 hundredweight, going primarily to Hong Kong, Sumatra, British areas in Asia, Iraq, Burma and Arabia. Toilet soap exports to Sumatra during the period totaled 17,121 pounds and there were 5,576 pounds of other soaps exported.

Cottonseed Spoilage Studies Find Chemicals Effective

Most of the loss incurred from spoilage of stored cottonseed can be avoided by spraying the seed with chemicals before it goes into storage bins, according to the Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry, Department of Agriculture.

Scientists at the bureau's Southern Regional Research Laboratory, New Orleans, have tested various chemical treatments of cottonseed under actual storage conditions at cottonseed oil mills. They report that chemical treatment, used in addition to normal aeration or forced-draft ventilation of the stored seed, will greatly reduce spoilage of damp cottonseed.

The laboratory's researchers are not yet ready to recommend specific chemicals or methods of treating the seed in commercial operations, they say, since some phases of the process still need further study. But from results so far, they believe that checking cottonseed deterioration or preventing it entirely with chemicals may well be a common practice in the near future.

Peanut oil and shelled peanuts are being granted export licenses by the government of Brazil. Growers in the state of Sao Paulo have secured a government guarantee of a floor price of 50 cruzeiros a bag for the current crop.

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OIT's Positive List

—Continued from page 3

Oilseeds

	Census Schedule B Number
Soy beans for planting	221000
Soy beans, other, except canned	221000
Castor beans for planting	222001
Castor beans, other	222001
Cottonseed for planting	222002
Cottonseed, other	222002
Flaxseed for planting	222003
Flaxseed, other	222033
Hemp seed for planting	222020
Hemp seed, other	222020
Rapeseed for planting	222020
Rapeseed, other	222020
Sunflower seed for planting	222020
Sunflower seed, other	222020
Palm nuts and kernels	222020
Copra	222030
Other oilseeds for planting	222098
Other oilseeds	222098

Vegetable Oils and Fats, Inedible

Expressed oils (except essential), and fats, inedible—	
Coconut oil, crude	223000
Cottonseed oil, crude	223100
Linseed oil	223200
Fatty acids of vegetable origin	224801
Vegetable oil foots, except olive oil foots (report olive oil foots in 224913)	224805
Vegetable soap stock (include vegetable fallow if used for soap stock)	224898
Castor oil, commercial	224901
Corn oil, crude	224902
Peanut oil, crude	224903
Rapeseed and colzica oil, inedible	224906
Soybean oil, crude (report soybean oil, refined, in 143000)	224912
Olive oil, inedible, except sulphured or foots (formerly 224915)	224913
Olive oil, sulphured or foots (formerly 224803)	224913
Palm oil, crude (all varieties) (formerly 224925)	224927
Sunflower seed oil, inedible	224950
Babassu nut oil and sesame oil	224998
Palm kernel oil (formerly 224925)	224998

Misc. Vegetable Products, Inedible

Soybean meal and cake	299998
Cottonseed meal and cake	299998
Peanut meal and cake	299998

Petroleum and Products

Petroleum, crude	501100
Refined oils—	
Blending agents or anti-knock compounds of petroleum origin (formerly 5013250	501400
Aviation motor fuel, 100 or over octane number (bbl. of 42 gals.) (formerly 501600)	501610
Aviation motor fuel, under 100 octane number (bbl. of 42 gals.) (formerly 501600)	501650
Automotive and other motor fuel and gasoline (bbl. of 42 gals.)	501700
Kerosene (bbl. of 42 gals.)	502700
Gas oil and distillate fuel oil (bbl. of 42 gals.)	503000
Residual fuel oil (bbl. of 42 gals.)	503100
Paraffin wax, refined	504600
Petroleum coke	504800

Other Nonmetallic Minerals

Mineral wax; ceresin, orange and white only; hardening	596025

Aluminum

Aluminum and aluminum base alloys—	
Sheets, plates, and strips (0.006 inch in thickness and over)	630301

Copper and Manufactures

Copper matte, unrefined copper as blister, converter copper, or anodes (copper content)	640100
Refined copper in cathodes, billets, ingots, wire bars or other forms (report copper bars, except wire, in 642400)	641200
Scrap copper	641300
Copper pipes and tubes	642200
Copper plates, sheets and strips	642300
Copper rods, and bars (formerly 641200) (report copperweld rods in 642500; and wire bars in 641200)	642400
Copper wire and cable, bare (include copperweld electrodes, formerly 664998) (report insulated copper wire in 709810, 709830 and 709850)	642500

Lead and Manufactures

Lead ore, concentrates, matte and base bullion (lead content)	650406
Lead scrap (formerly 651598) (include flue dust, formerly 650406; and residues, formerly 651598)	650500
Lead pigs and bars (formerly 650700) (include blocks and ingots)	650750
Lead anodes (formerly 651520)	650750
Lead sheets (include strips, formerly 651598) and pipes (include bends)	650800
Solder	651200
Type metal (formerly 651505)	651510
Antimonial lead (formerly 651505)	651515
Foil, lead, and lead-tin (less than 0.006 inch in thickness)	651530
Lead plate, or battery plate, not assembled as complete battery units	651537
Lead castings; calking yarn; circles; disks; flanges; plugs; powder; rings; metal packing rings; roof flanges; sash weights; scale weights; shots; shrapnel; sinkers; tape; washers; weights; wire; and wool (report lead strips in 650800)	651598

Tin and Manufactures

Tin tubes	656502
Tin foil	656503
Tin metal in ingots, pigs, bars, blocks, slabs, and other forms	656507
Tin scrap and waste (include dross)	656508
Other tin and manufactures	656598

Zinc and Manufactures

Zinc cast in slabs, pigs, or blocks—	
Special high grade, containing not over 0.007% lead, not over 0.005% iron, not over 0.005% cadmium, no aluminum, and at least 99.99% zinc	657101
High grade, containing not over 0.07% lead, not over 0.02% iron, not over 0.07% cadmium, no aluminum and at least 99.90% zinc	657103
Intermediate, containing not over 0.20% lead, not over 0.03% iron, not over 0.50% cadmium, no aluminum, and at least 99.50% zinc	657105
Brass special, containing not over 0.60% lead, not over 0.03% iron, not over 0.50% cadmium, no aluminum, and at least 99.00% zinc	657111
Selected, containing not over 0.80% lead, not over 0.04% iron, not over 0.75% cadmium, no aluminum, and at least 98.75% zinc	657121
Prime western, containing not over 1.60% lead and not over 0.08% iron	657125
Other zinc cast in slabs, pigs, or blocks	657198

Other Nonferrous Ores, Metals, Alloys

Babbitt metal (report scrap and dross in 664998)	662000
Antimony ores and concentrates (antimony matter, containing lead)	664501
Beryllium ores and concentrates	664505
Bismuth matte, slimes, residues, and base bullion	664510
Antimony (include metals or regulus, needle or liquated antimony, alloys, and antimony-bearing scrap metal)	664901
Beryllium metal, alloys, and scrap (include wire and sheets, formerly 669193)	664905
Bismuth metals and alloys	664910
Cadmium metals (include metallic shapes)	664915
Cadmium alloys	664917
Radium metal (radium content)	664950
Babbitt metal dross and scrap	664998
Copper alloys in primary forms, except brass, bronze, nickel or gold	664998
Gallium metal	664998
Polonium metal	664998
Type (include multigraph type) (report type metal in 651510)	667000
Beryllium metal manufactures and beryllium alloy manufactures, including, but not limited to, castings, tubes, crucibles, and disks (report wire and sheets in 664905)	669198

Coaltar Products

Crude and refined coaltar	800500
Benzol	800600
Coal-tar pitch	800700
Naphthalene (crude and refined) (formerly 802000)	802005
Tar acid oil (formerly 802000)	802090
Phenol	802300
Cresylic acid and cresols (natural and synthetic) (formerly 802400)	802409
Meta cresol	802590
Ortho cresol	802590
Para cresol	802590

Medicinals and Pharmaceuticals

Castor oil (report commercial grades in 224901)	811100
Bismuth salts and compounds—	
Liquid, in dosage forms—	
Bismuth subcarbonate (formerly 813590)	812400
Bismuth subgallate (formerly 813590)	812400
Bimuth subnitrate (formerly 813590)	812400
Bismuth subsalicylate (formerly 813590)	812400
Solids, in dosage forms—	
Bismuth subcarbonate (formerly 813590)	812790
Bismuth subgallate (formerly 813590)	812790
Bismuth subnitrate (formerly 813590)	812790
Bismuth subsalicylate (formerly 813590)	812790
Bulk, in all forms—	
Bismuth subcarbonate (formerly 813590 and 839900)	813583
Bismuth subgallate (formerly 813590)	813583
Bismuth subnitrate (formerly 813590 and 839900)	813583
Bismuth subsalicylate (formerly 813590 and 839900)	813583
Quinine sulphate (formerly 812730) and quinine hydrochloride (formerly 812750), in bulk form only	813587
Quinidine alkaloid and quinidine salts and compounds (formerly 812750)	813588
Radium salts and compounds for medical use (formerly 813590) (state radium content)	813593
Radon (radium emanations) (formerly 813590)	813593
Chemicals containing artificial radioactive isotopes (formerly 813590)	813593
Reagent chemicals for laboratory use (CP, USP, NF, ACA or other recognized reagent grades only) (formerly 829970)	814500

Chemical Specialties

Naphthalene balls and flakes	820600
Diffusion pump oils (oils enabling the attainment of vacuum of 10⁻⁵ millimeters of mercury pressure absolute in a single stage diffusion pump) (include silicone diffusion pump fluids)	829980

Industrial Chemicals

Chromic acid	830910
Anhydrous hydrofluoric acid	830980
Ethylene glycol	831100
Glycerin (100% glycerin basis) (formerly 831400)	831450
Glycerin, crude (formerly 831500)	831450
Lead acetate (formerly 832900)	832980
Potassium compounds, except fertilizers (report potassic fertilizer materials in 853000 and 853100)—	
Potassium bichromate and chromate	835700
Potassium perchlorate and mixtures*	835900
Sodium bichromate and chromate	837800
Sodium nitrate (formerly 837900)	837990
Sodium bismuthate (formerly 837900)	837990
Tin compounds (formerly 839900)	838100
Ammonium nitrate	838400
Ammonium sulphate	838500
Urea (except synthetic resins and fertilizers)	838500
Urea ammonium salts	838500
Freons, 11 and 12	839100
Other freons	839100
Fluorine	839500
Cerotrons	839500
Antimony oxides (tri-, tetra-, penta-) (formerly 839900)	839610
Antimony sulphide (formerly 839900)	839610
Actinium bearing salts and compounds	839900
Chemicals containing artificial radioactive isotopes	839900
Fluorocarbons (completely fluorinated materials)	839900
Gallium salts and compounds	839900
Lead antimonate	839900
Lead arsenite	839900
Lead dioxide	839900
Polonium bearing salts and compounds	839900
Beryllium salts and compounds (including, but not limited to, beryllium oxide, beryl-	

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	Census Schedule B Number
lium nitrate, beryllium sulphate, beryllium carbonate)	839900
Radium ore concentrates	839900
Radium salts and compounds (radium content)	839900
Pigments, Paints, and Varnishes	
Lithopone	841400
Red lead, dry	842400
Red lead, in oil (formerly 843100)	842450
Litharge	842500
White lead, dry (including basic lead carbonate basic sulphate of white lead (formerly 842900); lead pigments, including blue lead and lead sulphate (formerly 842900)	842600
Chrome pigments containing 10 percent or more chromium, except lead-free chrome pigments	842900
White lead, in oil (paste) (including lead sublimed in oil (formerly 843100)	842700
Paints containing radium	843800
Fertilizers and Materials	
Nitrogenous fertilizer materials—	
Ammonium sulphate	850500
Sodium nitrate, n.e.s	850700
Ammonium nitrate as fertilizer (formerly 850900)	850800
Calcium cyanamide	850900
Calcium nitrate	850900
Urea	850900
Other nitrogenous chemical materials	850900
Nitrogenous organic waste materials (include fish meal, hoof meal, guano, castor-bean pomace, manures, packinghouse offal intended for fertilizer)	851000
Potassic fertilizer materials—	
Potassium chloride*	853000
Potassium sulphate*	853100
Ammonium phosphates (formerly 854000)	854100
Other nitrogenous phosphatic types (formerly 854000)	854900
Prepared fertilizer mixtures manufactured principally for use in the production of general agricultural crops (such as 4-12-4, 5-10-5, etc.), not including premium-type plant foods such as Vigoro, Cipps Plant Food, Nitrophaska and other prepared fertilizer mixtures used primarily for truck crops, gardens and lawns	855100
Soap, Toilet Preparations	
Soap—	
Toilet, fancy and medicated (include gift sets of toilet preparations where value of soap exceeds value of other items)	871100
Laundry and household soap in bars—	
White (formerly 871300)	871310
Yellow (formerly 871300)	871350
Other (formerly 871300)	871390
Laundry, chips and flakes, bulk and packaged (formerly 871600) (include "Lux," "Fab," "Chipso," "Ivory Flakes," etc.)	871610
Laundry, granulated, powdered, beaded, and sprayed, bulk and packaged (formerly 871600) (include "Ivory Snow," "Rinso," etc.)	871650
Industrial soap powders (formerly 871600)	871690
Shaving creams, in bulk only	871800
Shaving powders, in bulk only	871900
Nonabrasive types of pastes, powders, and household washing powders (fat content not over 25%) (formerly 872400) (report household washing powders, fat content over 25% in 871650)	872450
Abrasive types of soaps (fat content above 10%) other than pastes and powders (formerly 872400)	872490
Other soap	872900
Miscellaneous Commodities, N.E.S.	
Candles	983200
Commodities exported for relief or charity by individuals and private agencies: (The following classifications are not used for exports for relief or charity by United States Government agencies or by UNRRA, except for exports of used clothing, blankets, and bedding by such agencies, which are reported under 999820 or 999830. All other exports by United States Government agencies or by UNRRA, including new clothing, blankets, and bedding are reported under their specific Schedule B numbers)—	
Drugs and biological supplies	999840
Surgical sanitary and hospital supplies and equipment	999850
Other	999890

* May be exported under general license to the Philippine Islands and to all destinations in North America and South America as listed in schedule C of the Bureau of the Census.

† Exportations to group O and group R countries are subject to consolidated license (CL) procedure.

Oils, Fats Purchases By PMA During Oct.

Food and agricultural products purchased domestically or in foreign markets during October, 1948, and during the July-October period of 1948, for general supply or export programs or acquired under price support operations were reported by the Production and Marketing Administration, Department of Agriculture, last week.

The statistics are based on commitments of PMA's commodity branches, and not on accounting records, but the July-October figures are adjusted for cancellation of contracts and the addition of purchases contracted but not previously reported. Purchases of oils, fats and oil-bearing products during October and the July-October period were as follows, in pounds:—

	October	July-October
Peanuts		
Farmer's stock	118,909,724	142,250,610
No. 2, shelled	103,963,824	140,363,902
Total peanuts	222,873,548	282,614,512
Other products		
Copra, Philippines	11,200,000	60,480,000
Netherlands Indies	10,259,200	32,659,200
Flaxseed	157,612,000	157,785,419
Lard	3,000,000	3,000,000
Linseed oil, raw	3,975,000	24,915,000
boiled		44,092
Rapeseed, Canada	4,706,240	4,706,240
Soybean oil, crude	1,993,000	2,253,000
refined, edible	102,300	102,300
refined, hydrogenated	3,302,300	3,302,300
Soybeans	24,978,000	24,978,000
Tallow, inedible		44,092
Total fats and oils	221,128,040	314,269,643
Total fats, oils and oil-bearing products	444,001,588	596,874,155

Upped by Kellogg

Richard A. Nagel has been appointed eastern division manager of the technical service department of Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y. He will have charge of the work on the application of Kellogg oils in the New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore markets. Mr. Nagel has been promoted from the position of assistant manager of the technical service department in Buffalo, which he has held for the past ten years. He has been with Spencer Kellogg since 1934.

Philippines Import Controls Tightened

Imports of luxury and non-essential articles into the Philippines are now subject to import controls, according to a report of the United States Department of Commerce's Office of International Control. Among the articles included are toilet preparations, lard and laundry soap.

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Botanical Drugs

—Continued from page 68

stood excellent chance of acceptance. But such bidding was absent last week. The spot market was down slightly to 57c. to 67c. per pound, depending on seller.

Ipecac—Quotations were rather unsettled and, possibly, even weaker. However, they lacked open decline. During September, the Department of Commerce relates that 18,104 pounds of this root reached the United States, comparing with 2,584 pounds in August.

Jalap—Consumption has shrunken spot stocks to a considerable extent and some quarters took a firmer view on prices last week. Arrivals have been smaller, those in September being only 2,381 pounds as against 8,416 pounds in August.

Mandrake—The "nibble" recently reported here failed to become a "bite," only because the price limits set could not be done. During this negotiation, it was understood that 41c. per pound was the best price the country would accept and the potential buyers at about 38c. per pound went without root at that limit. Locally, regular dealers want 48c. to 52c. per pound and some say they can get it when necessity drives buyers.

Rhubarb—The latest figures regarding importations—and in view of the tight situation prevailing in supplies in China, quite important figures to the trade here—show that during the period January-October this year, 31,080 pounds of root, valued at $8,239, were exported to the United States, according to the American Consul General at Shanghai. At the end of September, the nine month total import was 28,112 pounds, according to the Department of Commerce. By deduction, the October arrival must have been about 2,968 pounds—and it was in October that the rhubarb market began to tighten and start its substantial rise until it reached the present position of 80c. to 95c. per pound, with little being actually available at the minimum figure. Progress of the Koumintang-Communits war fails to hold hope for a major resumption in the availability of root at the origin.

Senega—The spot market was lower at $1.80 to $1.85 per pound and the easiness here reflected the inability of firsthands to sell all the root they desire to move between now and the collection of the 1949 crop.

Seeds

Anise—Syrian was a fraction cheaper at 17c. to 17½c. per pound. Chinese star anise held at 19c. on spot but goods afloat were offered at 13½c.

Cardamom—Prices on bold bleached seed rose abruptly to $2.95 to $3 per pound. Decorticated Guatemalan seed was lower at $1.92 to $1.95. Green Alleppey was higher at $1.76 to $1.80. Green cooges were also higher at $1.74 to $1.76. Considering light demand, the strength of the markets everywhere was almost amazing.

Celery—French seed was higher at 24½c. to 25c. per pound as an asking price but it was not certain that 24c. would not be accepted. Indian seed lacked change and was steady, on the whole.

Coriander—When it came to offering Morocco seed, some fine splitting of a cent was indulged in to establish the spot price of 6⅛c. to 5⅜c. per pound.

Poppy—Dutch blue seed was lower at 20½c. to 21c. per pound and Turkish goods could be had for a fractionally higher price of 13¾c. to 14¼c. Demand was extremely light and fluctuating.

Spices

Cassia—The market was dull. Batavia longstick was offered at 40c. to 41c. per pound and some broken goods were in hand at 28c. to 29c. No Kwangsi was offered. Yunnan spice was up to 21c. to 22c.

Clove—Inactivity has eased spot prices on Madagascar spice with offerings being made at 12½c. to 13c. per pound. Weakness does not exist at the origin and restoration of 13c. on spot would not be surprising in the event of a revived demand.

Nutmeg—West Indian was lower on spot at 41c. to 42½c. per pound. East Indians were held at 48c. to 48½c. the range being narrower. The market in all positions was competitive.

Pepper—Black pepper was down to 71c. to 72c. per pound. Nearby futures were 65c. to 66c. and the more distant ones, 50c. to 56c. White pepper yielded further to buyers and closed at 79c. to 80c. Most of the activity centered in distant new crop futures—say for shipment along about March.

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8—Stokes Rotary 16 punch Tablet Presses.
2—DeLaval No. 600 Centrif. Separator.
1—Sharples No. 18V Super Centrifuge.
1—AT&M Susp. Centrif. 40" Stnls. Imp. Bskt.
2—Bronze Cent. Motorpump 200 GPM—230'.
33—Glass Lined Tanks, 7,500 & 8,250 gal.
12—Jktd. Steel Mixing Tanks to 2,200 gal.
4—Tank Scales, steel tanks.
2—Steam Turbines—8 & 10 HP.

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Shell Oil Names Lakin Executive Vice-President

Shell Oil Company, New York, has appointed P. E. Lakin executive vice-president, and has assigned him as senior representative on the Pacific Coast, with headquarters in San Francisco. Mr. Lakin, who has been associated with the company since 1915, was formerly vice-president in charge of marketing in New York. He has been a vice-president since 1936 and a member of the board of directors since 1945.

PROCESS EQUIPMENT FOR SALE

3—NEW 65 gallon jacketed C. I. DOPP kettles with hinged covers.
1—J. H. Day "Hercules" 6 barrel heavy duty mixer.
1—J. H. Day "Imperial" 75 gallon—jacketed sigma blade tilting mixer.
1—Readco 100 gallon tilting jacketed heavy duty mixer.
4—24"x48" single ribbon and paddle dry powder mixers.
2—Sperry 24" C. I. one eye open delivery filter presses.
1—19½" dia. x 15" deep ⅝" thick stainless steel kettle with bolted cover. Capacity 16 gallons.
1—Western Bear Cat size 2A Shredder.
1—Gum crusher with 14"x14" hopper.
3—Lehmann 12"x30" five roller water cooled mills.
1—Lehmann 18"x48" five roller water cooled mill.
1—J. H. Day 16"x40" three roller water cooled mill.
1—Kent 12"x30" three roller water cooled mill.

Distributors for Crocker Wheeler Electric Motors and Generators.
Full line of pumps, tanks, kettles and mills of all kinds.
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1—Bullovak vac. dble. drum Dryer, 42"x 120".
1—Devine 6 x 8 Vacuum Pump, M.D.
1—New Watson-Stillman 16" x 16" Record Press in original crate.
2—Auto. Rezina Cappers, 28 mm.
1—Glass-lined internal tube cooler, 25 gal. per hr., from 72° to 34° F.
1—Pfaudler 200-gal. glass-lined vac. Still.
1—Lancaster x s 9 cu. ft. cap. Muller type Mixer, type EAG4.
2—Stokes DD8 2 Tablet Presses, F.D.
2—New Pfaudler 150-gal. Crystallizers, jacketed & agitated.
1—Day 150-gal. Pony Mixer.

CHEMICAL & PROCESS MACHINERY CORPORATION
146 GRAND ST. • NEW YORK, 13
WOrth 4-8130

EQUIPMENT FOR CHEMICAL AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES

1—Crossley Porcelain lined Pebble Mill, 100 gallons.

1—Abbe 6' x 12' Porcelain lined Pebble Mill.
1—Patterson Jacketed Kettle, 600 gallons, with agitator.
1—10-gallon lead lined jacketed kettle.
1—Fitzpatrick Comminuting Machine, Model D.
1—Abbe Silex lined Pebble Mill, 8 gallons.
1—Kent Jacketed Powder Mixer, 800 lbs.
1—Allis Chalmers Ball Mill, 5'8" OD x 18" long, Granite slab lining, with drive.

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UNION, N. J.
Est. 1886 UNionville 2-490

JAN 10 1949

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Sales representatives wanted—Phenolic molding powders, general purpose and colors. Commission arrangement. Prompt deliveries. Steady source of supply. Synvar Corporation, Wilmington, Delaware.

Manufacturer of organic dry colors wishes to make an exclusive sales arrangement with established broker for Cincinnati, Ohio and adjacent territory. Connections with printing ink manufacturers desirable. OPD 317.

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Manufacturers agent, now covering Province of Quebec for American firm, seeks additional agencies from manufacturers in related lines. Calls regularly on leather, paper, rubber, paint and varnish, candle, polish, soap, printing ink, insulating, phonograph record industries, etc. OPD 318.

CAPITAL OFFERED

Organic chemist, with industrial experience, will invest substantial capital and full time services in a small chemical manufacturing business in or near New York City. Replies confidential. OPD 313.

EQUIPMENT OFFERED

Gehnrich and Gehnrich drying oven, 24 ft. x 12 ft., 6 in. x 7 ft., 6 in. high, with heating and ventilating system, cooling unit, thermostatic control and indicating thermometer, 24 drying trucks optional. Excellent condition. Location: Metropolitan New Jersey. Please reply to OPD 321.

Roller mill—9—20 in. three roll, water cooled, complete with chain drive and oil-tight case. Five H.P. motor—200 V, 3 phase, 60 cycle. Mill completely rebuilt, never used. Priced to sell. Write Pemco Corporation, 5601 Eastern Avenue, Baltimore 24, Md.

For sale—Flow-Master Kom-bi-nator KAC-200 equipped with dual stators and homogenizer valve. Customer contract cancelled. Used once. Immediate delivery. OPD 320.

For sale: 300 gal. glass lined jacketed agitated kettle or reactor; 5 gal. same; 15 gal. Baker Perkins heavy duty double arm vacuum mixer; 900 gal. aluminum kettle jacketed agitated, Perry Equipment Corp., 1507 W. Thompson St., Phila., 21, Pa.

EQUIPMENT WANTED

Wanted filter presses cast iron, 30 in., plate and frame, washing type, open and closed delivery. State make, condition and price. OPD 314.

FOR RENT

Oil processing equipment available. Stills and tankage facilities complete with railroad siding; location New Jersey, thirty minutes from New York City. OPD 308.

MATERIALS OFFERED

NOPCO No. 2272-C grade A—A very popular sulfonated butyl oleate textile wetting agent. Manufactured by Nopco Chemical Co. 12 000 pounds, liquid, packed in 55 gallon drums. Immediate delivery. Attractive price. OPD 323.

MATERIALS OFFERED

Cuprotela 14% grade A mfg. by Albi Chemical Corp., 4 drums (2,200 lbs.). This material is copper carbonate hydroxide containing 14% copper as metal. A widely used mildewproofing agent for canvas and other cotton textiles. Sacrifice price. OPD 324.

MATERIALS WANTED

Do not wait until conditions further limit prospects of disposing of top-heavy inventories. Will purchase surplus unshipped commodities all kinds. Particularly interested in pigments, chemicals, dyes, colors, waxes, drugs, pharmaceuticals, etc. OPD 319.

Will purchase your surplus chemicals, solvents, oils, waxes, etc. Highest prices paid. Our rating $500,000. OPD 302.

Propylene glycol:—Wish to purchase any quantity available. John Clarke Co., Inc., 135 Front Street, New York 5. WHitehall 3-6430.

Solvents—Large eastern solvent consumer solicits correspondence with sources for special or odd-lot solvents and blends; minimum units 500 gallons. For specifications and other details, write OPD 303.

PLANTS WANTED

Lacquer plant wanted by independent manufacturer for own use. Small plant containing about 10,000 to 20,000 square feet. Preferably in New Jersey area. Will consider outright purchase of plant and equipment or going business. Give particulars in first letter and arrange for interview. OPD 315.

Wanted — Complete plants, also machinery—large engineering firm wishes to acquire several complete plants through purchase of (1) capital stock, (2) assets, (3) machinery and equipment, whole or in part. Personnel retained where possible, strictest confidence. Box 694, 1474 Broadway, New York 18, N. Y.

Wanted—Chemical plant, laboratory, or suitable building with or without equipment, about 5,000 sq. ft. in unrestricted New York Metropolitan area. Address OPD 304.

POSITIONS OFFERED

Wanted, for highly successful paint company in Latin America, a highly experienced nitrocellulose paint production man capable of planning layout, supervising construction, and operating nitrocellulose lacquer plant with rated capacity approximately fifty thousand gallons monthly. Excellent opportunity for right man. State qualifications fully and salary desired. Information held in strictest confidence. OPD 325.

Leading manufacturer in the color and chemical industry has opening for New England representative. Prefer man under forty with broad experience selling organic and inorganic colors with top-flight reputation and familiarity with New England trade. Write OPD 322 giving details regarding experience, desired income, and availability. All replies held in strictest confidence. Our personnel know of this opportunity.

Pillmaker—Services of expert pillmaker wanted. OPD 316.

POSITIONS OFFERED

Wanted: A man who knows his way around in the chemical industry, including trading and export, to take charge of a San Francisco branch sales office. We want a man who can primarily develop and enlarge our West Coast chemical business. Salary plus profit sharing. State full details. Information held in strictest confidence. OPD 312.

Wanted, for highly successful paint company in Latin America, an experienced nitrocellulose paint chemist to be responsible for all company laboratories and research in this line. Excellent opportunity. State qualifications fully and salary desired. Information held in strictest confidence. OPD 309.

POSITIONS WANTED

Available—Paint chemist and formulator—Extensive experience in trade sales, industrials, varnishes, and resins. Seeks new connection in a position of responsibility. OPD 310.

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Oil Expeller: Anderson RB.
Kettles: Stain. Steel, all sizes. (New).
Powder Mixers: 600, 1,000, 1,500, 2,000 lb.
Filter: Sparkler CD-12-18 steel.
Labelers: Bottle and Can.
Mixers: 3-speed Hobart, Read, Glen.
Filter Press: 24" wood plate and frame.
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"ANYTHING containing IRON or STEEL"

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3—9" x 24" motor driven roller mills.
1—16 x 40 roller mill.
3—12 x 30 roller mills.
PONY MIXERS from 2½ gallons to 40 gallons.
2—4'6" x 5' burr stone-lined pebble mills.
1—Paterson 6' x 5' watercooled steel ball mill.
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2—34' 6" x 35' tanks, approx. 260,000 gallons, 3/8" plate, except top ring which is 1/4", 1/4" roof, were used for the storage of toluene, welded construction.

ROGERS AND WRIGHT, INC.

710 Peoples Building

Charleston, West Virginia

(Phone 39-171)

Truman Asks Repeal

—Continued from page 4

authority in the field of railroad transportation.

Price Control Authority

Mr. Truman also reiterated his request for selective price control authority. He said that "we are still in a situation where the prices of certain critical materials or commodities of vital industrial or consumer importance are moving upward for the third consecutive year, or longer. We cannot be certain that another upsurge of general inflation will not reappear this year under the composite pressures which are at work throughout the economy."

He said that the legislation for selective price control should encourage voluntary adjustments without the actual imposition of price controls, although he was not convinced that such voluntary adjustments would correct the situation unless the government possesses the authority to act firmly.

With respect to exports, Mr. Truman said that it is essential that these controls be continued and that the machinery for enforcement be strengthened.

Compressed Gas Makers Complete Meeting Program

The annual meeting of the Compressed Gas Manufacturers Association will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, on January 17 and 18. The opening day will be devoted to business meetings, while technical sessions will be held on the second.

The morning of January 17 will be devoted to meetings of the following committees:—acetylene, anhydrous ammonia, cargo tank and tank containers, revisions, transportation, and valve thread standardization. Luncheon speaker will be Dr. O. B. Hopkins, vice-president of Imperial Oil Company, Ltd., who will discuss "Recent Oil and Gas Developments in Alberta." The annual business meeting will be in the afternoon with reports of officers and committees and election of the executive board and officers for 1949.

The following papers will be presented at the opening of the second day's session:—"Pressure Vessel Research," Dr. A. B. Kinzel, president, and D. Swan, metallurgist, Union Carbide & Carbon Research Laboratories; "The Transportation of Bulk Low Pressure Carbon Dioxide," H. V. Williamson, director of research of Cardox Corporation, and "Application of Dissociated Ammonia," M. L. Sheely, technical director, and C. G. Snell, assistant sales manager, ammonia division of Armour & Co.

Luncheon speaker will be Rear Adm. Thorwald A. Solberg, chief of Naval research, whose topic will be "Gas Research for Naval Needs."

Papers at the afternoon session will be "Small High Pressure Cylinders," Daniel Mapes, vice-president of Walter Kidde & Co.; "Some Causes of Failures in Metals," Dr. Harold L. Maxwell, engineering department of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., and "Development of the Carbon Dioxide Industry," F. B. Hunt, assistant vice-president of Liquid Carbonic Corporation.

Celanese to Appoint Small to New Post

Fred T. Small, a vice-president of Celanese Corporation of America, has been elected a member of the board of directors of the company to fill a vacancy. Mr. Small shortly will be promoted from his post as manager of the Cumberland, Md., yarn producing plant, to assume new executive duties in the New York office. He will have direct responsibility for the physical condition of the company's operating plants, which number twelve in this country, three in Mexico and another now under construction in British Columbia.

Mr. Small joined Celanese twenty-five years ago at Cumberland, was named chief engineer in 1926, and plant manager in 1940.

TVA Fertilizer

—Continued from page 5

and fertilizer ingredients," Mr. Peters said. In so doing, TVA was authorized to use any process or processes that in its judgment appeared wise and profitable for the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen.

"It cannot be shown from the record that TVA has achieved the objectives in cheapening the process for producing ammonium nitrate," he stated.

As to superphosphate, Mr. Peters added:—

"During World War II, while fertilizers were being requisitioned from both private industry and TVA for shipment abroad under the lend-lease programs, private industry operating under OPA supplied triple superphosphate f.o.b. Tennessee production points at 75 cents per unit of P_2O_5, while at the same time Treasury Procurement Division, was billed as high as $1.01 per unit by TVA.

"It is concluded, therefore, that TVA has not substantially contributed to cheapening the production of fertilizer and fertilizer ingredients."

Charges Appear Substantiated

With respect to the charges made that TVA fertilizers, in excess of quantities used in tests and demonstrations, and quantities requisitioned by Federal agencies, were being distributed exclusively to cooperatives and other favored outlets, Mr. Peters said that a list of consignees to whom TVA products were shipped during the fiscal year 1947 appears to substantiate these charges.

He also cited a letter which TVA had sent to a member of Congress complaining about its distribution methods in which TVA said that it was aware of some deficiencies in its distribution arrangements, namely, the problem of serving farmers who are not members of the cooperatives, but that it had been unable to devise a more effective method of distribution.

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Holman Aids N.Y. Public Library's Anniversary Appeal

Eugene Holman, president of Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, has accepted the chairmanship of the petroleum committee in the New York Public Library's Anniversary Appeal for support, currently being conducted. Mr. Holman will serve as committee chairman in the appeal's industry division, headed by Myron C. Taylor, director of U. S. Steel Corporation.

Sun Oil Appoints Collins

Sun Oil Company, Philadelphia, has appointed Jack A. Collins administrator of purchases in its production department. In this capacity, he will coordinate the purchasing activities of the company's production offices in Dallas and Beaumont, Tex.; Tulsa, Okla.; Evansville, Ill., and Toledo, Ohio.

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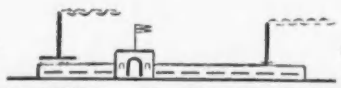
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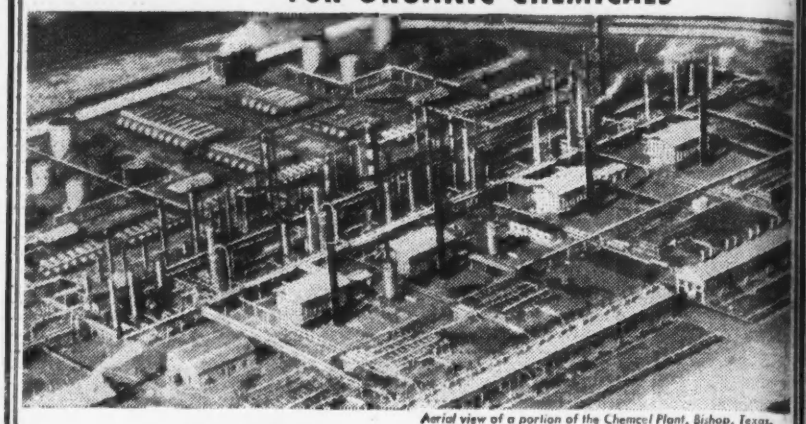

Aerial view of a portion of the Chemcel Plant, Bishop, Texas.

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